

THE

# BATES STUDENT

Vol. XII.



No. 1.

*οὐ δοξεῖν ἀλλ' εἶναι.*

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❧ JANUARY, 1884. ❧

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

❧ LEWISTON, MAINE. ❧

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**LEWISTON CLOTHING COMPANY,**

*203 Lisbon St., opp. the P.O., Lewiston.*

W. C. WARE, Manager.

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## Bates Student.

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COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

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### EDITORIAL BOARD.

A. B. MORRILL,	E. B. STILES.
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TERMS.—\$1.00 per year in advance; single copies 10 cents.

Any subscriber not receiving the STUDENT regularly will please notify the Business Manager.

Contributions and correspondence are respectfully solicited. Any information regarding the Alumni will be gladly received.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the "EDITORS of the BATES STUDENT," business letters to W. B. SMALL or F. A. MOREY, Lewiston, Maine.

[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

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### EDITORIAL.

WITH modesty, becoming those who are entering upon the most responsible positions so far in their lives, we enter upon our work as editors of the BATES STUDENT. The efficient labors of editors in the past, have given the STUDENT a worthy position among the college journals. Our hope is that it may not suffer under the present board of editors. To the friends of the STUDENT we can promise only our feeble, though faithful, efforts. These we do promise. We shall endeavor to keep before us the distinctive objects of our work. These objects, as we understand them, are to furnish a repository for the literary productions of the students and those alumni who will contribute to our columns, to stimulate a taste for literary work in college, and to faithfully represent student life and student opinion.

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uation. These relations continue to exist in the form of common interests. The student's scholarship, the legitimate child of his *Alma Mater*, ever deepening and widening, continues to bestow upon the old college, even after long years, true, filial affection. Around the old college haunts, cluster fond recollections and pleasant reminiscences. Friendships, true and abiding, that gladden and beautify the whole after life of the student, are formed during his four years in college. Thus it is, with the increasing prosperity and usefulness of his *Alma Mater*, the graduate's own joy and pride keep pace. How foolish, then, the persistent efforts of certain students to degrade in their own eyes and in the eyes of others, their struggling college. With every thrust at the college they inflict a wound on themselves that will ever rankle.

The immediate evil results of the practice appear in a spirit of dissatisfaction and restlessness among the students. Thus the practice becomes seriously detrimental not only to the students but also to the college. But does some student say that all this disparaging talk about our college is justified by the facts of the case? How glaring the inconsistency between such an assertion and the action of that same student! Why did he enter Bates? Surely he could not have been deceived as to the advantages here offered for a liberal education. Or perhaps he was. If so, why does he remain? The student that continues to avail himself of the advantages here offered, it is reasonable to suppose,

thinks he is doing the best thing. Then let there be a cessation of those foolish croakings, so extravagantly indulged in, by some students. We know that certain advantages, enjoyed at more wealthy institutions, are wanting here. We also know that certain evil tendencies, so prevalent at older colleges, are not encountered at Bates.

We *do* have faith in our college and in the benefits we are receiving. Our actions attest the fact more emphatically than any mere words. Then let us be loyal—loyal in word as well as in deed,—and in the not far distant future, when the prosperity of Bates shall have been established, we may look back, with something akin to satisfaction, upon our constancy to the dear old college, even in her days of greatest trial.

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There ought to be no misunderstanding concerning the relation which our magazine sustains to the college. The *STUDENT* was not established as the organ of a few students. Editorial work must be placed upon some one, thus securing responsibility for its faithful performance, but this work and responsibility should not suggest ownership.

The individuality of an editor may assert itself so that a friend can recognize the person in an article; others who have not this personal acquaintance with the writer will see only a college student. And so, beyond the limits of our own walls, the *STUDENT* represents the college; its tone and character is an index of the life and character of our students. If this is

true, it behooves the friends of the college to watch with jealous care over the interests of our magazine.

To the alumni especially the STUDENT offers an opportunity for showing their loyalty to their *Alma Mater*, not alone by sustaining the relation of subscriber, but, whenever an opportunity is given for advancing the interest of the STUDENT, that of contributor. The ground upon which it is claimed that the alumni and friends of the college should encourage the STUDENT is this: a college publication and its college must, of necessity, sustain relations of mutual helpfulness or hindrance.

We believe it to be absolutely true that if the work of the editors be well done, the college receives the honor; but that, if their work be poorly done, the college suffers the disgrace. No better proof can be given of a recognition, on the part of a college faculty, of this mutually helpful relation than the action of the Faculty at Bates College in excusing the editors from a part of their rhetorical work. Editorial work cannot be well done if in addition to it, the editors have the rhetorical exercises that classmates of equal ability are frequently unable to prepare on time. The course of our Faculty in this matter cannot be too highly commended. Policy should dictate such a course in all colleges. Justice demands it.

We do not purpose to assume the office of censorship at the opening of our editorial career. There seems to be, however, an evil in our college that should be removed. Believing

that a college journal should advance those ideas that relate to the prosperity of the institution it represents, we take upon us the responsibility, not to point out (for it is already too evident), but to call attention to this evil. Every college has its own peculiar evil. Lack of ambition seems to be the evil threatening us at present. There is not enough emulation among the students. Although it is maintained by some that this spirit is hostile to a successful college course, yet from the history of our own college, such is not the case. We find on looking over the records of Bates that she has had times of prosperity, as well as times of adversity. We can not help noticing also the different degrees of enthusiasm among the students; and it is invariably true, that our seasons of prosperity have been those times in which the students exhibited, in a marked degree, a spirit of rivalry. We need now some of the enthusiasm of the days of "auld lang syne." It is true there is much to deaden this emulative spirit. The majority of us have to work our own way, and coming back to our studies, after a hard vacation's work to procure funds to meet the expenses of the succeeding term, we are better fitted for rest than for hard and faithful work.

But it should be remembered that the arrangement of our vacations is one of the numerous advantages offered by the institution, and without this arrangement many of us would be unable to obtain a higher education. With this fact confronting us, ought not every effort be made to procure

an equivalent for time and money expended? The injustice of the ranking system also confronts us.

It is claimed to be wrong to study for rank. In our opinion, to study for rank alone is decidedly wrong, and he who does so misinterprets the true meaning of a college course. The height to be reached, and that which marks the height attained should not be confounded.

Rank is not the object, but the indication of study. It is to the student what the log is to the mariner, and is, or should be no more the object of study, than the mariner's motive in sailing his vessel is for his log to indicate a certain rate of speed.

There are also many other barriers in the way which might be mentioned. But the lack of this reviving spirit is noticed not in the recitation-room alone. It is noticed, and also keenly felt in our sports, and in matters that, although they do not come within the range of the college curriculum, are of vital importance to a college course. Our record for the past year as baseballists shows both a need of hard work and of unison in our work. Might not the same be equally applicable to some of us as society members?

The college has been well called "a world in itself." It presents all the functions of the material world, yet in many respects the college world differs from the material world. Our entrance to college ushers us, as we might say, into a new existence. Our surroundings are completely changed; our social condition is different; all the im-

moralties as well as the moralities of the college world are unfolded before us: in fact, a college air pervades it all. Yet whatever different aspects it presents, in one respect it is the same. Its vivacity, all the stir and bustle peculiar to the college world, its success, and in fact its very existence depends, in a large measure, upon the activity of those that comprise it. Our sphere belongs to the galaxy of American colleges, and in order for it to shine with a brilliancy equal to other college worlds, much depends upon our own efforts.

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It is surprising how little conscience a large majority of students manifest with regard to cheating in examinations! They regard the Faculty as their enemies, and so exercise their wits to circumvent them. It seems to be considered proper, by many, to steal examinations, use cribs, and some even carry their books when they take tests, while others, who would not steal or crib, do not hesitate to make use of their neighbor's work, a practice equally as bad. The necessity—if there is any necessity—of cheating implies one of two things: a lack of ability, or a want of faithfulness. No student of ordinary ability, who is in any degree faithful, need fear examinations; for they are intended, not to puzzle and defeat, but to test, and any one ought to be ashamed to confess himself unable to answer ten or twenty questions on a subject after three months' study. No amount of cheating can make up for lack of ability and hard study. It may tide one over a college examina-

tion, but it will bring harm to him by warping his sense of right; and there is danger that practices begun in college may be continued after the student has entered upon active life, where things are called by their right names, and where cheating and theft, instead of being subjects of mirth, are subjects for the courts. No student who has any regard for his character, can afford to cheat. It belittles him even in his own estimation, when he looks at the question fairly.

The Faculty cannot afford to have cheating practiced, as it lessens respect for them if the students find it an easy matter to outwit them. The teacher that commands respect is the one who demands and has square dealing.

Now, since it is for the interest both of instructor and instructed that cheating in examinations be done away with, will not all right-minded students, both by precept and example, strive to arouse college sentiment against it; and will not the Faculty look upon those who persist in the practice as hostile to the best interests of their college?

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The expression "How dull it is," has often saluted our ears during the last two terms, and, as we have sought for the causes that give rise to such an expression, we have come to the conclusion that one of the causes is the lack of a live glee club.

It has been almost impossible during the last year to have music at prayers, or in the societies, because we have had no organization of singers.

Of course the first requisite for a

good glee club is talent. That we have. The second is an association to which we can look to furnish music at prayers and on other occasions, when it is desirable to have singing. This we have not. This being the case, would it not be well for all who are interested — and all ought to be—to meet as soon as may be, and form such an association as is needed. Weekly meetings for practice, with an instructor, would be profitable, for beside getting the drill, the club would be ready to furnish singing at short notice. A public rehearsal once a term would be highly appreciated, and might be made a means of paying an instructor. We like the idea that '86 has put into practice, of having a class quartette, and hope that the other classes will follow its example. Some one has suggested that the classes take turns singing at chapel exercises. There would be rivalry enough from such an arrangement to ensure good singing. The college band, though still in its infancy, shows signs of promise. Blow away, boys! though discordant sounds often reach the sanctum, we patiently await the day when practice shall have made you perfect. A little vigorous effort on the part of all who are musically inclined cannot fail of good results.

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On Sunday, the eighteenth of last November, the time of nearly all railroads in the United States and Canada, was changed to conform to the new standard, and almost all of the larger cities and towns have also adopted it. The change was in no case more than

half an hour, and the inconveniences arising from it were such as to be hardly noticed by any, while the advantages were great. Though this change was brought about by the railroads, such reform has long been talked of by scientific men. It is a move in the direction that modern progress, quick communication, and rapid transit have been pointing for some time, and the ease and promptness with which almost all corporations and municipalities have fallen in with it, shows that there was already a place for it in the public mind.

It is not to be doubted, however, that this measure is only a step towards another and more radical change,—the adoption of an uniform standard of time over large portions of the earth's surface, and, eventually, all over the world. This has been long talked of by scientific men, and advocated by many able astronomers, navigators, etc. At a recent meeting of scientists in Rome, the subject was discussed, though without any direct results. The plan is to take some place—say Greenwich or Washington—as a starting point, and reckon time absolutely from that as longitude is reckoned. This would of course cause many apparent anomalies at first. Sunrise might come at twelve, and dinner time at six. The greatest inconveniences would probably be those of travelers, who, accustomed to having twelve o'clock come in the middle of the day in one place, would be embarrassed at finding it coming at dusk in another. But this would not be so great as the annoyance of finding one's

watch an hour slow, and one's self an hour too late for the train on crossing one of the standard meridians of the present system.

The greatest benefits would perhaps be to the officers of ocean steamers and ships. As is well known, under the present system, there must be two standards of time on every sailing vessel,—true time, and Greenwich or Washington time. In going around the world in one direction (or rather, in crossing a certain meridian, which has been arbitrarily chosen as the place for making the change) a day must be lost from a ship's reckoning, and *vice versa* in going the opposite way. The *absolute* time of sailing between two ports, situated on either side of this meridian, may be the same, in either direction, but the apparent time will differ by two days. All this would of course be avoided by an uniform system of *absolute* time, and we are inclined to think that it will not be many years before we shall see such a system in use.

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### LITERARY.

#### THE NIGHT IS THINE.

By W. P. F., '81.

The day may go for joy or woe,  
For toil or grief or idle play,  
And hate and strife may have their way,  
But sweeter things the evening brings;

The night is thine,  
O love, divine !

The day is white with glare and light,  
With din and war the day is filled,  
But 'neath the stars all sounds are stilled,  
The night is best with home and rest ;

O love divine,  
The night is thine.

—Cottage Hearth.

AMERICA, THE LAND OF  
ROMANCE.

BY A. B., JR., '84.

A RUDE face that betrays a cold, unfeeling heart laughs at the soul's finer sentiments and calls them idle fancies. Did you ever see an audience hushed to death silence by gentle strains of music? This shows that the sentiments are real. Music, poetry, and romance are the sound of the soul's vibrating chords. As the note of a piano which makes the corresponding string of another tremble and emit a feeble sound, so these awaken in kindred souls a sympathetic vibration.

Poetry is the utterance of a soul struggling to harmonize two elements: pleasure and pain. Romance, on the other hand, glows with imagination, and its beacon light is wonder. The poetic is content with describing an ideal, the romantic demands its possession. A noble spirit wrestling with sinister fortune for the possession of some goal constitutes a romance. This is modern chivalry.

Hallam says that the romance of the Middle Ages rested upon three columns: chivalry, gallantry, and religion. It rested upon chivalry because its chief element in all ages is the aspiration for achievements; upon gallantry and religion because these were the all-absorbing themes of the age. Religion was just beginning to shine forth in her beauty, and by her side she led angelic woman whom she found degraded to the condition of a slave.

Romance is co-existent with freedom; taking its rise with Homer, it has gone westward with the course of empire.

Wherever the human mind thrills with the greatest aspiration for achievements in any noble cause, there is her favorite seat of empire. Why, then, is America not a land of romance? She points the lowliest to the highest eminences to which imagination's eye can penetrate.

If romance could flourish only in some clime where the heavens have a peculiar influence, we might look for its sepulchre in the home of its childhood: on the banks of Tiber, in the regions of long-forgotten Troy, or in some enchanted spot whence the mystic Nile rolls its lordly waters. But it dwells not in space nor can bounds be set to its dominion. It is an outgrowth of the mind and it dwells upon the heights of humanity.

It is certain that America's people have an insatiable thirst for romance; even her historians must strike the romantic key if they would attract the popular ear. And this thirst for the romantic proves the reality of romance; for it is the first law of our being that every desire is answered with means for its gratification.

Where in all the classics do we read of a voyage more romantic than that of Columbus? The early settlers fleeing from tyranny, and taking refuge in the wilderness, the exploits of warriors in Mexico and Peru, gray-haired men searching for the fountain of youth, and De Soto buried by night beneath the waters of the Mississippi—these call for a history to vie with the romance of Scott. In our day, and especially in America, are more than

fulfilled the vast romantic dreams of former ages.

Who ever imagined a gigantic monster dashing over the earth by night with a fiery train sweeping behind it like a meteor in the heavens, or a messenger swift enough to leave London at sunrise and reach Washington before light the same morning? Bring the ghost of Archimedes before us, show him a telephone, and he will be more terrified at its workings than we at his ghost. To what shall we ascribe these romantic achievements? To the exalting influence of American institutions. The wand of American genius touched the elements and they flashed forth the inconceivable.

America's majestic rivers and her mighty waterfalls, her gigantic mountains with their awful yet beautiful gorges—what feelings they awaken! But when we ask Niagara and Yosemite for their history, our only answer is the water's ceaseless monotone and the sighing mountain winds imploring the tribute of a romance.

But after all the truest romance is found in the human heart. Search the heart of any American that has ever had one noble aspiration in this land of life and you will find written therein a vivid romance. When distance shall lend enchantment and time wreath her halo of imagination and wonder, of all ages our own will seem the most romantic and of all places America will be the enchanted spot of romance.

Men should not think too much of themselves, and yet a man should be careful not to forget himself.—*Prentice.*

## CHRISTMAS CAROL.

By D. C. W., '85.

Merrily ring the Christmas chimes,  
As they merrily rang in the olden times;  
For hearts grown sad, and heads grown gray  
Are young once more on Christmas day

Cheerily blazes the Christmas fire  
On the old stone hearth as the flames mount  
higher;  
For children that long have learned to stray  
Come home again on Christmas day.

Joyously echoes the Christmas song  
From youthful voices clear and strong;  
For "Peace on Earth, good-will" was given  
To the sons of men from the Son of Heaven.



## LUTHER'S INFLUENCE ON THE WORLD.

THE history of Europe before the Reformation is a record of widespread ignorance, conservatism, and superstition. In religion and government despotism had crushed the feeble attempts of the human intellect to control force. Rome, even, was almost destitute of learned men and philosophers. Everywhere learning was nearly extinct. Superstition and fanaticism necessarily were the ruling powers. Religion became indulgence. Torture superseded witness under oath. Ordeal supplanted judicial function.

In this period arose the spirit that led to the Crusades which despite fanaticism, flagellism, and religious phrensy may truly be called the great awakening power of mediæval Europe. Then resulted a reaction from despotism to liberty. Reform in government followed. Learning revived. The art of printing was invented. Never before had there been so great an interest in adventure and discovery. The

mariner's compass had made practical the science of navigation. Columbus, the last and greatest of the crusaders, had voyaged to the discovery of a new world. Philosophy and literature flourished. The influence of poetry inspired the age with a desire for liberty and reform.

Then came the powerful actors of the age. Wycliffe, the morning star of the Reformation, had been the first that dared to oppose his intellect to the bigotry of the dark ages. Huss of Bohemia, and Jerome of Prague, had devoted their great learning and influence to the reform, until their characters and deeds were made still more glorious by the death of martyrdom. The light from the flames of their burning had shone throughout the world. Reuchlin and Hutten had consecrated their lives to the great cause. Erasmus had employed in the support of the truth his great learning and profundity of argument.

Then came Luther, of the great men of the age, the mightiest. It was Luther that was to lead the Reformation, rising from a fagot-gatherer to become occupant of the chair of theology at Wittenberg, the most powerful agent of reformed theology and the controller of his age throughout the world. The history of the Reformation is the history of Martin Luther. The whole cause of that great event, universal in its influence, was the searching of a sincere and lofty mind for the truth.

The son of a poor miner, a fagot-gatherer in his childhood, he enters a school of the Franciscans and begs his

bread as a street singer. Not long after he is seen in the University of Erfurt—his progress has been wonderful; he is everywhere regarded as a genius. University honors are heaped upon him. He enters the study of law and it is his only desire to attain the highest civic honors. But, one day, he chances to find a Latin Bible that had been cast aside by its careless owner. That book upon which his eyes rested for the first time became a wonderful revelation. He forsook law to become a penitent and ponderer in the gloom of the monastery, a beggar through the streets, an Augustine monk.

There, where he expected to find peace and religious wisdom, he found only corruption and superstition. He visited Rome. He found it far different from the venerated city of his imagination. Its hideous crimes and corruptions needed but once to be looked upon in order to be known.

There a penitent, creeping upon his knees up Pilate's staircase, Truth revealed herself to him. He arose, stood erect and crept no farther up the stairs. He would no longer be the slave of mere forms and superstitions. That moment had changed the Augustine monk into the Reformer of the World.

But how could one man alone accomplish such great results? He began by opposing with all his power the evils nearest him—the evils of indulgence and the Confessional. His great efforts made him great. Finally, he overthrew the papal supremacy, the monster that had held the world enchained. The results of Luther's Re-

formation prove that it was a revolution in thought, religion and government. From it civilization has spread and prospered. The influence and free exercise of the press, dating from that time, have diffused knowledge and learning. The arts and sciences have been cultivated and made to assume their places among the features of progress. Commerce, discovery, and manufacturing have developed and displayed their energies.

The truth that government is a science has been comprehended and accepted, and its laws have been revealed. Philosophy and benevolence have risen victorious over hatred and bigotry. Reformed religion has triumphed over superstition. And, greatest result of all, from the reformation of Luther dates the foundations of free institutions and of human freedom.

### RETROSPECTION.

By N., '77.

Once more upon the threshold of the year I pause

To glance into the misty past, and dream  
Of days that are no more; while memories,  
now sad, now bright,

Bestir themselves and wake to haunt me yet again.

I seem once more to kiss the pale, sweet face  
of her,

My childhood's mate; then leave her 'mid  
the winter snows

To peaceful sleep, until shall break eternal dawn.

Another form I miss, the gray-haired pastor,  
dear,

Who strove, in love, to guide our earliest steps  
aright,

And, in the swiftly-thinning ranks of friends  
beloved,

I seek, in vain, for many a well-known face  
and form.

Yet other faces in a distant clime I see,

That brightened at my coming; while those  
outstretched arms,

With warmest welcome, drew me to their fond  
embrace.

The secrets of my inmost soul, though not un-  
veiled

To mortal eye, are part of the unchanging  
past.

The stain of sinful thought, of hasty word or  
deed,

No tears, repentant though they be, can  
wash away,

Nor kindly act nor generous impulse e'er ef-  
face.

Yet as I leave ye all, your memories I bear,  
In trust that somehow, heaviest losses, yea,  
my sins,

May help to guide my faltering steps a surer  
way

Through paths unseen, o'er steeps unknown,  
untried.

♦ ♦ ♦

### WHAT THE NEW WORLD TEACHES THE OLD.

By O. L. F., '83.

THE framers of the Constitution of our government deliberately rejected the institutions to which other governments traced their strength and prosperity. The old world had settled down to the belief that hereditary monarchs, distinctions of rank, a strong political center, toward which all political power should tend, and great standing armies were the necessary conditions to give stability and order to a government. There had never been a government in the world but that had recognized one or all of these as necessary to their existence. Greece had her republics; but they were republics of a few freemen and subjects. Italy had her republics; but they were republics of wealth and skill, of families select and aristocratic.

Holland had her republics; republics of guilds and land-holders, trusting the helm of state to property and education. All these were supported by great standing armies.

The framers of our Constitution founded, with an elective chief magistrate and no standing army, the Empire of Liberty upon the basis of perfect equality in rights and representation of all its citizens. With the birth of this empire, mighty in its very infancy, from inherent strength, the voice of freedom became audible. The people of France heard it, as they turned from feudal bondage; the people of Ireland heard it, as they rose with 80,000 volunteers, in answer to the call of the patriot Grattan; Poland heard it, and a declaration was read from every petty state. Such was the spirit spread abroad from the first moment of our national history, and it is still making the whole world feel the potent contact of its own influence.

From the great principle that all men are equal, we have for the first time triumphantly inferred, as a necessary consequence, that the will of the majority of the people is the source of all political power. That power is exercised by a suffrage common to all, rich and poor, educated and ignorant. When this principle was adopted, it proclaimed a right unknown in any country in the world. What Wycliffe did for religion, Jefferson and Adams did for the state; they trusted it to the people. France and Germany now have universal suffrage; England has doubled her elective franchise in the present century, and the whole civil-

ized world has begun, under all forms of government, to think and reason on affairs of state.

Thus we have laid on the people a new responsibility—the responsibility of deciding national, state, and municipal questions. The healthful influence of this responsibility pervades the republic like the air, searching out the most remote points, and descending to the lowest depths. Great political questions stir the deepest elements of the nation; strong political excitements impel a people in advance of the age, and lift a whole people to a higher platform of intelligence and morality.

This, then, is our great instrument of education, and because of its universality there is more general information among our people than those of any other country. By this general diffusion of knowledge, we are able to turn the failures of other countries into national blessings.

From the down-trodden and oppressed of the old world, the United States has reared a civilization unrivaled in power, grandeur, or purity by any of the nations of Europe. She lifts the serf and peasant to the lot of a freeman and citizen, and imparts to them the self-respect that renders them safe and dignified participants in the great rights and great duties of self-government.

We have done what no other people, government, or age has dared even to try. We have showed the world that a state without a king, and with a representative government for all its citizens is an actual, every-day fact. We have founded a republic on the unlim-

ited suffrage of millions. We have actually demonstrated the proposition that man, as God created him, may be trusted with self-government. The great problem of Plato, "How are we to rule men?" is thus solved by the great American people.

A little more than a hundred years have rolled away since that venturesome declaration, that God made all men to be free and equal. To-day, with territory that joins ocean to ocean, with fifty-five millions of people, with two wars behind her, having successfully grappled with the treacherous foe that threatened her central life, and having lifted to freedom and citizenship a whole race of bondmen, the great republic, stronger than ever, launches into the second century of her independence. The history of the world has no other chapter of such significance in its bearing on the future. America stands forth to-day, as one vast empire of civilization—an everlasting monument to Liberty and Equality.

### COMMUNICATION.

COLUMBUS, IND., Jan. 2, 1884.

*Editors of the Student:*

According to promise I collect a few facts, localisms, and a dog adventure, call them a letter and send them in. I am at present in Shelbyville, a bustling, active place of 3600 inhabitants. Shelbyville, like Indianapolis and several other cities of Indiana, that I have visited, is built on level ground. The streets are broad and straight, and

intersect each other at right angles, thus dividing the city into numerous rectangles. The place presents a beautiful appearance at night when the street lamps are lighted.

There is a whiskey distillery here and it is considered one of the finest in the United States. They use 800 bushels of corn daily, and make from it fifty-two barrels of whiskey. All are probably aware of the fact that whiskey is the condensed vapor that arises from the beer. The temperature at which whiskey is made is usually 160°. While the proprietor of the distillery was explaining this, he added that by increasing the temperature to 170° they made their ten year old whiskey in a day and a half. The process that the corn undergoes from the time it enters the "crackers" and "cookers" until it becomes whiskey, is very interesting.

The soil is very productive. The principal products are corn and wheat. Hogs are raised in great numbers, and in many places hog and hominy constitute the chief articles of diet.

The people in many parts of the country are the veritable "Hoosiers" described by Eggleston in his "Hoosier Schoolmaster." With the exception of their broad-brimmed hats their dress is like that of the Eastern people. The pronunciation of some words and the manner in which they are used at once attract the attention of the stranger. For example: they say "onet," for once; "paw" and "maw," for pa and ma; "kiver," for cover; "I just lowed," for I think; "I reckon," for I guess, etc. The phrase,

"right smart" is used in nearly every conceivable way, as, we had "right smart" of snow last night, he killed "right smart" of rabbits yesterday. The word *at* is used in peculiar ways. Where are you stopping "*at*"? Where is your home "*at*"? Whenever "*where*" begins a sentence, the final word of that sentence is always "*at*." The following sentence exemplifies another use of "*at*": "Say we go up to court and listen '*at*' them this evening."

The majority of business places are kept open on Sunday. On this day the men, who have worked during the week, indulge in drunken revels and carousals. Society in general, though there are many exceptions, lacks the refinement, polish, and culture that is characteristic of the Eastern villages. At some of my stopping places the boarders have traveled quite extensively, and experienced a considerable of frontier life. After supper, they will draw about the fire and tell their stories of the "cow boys," and their narrow escapes from the "Greasers" until, when you creep up to bed, every door and chair seems to conceal a "cow boy" with his revolver, or a dirty Mexican with his knife and lasso.

This is a fine country in which to pursue the study of natural history,—that is, some parts of it. The canine species may be studied here to perfection. The English bull-dog seems to be the farmer's favorite, and in the expression of his sentiments he is not less bold than the dreaded bloodhounds of Kentucky. As Bud Means said: "If they onct take hold, heaven

and yearth cannot make them let go."

If you will pardon a personal experience I will relate how the writer made the acquaintance of a dog in not the most agreeable manner possible. On the morning of December 6th, I knocked at a little log hut, not far from Bluff Creek. While awaiting an answer, one of the most ferocious dogs, that it has ever been my good, or rather, bad fortune to see, appeared on the scene. He came around the corner of the house, walked to within four feet of me and then stopped. As we stood thus looking at each other a fine opportunity was offered for mutual inspection. He would weigh, perhaps, seventy pounds. His eyes were bright enough to light a cigar by, but as I don't smoke, I didn't indulge. Taken altogether his appearance was as formidable to me as was Cerberus to those entering the infernal regions. To his collar was attached a chain about six feet long at the end of which was a block of wood that would weigh twelve pounds or more. The result of his meditations could not have been satisfactory, for, after looking at me a full minute—it seemed much longer—he made a spring for my throat. Anticipating his movements somewhat, I had barely time to raise my right arm before my throat when the brute's forepaws struck my chest, and, as my forearm was where he expected to find my throat he took that instead. The situation was fast becoming critical. Not a stone or a stick to be had, and no person within hearing distance. Well, the skirmish proceeded and at length I grabbed hold of his collar and

gave it a hard twist. That had the desired effect, and as he let go his hold an additional twist compelled him to gasp for breath. That sound was as pleasant to your correspondent's ear as the trickle of running water to the thirsty traveler on Sahara. Still retaining the twist I retreated to the gate, and giving the collar a final twist was off. If the collar had not been seized at the right instant, the readers of the *STUDENT* would not have seen a letter from Indiana in the January number.

Most truly yours,

F. A. M., '85.

### LOCALS.

Any one got a pony on locals? We'd like to borrow it a little while.

Two Seniors and three Juniors with quite a fair number of Sophomores and Freshmen, at chapel, the first morning of the term.

Chess was played quite extensively at Bates last year; we hope the interest has not died out. Couldn't a chess club be started?

Some one has at last found out the first, last, and only use of the ranking system—viz.: to furnish college papers with something to rail at.

Several of the boys visited the Foreign Exhibition in Boston, during the vacation. Almost all report themselves as most struck with the picture of "Luna and Endymion."

Prof.—"Mr. N., what is a node?" Mr. N.—"I don't know," (sits down, and adds, *sotto voce*)—"Never

know'd." Groans from those near him.

"How pleasant is Saturday night,  
I haven't a shirt that is good,  
Nor a stocking—my coal fire's out,  
And I can't find a stick of soft wood."

A doubtful compliment: First Junior—"Did you see young Mrs. B. at the masquerade last night, Tom?" "How did she look—she's pretty, isn't she?" Second Junior—"Well—yes—quite, *back to*."

Traveling Tinker (who has called three times within a week—"Umbrellas to mend?" Soph.—"No, go 'long. Do you think we do nothing here but break umbrellas? We don't use 'em for base-ball bats.")

"In six years Johns Hopkins University has turned out over one hundred professors."—*Ex.* Bates never had to turn out any of her professors; the corporation think they are good ones, and intend to keep them.

One of the local editors is rapidly losing his hair. As he is not a married man, it is supposed to be due to excessive brain work, in procuring matter for his column, in the absence of all the students during vacation.

Dudish Senior to Junior (who is eyeing him from head to foot)—"What are you looking at?" Junior—"That's just what I'm trying to find out." The flying coal-scuttle just misses him, as he dodges 'round the corner.

Prof. in Chemistry (to juvenile Senior, who is about to perform a blow-pipe analysis)—"Be careful, Mr. X." Mr. X. (startled)—"Why, Professor,

this isn't explosive, is it?" Prof.—  
"Oh, no, indeed. I was merely afraid  
you might singe your beard."

What a pity it is that our gym-  
nasium is so imperfectly heated. At  
present there can be neither pleasure  
nor profit, but indeed great risk in  
practicing there.

Teacher (to small boy who has re-  
turned to get his geography)—"Ah!  
we are going to have a *fine lesson* to-  
morrow?" Boy (with fearless inno-  
cence)—"No; I am going to carry it  
home to have it *covered*!"

"Well, my son, how did your ex-  
aminations come on to-day?" "Oh,  
finely; there were ten questions, and  
eight of them I answered correctly.  
I said "I don't know." The father  
has fears concerning the value of a  
college education.

Erosion, contusion, etc., as the result  
of glacial action can be practically  
tested nowadays, on almost any of the  
sidewalks. One of the boys said the  
other day, he didn't mind falling, but  
he'd be darned if he liked to strike on  
the same spot every time.

Enthusiastic Sophomore (to unap-  
preciable Freshman at a reception)—  
"There! there she is! Ah! isn't she  
lovely? Hasn't she a heavenly nose?"  
Innocent Freshman—"Yes; her nose  
turns up, if that's what you mean."  
... SCENE II. Place, behind the  
gymnasium; time, midnight; weapons,  
javelins.

Now is the time when the local  
editor hunts round in the back rooms,  
finds a bundle of old papers left by

some former editor, clips out all the  
stale jokes, and publishes them as the  
new and sparkling productions of his  
own brain. And when some one claps  
him on the back and says, "Pretty  
good hit, that of yours," he smiles a  
sickly smile and says, "Yes, I thought  
so myself," and then wonders which  
one they meant.

"See there, father; is that a rhi-  
noceros?" "No, my son, that is a  
local editor." "Why does he look so  
wild, father? Is he hunting for  
anything?" "Yes, my son. He  
thought he had at last found an item  
for his paper, but it got lost in the re-  
cesses of his brain. Come away; he  
might run at you, if he saw us looking  
at him."

Lewiston Young Lady Teacher (who  
had been trying to explain the curva-  
ture of the earth's surface to a class  
of young kids, but thinks they don't  
understand the little fiction of the ship  
—don't know a "hull" from a "spar")—  
"If I should come towards you, as  
far off as you could see, with a power-  
ful telescope, what part of me would  
you see first?" Bright Four-year-old  
—"Yer feet!"

First Senior (who has been reading  
some of Emerson's works)—"Say,  
Bob, what does '*posthumous*' mean?"  
Second Senior (who has just been  
looking it up)—"Oh, it's only a word  
they use to designate some article the  
author wrote before he died." Ques-  
tioner is silenced, but revolves the  
questioner over in his mind, what  
they'd call it do you suppose, if he  
wrote anything *after* he died?

On a cold Sunday, recently, the water-motor of the organ in a Lewiston church froze up. As the music stopped suddenly, a young lady's voice was heard by the whole congregation distinctly to declare: "I don't care a bit. I *do* want a seal-skin sack."

A Freshman who teaches a class of young misses at one of the Free Baptist churches in the city, on asking one of his pupils where the Scripture text was found, the other Sunday, was somewhat astonished at hearing her reply, with her eye on the lesson paper, "From King Sam."

Student—"Professor, I should like to get leave of absence for a few days, to go home to attend the funeral of my grandmother." "Prof.—"Ah. Mr. X., your grandmother was an estimable lady. I remember of attending her funeral myself when I was about your age."

A STUDENT editor asked a pretty young lady how she liked Lawrence Barrett. "Oh, *he* was just *splendid*," was the reply; "but I didn't like the play very well," she added, with more than the usual amount of dimple playing in her cheek, "I'd much rather see them get married than killed."

Soph. (to unworldly Theolog., who has dropped in)—"Just pass me that book of 'Tales and Adventures,' will you?" Theolog.—"Where, I don't see it." Soph.—"Why, that 'Scholar's Companion,' 'Helps to Read,' don't you see it there?" Theolog. (blankly)—" 'Helps to Read,' no, where?" Soph.—"Why, hang it, can't you see that 'cavalry' there,—'horse,' 'pony'

—slide it this way will you?" Theolog. (passing the book)—"Oh, I see; we call it a 'Revised Version.'"

Bewitching Lady Freshman (to Prof. in Greek)—"Professor, will you please excuse my absence from recitation, as I have been suffering from a severe sore throat?" Prof. (eagerly interrupting, with the sweetest of smiles)—"I'm VERY glad to hear it—am perfectly happy to excuse you. Now don't you trouble!"

A young lady student, in declining an obnoxious invitation, wrote that she "could not express her regrets at being obliged to decline, etc." On the remonstrance of a conscientious friend, the young society diplomatist spiritedly exclaimed: "That's all true enough, and I mean it, every word! I *haven't* any regrets, so how *can* I 'express' them?"

One of the Juniors, who has been trying to raise a moustache during vacation, and who so far deceived himself and his friends that one of the latter even offered him coffee in a moustache-cup, concluded to try and have it photographed. He was so disgusted with the result, that he says he'll give the camera a wide berth next time, till he's sure he has something that will "take."

Mrs. Partington occasionally turns up. She is reported as having been met by a student last State Fair week, and having inquired if he was acquainted with a young friend of hers who was in the "Sophronia class at Bates-es College." She was also seen at Squirrel Island, last summer, where,

having been slightly sea-sick, she said she "would be thankful to Heaven if she ever set her foot on *vice versa* again."

The Freshman repeats:

"Early to bed and early to rise  
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

The Soph. puts it:

"Late to bed and late to rise;  
If I'm up to prayers it'll be a surprise."

The Junior writes home:

"Late to bed and early to rise  
Is the only way to win that prize."

The Senior leans back and remarks:

"Early to bed and late to rise,  
Is the proper thing for my weak eyes."

One of the Juniors, who has been flourishing the rules this winter, tells a little story at his own expense. He had, in his school, a very promising class in book-keeping, and was accustomed to have them write orders for goods as one of the class exercises. One morning the following was received:

CAMDEN, ME., Jan. 10, 1884.

Crosby, Nichols & Co.:

Please send me, by male, 4 cases Tooth-brushes, 8 Lung Protectors, 5 Liver Pads, etc., etc., etc."

"Well, John," said the teacher, "you have the place and date just right. The name of the firm is spelled correctly. P-l-e-a-s-e, please, that's right; s-e-n-d, that is right; b-y, by; m-a-l-e, male. Ah. John! that is wrong. M-a-i-l spells mail—U. S. mail; m-a-l-e means a person, a man." "Yes," interrupted the young hopeful, "that's it. I meant for them to send it by the *stage driver*."

One morning, as half a dozen or more college girls were hurrying from differ-

ent directions across the campus, to the expiring tones of the bell for prayers, an Irishman, at work filling up the excavation on Skinner Street, stopped digging, and exclaimed in an awe-struck tone of astonishment to a fellow-laborer: "Be jabber, Pat, and fath dy'e spouse they lets all *them gur-r-rls* go to the Bates-es Theerlogikal Ministry Skule!"

It is to be regretted that among the large audience which greeted Lawrence Barrett at Music Hall, on the evening of Dec. 20th, so few students could have been present. The play presented was Bohers' "Francesca Da Rimini," Barrett assuming the role of Lanciotto, the hunchback. The play is a strong one, presenting in its characters strong contrasts, and many opportunities for fine acting. The poor hunchback, endowed by nature with every mental and moral gift, but confined in a twisted and deformed body; his generous, loyal, and handsome, but weak-spirited brother Paolo; the fine, womanly qualities of the deceived and sinning Francesca, with the cutting railery and sarcasm of the jester, all combine to form one of the strongest plays ever presented on a Lewiston stage. Barrett's personation of Lanciotto is above any other part he ever assumed, not excepting his "Cassius," generally considered his best. From so complete a whole it is difficult to choose any particularly fine passage; but perhaps the grandest scene of all was that at the close of the second act, where Lanciotto first meets Francesca, and learns that she has been de-

ceived in respect to his deformity. The change from the agony and despair with which he freed her from the betrothal, to the supreme joy when she refused to be released was wonderfully fine. The climaxes to the last three acts, the wedding, the murder of the fool, and the double murder and suicide at the close were also fine. The support was the same as upon previous occasions, and was good, as usual, Mr. James as the jester, and Mr. Skinner as Paola, winning merited praise. May Barrett long continue to make his annual visit to Lewiston.

NO CURE, NO PAY! Dr. Lawrence's Cough Balsam, when once used, takes the place of all others. See our advertising columns.

### PERSONALS.

#### ALUMNI:

'77.—Rev. Joseph A. Chase was installed as pastor of the First Unitarian church of Chelmsford, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 11, 1884. After passing a very satisfactory examination, the installation sermon was preached by Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., from the text, "It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you." Matt. x., 20.

'78.—A. Gatchell is partner in a drug store at Monmouth, Me.

'78.—J. W. Hutchins is still acting as principal of the high school at Hyannis, Mass.

'78.—C. E. Brockway is pastor of the Free Baptist church of Fairport,

N. Y., and recording secretary of the Central Association of Open Communion Baptists. Through his efforts and by his own hand has been prepared, and just issued a table of Benevolence of the churches, quarterly and yearly meetings, giving the membership of the churches, names of pastors, and the money contributed for various benevolent purposes.

'81.—H. B. Nevens is teaching in Bridgton, Me.

'81.—W. P. Foster is having good success teaching in Ellsworth, Me.

'81.—C. A. Strout is teaching in Warner, N. H.

'82.—L. M. Tarr is in the United States signal service at Fort Myer, Va.

'82.—G. P. Emmonds, who has been studying medicine in Portland, will enter the Bowdoin Medical School next term.

'82.—W. V. Twaddle was in town recently.

'82.—L. T. McKenney has arrived in town to take charge of the Lewiston Branch of W. C. King & Co.'s Publishing House. Office, No. 6 College Block.

'82.—Miss I. B. Foster is in the Eye and Ear Hospital, Boston, for optical treatment.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee who is studying law at Portsmouth, N. H., in connection with his labors as manager of the Oceanic, Isles of Shoals, was in town recently.

'83.—H. H. Tucker is teaching at Springfield, Me.

#### STUDENTS:

'84.—Wm. D. Wilson has returned

from Indiana, where he was working in the interests of "Our Home."

'84.—W. S. Poindexter, formerly of Bates, now at Tufts, has gone to Aiken, N. C., for his health.

'85.—J. M. Nichols is teaching at Woolwich, Me.

'85.—D. C. Washburn has so far recovered from his late sickness as to return to his work.

'85.—E. B. Stiles reports excellent success canvassing for the STUDENT.

'85.—F. E. Parlin will retain his position as principal of the Greeley Institute till the end of its school year, next May.

'85.—R. E. Attwood is teaching at Minot Center, Me.

'85.—H. A. Robinson has been engaged in cutting ice since the season opened.

'86.—A. E. Verrill is teaching in Sherman, Me.

'86.—J. W. Flanders did not teach in No. Berwick, but spent his vacation in New Hampshire.

'86.—J. W. Goff has returned from teaching at Milton Mills, N. H.

'86.—Chas. Hadley has worked during vacation in the Lewiston Mills.

'87.—J. W. Moulton has commenced housekeeping at the corner of Skinner and Nichols Streets.

'87.—Ira Judkins is teaching in Swanville, Me., and will enter the class the last of next term.

#### THEOLOGICAL:

'81.—Rev. G. A. Burgess was married Jan. 1, 1884, in Greenville, R. I., to Miss Emma C. Steers.

'81.—Rev. J. Q. Adams is preaching at South Parsonsfield, Me.

#### EXCHANGES.

One seldom feels fully at ease on being introduced to a company of strangers. If, however, he and the company have similar tastes, are engaged in similar work, or have similar experiences, the barriers that would keep them apart, are quickly removed, and before the first evening is passed, there are some who seem like old acquaintances. Something like this has been our introduction to the college journals and magazines. Though all were strangers before any one had spoken, yet a single sentence from a brother in the West, and another from a Southern brother, shows that we have common objects in view, and thus suggests that we may be mutually helpful. All may not agree as to the best method of being helpful, but most will acknowledge that a kind, frank statement of a fault, will do more toward correcting it than a cutting criticism. It is certain, at any rate, that the advice of friends true and tried, has more weight than that of strangers. Starting out with this thought before us, we shall endeavor to show ourselves friendly to the best interests of the work in which we are engaged, before we attempt to offer advice to our neighbors. Through the kindness of our predecessor we have been permitted to examine the December publications.

The *Kenyon Advance* comes out in a new dress. This, the editors say, may imply that they are in a healthy condition pecuniarily. They say, however, that such is not the case.

The most noticeable article in the

*Harvard Advocate* of December 17th, is a review of recent Harvard poetry. An extract from it is given under "College Press Opinions." We were attracted by the article on account of its novelty, and the fact that it came from one who pretended to give a criticism of the poetry of Harvard College. When the writer says that college poetry should be representative, we agree with him entirely; when he goes on to limit this representation by anything less than that to which the yearnings of poetic natures may aspire, we must disagree. We do not understand that the interest of college men is limited by such topics as love and college sports. On the contrary, we believe, that they, more than any other class of men, have universality of interest. If this is true, then the representative college poet may properly bring forth the creations of his mind upon such topics as his fancy or habits of thought may direct, and the college editors may properly admit his productions to the columns of their paper. Especially is this true, if the paper maintains a literary department. It may be proper to say here that the editors of the *Advocate* do not agree with all the opinions advanced in the article under consideration.

The *Vassar Miscellany* is one of the most interesting exchanges that we have been permitted to examine. The articles on "Romance of Scottish History," and "Conversation a Lost Art" are well written. Each department of the *Miscellany* is excellent, except that there is no poetry in the December number. We cannot blame the Vas-

sar girls for speaking against the partiality shown in allowing one student to take visitors to witness the performance of a Philalethean play, and not allowing others. They say, "To our beclouded vision the presence of one gentleman is as much of an obstacle as that of a dozen." The rule is that no one shall take her guest. But we do not understand that the criticism given in the "Editor's Table," is so much in condemnation of allowing a few to take their guests, as that others are not allowed the same privilege.



### COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

The first numbers of the college journals for the year have been issued. They are all well printed and carefully edited. They contain a good deal of college news, many jokes that sound flat to outsiders, but which may be side-splitting to collegians; much fairly good, and a good deal of fairly bad writing. They are all non-political and, for the most part, non-sectarian. They treat of many subjects of which we, in common with the writers, are ignorant; but they contain many articles which are cleverly written, and would do credit to grown up journalism. College journalism should be encouraged. The alumnus who refuses to subscribe for the organ of his college, should be banished from alumni societies, and from all part or lot with the well-wishers of his *Alma Mater*.—*The Argosy*.

### READING.

Reading is often in the line of some

literary exercise. But it is much better to make our literary work follow in the line of our reading: not to read that we may write, but to write because we have read. No one should be so bound down to his studies and his daily round of life that he can not carry on at the same time a process of thinking and questioning in his mind about a variety of subjects. According to the quality of this mental activity, will be the fecundity of the writer. To one in the habit of forming opinions, collecting facts and reading much, the expression of his thoughts on paper is an easy task. They pour forth in such a torrent that the arrangement and selection become the principal difficulty.

A course of reading is preferable to an indiscriminate swallowing of whatever pleases the taste at the moment. It would be well if all students had some particular subject, in which they were interested, to be taken up and pursued at leisure moments. Such a habit would correct the tendency of college work to superficiality. It would generate an enthusiasm and love of learning in itself, and give weight to character. All really original and vigorous minds are accustomed to take up subjects of investigations in this manner.—*Oberlin Review*.

#### THE CLASSICS.

The late utterances of England's great men, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Matthew Arnold, have shown in what estimation the study of Latin and Greek are held by those who owe much of their present power to the ad-

mirable training which these studies are capable of imparting. The opinions of these professional men, whose whole life has been so directed as to amply qualify them to judge of the merits of various courses of study, cannot be set aside as of little weight, but must be viewed as the clear deliverances of men of profound learning and wide experience, derived only after years of active public life. Latin and Greek are not likely to be excluded from our college curriculum so long as their utility as instruments of intellectual development receives the support of individuals so exceedingly well adapted to testify in their behalf. Lord Coleridge and Matthew Arnold are living examples of the power of the dead languages to develop the human intellect to a surprising degree, at least.—*The Rutgers Tarqum*.

#### COLLEGE POETRY.

General poetry, except perhaps, love poetry, ought to have no place in college publications. I quote from the *Herald-Crimson*: "What we demand, then, in our college journals, is that which pertains particularly to college life. It (a college journal) should represent all the institutions of a college, and represent them faithfully."

What is true of college journals is true of college poetry—both must be representative. The minute that a college writer indulges in verse, which, though it may be good, has no college interest, at that moment he signifies his willingness to be judged by the same standard by which other writers are judged; and, the moment college

editors admit such poetry to their columns, they are no longer editors of a college paper, but become a publishing committee for amateur authors. A poor poem on some college theme, will bring to the college poet a quicker recognition than will some elaborated verse, which, though intrinsically better than the other, has no college interest.—*T. in Harvard Advocate.*

### LITERARY NOTES.

The January number of the *Musical Herald*, a magazine devoted to the art universal, appears in new and attractive form. The general appearance is fine; and the table of contents shows that the *Herald* must be interesting to all lovers of music.

Every family that desires to provide for its young people wholesome and instructive reading matter should send for specimen copies of the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston. It is the brightest and best of papers for young people. Its columns give more than two hundred stories yearly by the most noted authors, including J. T. Trowbridge, William Black, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Oliphant, and many others, besides scientific articles by eminent specialists, tales of adventure by noted travelers, papers of encouragement and advice by men and women of ability and experience, and reminiscences and anecdotes of famous people. With a circulation rapidly approaching 350,000 copies a week, the *Youth's Companion* can well afford to spread such a feast before its

patrons; and spreading such a feast, it is no wonder it has such a tremendous circulation.

The January number of the *Manhattan* begins a new volume. It contains an interesting article by Prof. J. Leonard Corning, on "The Luther Monument at Worms," considered as a work of art. This article abounds with excellent illustrations. The frontispiece is an engraving of Luther, by Kruell, which art critics pronounce "the noblest conception of Luther that modern art has produced." Geo. Parsons Lathrop and Louise Chandler Moulton have each written an interesting poem for this number. The article by Henry C. Pedder on "Woman in Modern Civilization," will repay a careful reading. "Pompeii, Past and Present," from the pen of Anna Ballard, has some spirited illustrations from paintings by Seiponi, a living Italian painter. "The Door-Keeper, a New-Year's Masque," by Edith M. Thomas, has music composed for it by Dr. Leopold Damrosch. "Tinkling Cymbals," Edgar Fawcett's story of fashionable life in Newport, is continued. Geo. Ticknor Curtis presents the first of a series of articles on "Creation and Evolution." Other interesting matter is to be found in this excellent number. Terms, \$3. a year; 25 cents a number. Published by Manhattan Magazine Co., Temple Court, New York City.

"Though I were dead, my heart would still beat for thee." If it were not slang, we would call that heart a "dead-beat."—*Lasell Leaves.*

## COLLEGE WORLD.

### DARTMOUTH:

The *Dartmouth* denies all responsibility for the statement that the college is to have a daily.

The Legislature of New Hampshire will hereafter give \$5,000 annually to Dartmouth College in aid of indigent students.

The *Dartmouth* not only pays its own expenses, but usually has a small margin to divide among its editors.—*Oberlin Review*.

### PRINCETON:

At a late meeting of the trustees, the standard of admission was raised in Greek, English, and Mathematics.

The question of making a course in the gymnasium compulsory is under consideration.

The Faculty have finally forbidden the issue of the *Tiger*.

Princeton possesses the identical electrical machine used by Dr. Franklin.

In the catalogue for this year, the minimum, average, and maximum expenses of the students are stated as \$290, \$400, and \$700 respectively.

### WILLIAMS:

Both sides of the question Free Trade vs. Protection will hereafter be taught at Williams.

The Cobden prize is henceforth to be awarded on the merits of competitive examinations.—*Argo*.

The *Argo* complains that too little attention is given to public rhetorical work, especially among the lower classes.

On the night of the President's reception to the Senior class, some one

stole all the refreshments provided for the occasion. The editors of the *Athenæum* and *Argo* disclaim all responsibility for the editorials in their papers, referring to the affair, entitled "A Disgraceful Proceeding."

### AMHERST:

Matthew Arnold pronounced the audience that listened to him in the College Hall, Dec. 7th, the most appreciative he had met in America.—*Student*.

The Audubon collection of birds of America has been purchased by an alumnus of Amherst, and presented to the college.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy will hereafter be conferred upon graduates of three years' standing who take an additional course of two years in literature and science.

The Senate has revoked the action of the Faculty forbidding participation in the inter-collegiate games. President Seeley, who presides over the Senate, is said to heartily approve of its action.

As an experiment salutarities and valedictories are to be banished for two years.

### COLUMBIA:

Optional classes in French reading and conversation for the third year class are to be formed immediately after the holidays.—*Acta*.

The Columbia eleven has lost its membership in the foot-ball league.

At a recent meeting of the alumni an almost unanimous vote was passed against the admission of women.

It is said that the detachment of co-

eds. in the library hug the shadows these short days. It really gets so dark by five o'clock that one cannot say positively that they do not hug something else.—*Acta*.

### CLIPPINGS.

Applicable to dudes: "There is plenty of room at the top."

"Non paratus" dixit Freshire  
Cum a sad, a doleful look;  
"Omne rectum," Prof. respondit,  
Et "nihil" scripsit in his book.

Dean (in chapel, announcing)—  
"The Professor of Chemistry, who is unable to meet his classes to-day, requests the Senior class to take arsenic."  
—*Kenyon Advance*.

*Pater*—"Well, my son, how do you like college? *Alma Mater* has turned out some good men." Young Hopeful—"Ya-as—she's turned me out." He had been expelled.

A Freshman wrote home to his father—"Dear Papa—I want a little change." The reply came: "Dear Charlie—Just wait for it. Time brings change to everybody."

Prof. (to young lady student)—  
"Your mark is low and you have only just passed." Young Lady—"Oh, I'm so glad!" Prof. (surprised)—"Why?" Young Lady—"I do so love a tight squeeze."

Freshman (putting it delicately)—  
"Professor, what books do you think I need to take home this vacation?" Prof. (not wishing to hurt his feelings)—  
"Well, you'd better brush up some on Latin, and read over the Greek

again, paying attention to verbs, and take a general review of your Algebra, and—that's all." Freshman—"Oh! Thanks!"—*Athenæum*.

### AMONG THE POETS.

#### FOG.

Blear-eyed spirit of the fen,  
Of the river and the glen;  
Night companion of the moon,  
Sometimes caught abroad at noon—  
When the tired earth, wet with dew,  
Sleeps so sound the whole night through  
That she does not wake with day  
At the farm boy's early lay—  
Thou hast watched for break of day  
Till thy tresses have grown gray,  
And the while, in fairy shower,  
Sprinkled in each blushing flower,  
Drops of dew that stir the bee  
To a fit of jealousy.

—*Kenyon Advance*.

#### A DISTINCTION.

As we wandered one day by the sea-shore,

While the wavelets broke at our feet,  
She picked up a sea-shell and asked me,  
In a voice inexpressibly sweet,  
To listen awhile to its murmur,  
And the meaning to try and repeat.

I took from her hand the sea-shell,  
And put it up to my ear,  
And answered, "Amid its low murmurs,  
There is one sad, sweet song that I hear.  
It sings, it can never be happy,  
Unless its loved ocean is near.

If taken away from the ocean,  
'Twill murmur the livelong day;  
And lonely, 'twill sigh for the wavelets  
It kissed and caressed in their play.  
Oh, love, my heart is a sea-shell  
That murmurs when you are away!"

But she answered, her blue eyes dancing,  
"You have read the meaning amiss,  
If you call me the sea; I'm a wavelet,  
Can't you guess the reason of this?  
Why, it isn't the sea, but the wavelet,  
That the shell is accustomed to kiss."

—*Williams Athenæum*.

*The Bates Student.*

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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

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# Maine Central Railroad

## CHANCE OF TIME.

Additional Winter Train for Boston.

ON AND AFTER

**Monday, Oct. 15, '83**

**Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:**

- 7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.
- 4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Eastern Railroad's Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.
- 11.10 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

**Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:**

- 6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.10 A.M., (Mixed,) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.42 P.M.
- 10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Portland, and Boston.
- 3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
- 5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and on Saturdays for Waterville.
- 11.20 P.M., (every night,) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday night only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.40 A.M.

**Passenger Trains leave Auburn:**

- 7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
- 4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 10.45 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

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Vol. XII.



No. 2.

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➤❧ FEBRUARY, 1884. ❧➤

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

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⇒❧ FEBRUARY, 1884. ❧⇒

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

⇒❧ LEWISTON, MAINE. ❧⇒

# LEWISTON CLOTHING COMPANY.

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FINE AND MEDIUM

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**LEWISTON CLOTHING COMPANY,**

*203 Lisbon St., opp. the P.O., Lewiston.*

W. C. WARE, Manager.

# THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XII.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

No. 2.

## Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE  
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '85, BATES COLLEGE.

### EDITORIAL BOARD.

A. B. MORRILL,	E. B. STILES,
C. A. WASHBURN,	C. A. SCOTT,
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Any one who has ever been into our pleasant reading-room and looked over our papers and magazines, must feel that it is not one of the lesser blessings of Bates. The periodicals are so selected as to give the students the best thoughts of the best thinkers, as well as the news of the day. The *Boston Daily Post* has been added to the list so as to give both sides during the coming presidential election. There is a small debt on the association, which was incurred by the repairs which have rendered the rooms so pleasant, but the regular dues for the year will cancel the debt and pay

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expenses, if all will do their part. Most of the boys pay willingly, but we are sorry to say that there are some who persistently refuse to pay, and as persistently insist on availing themselves of the privileges of the room. Their excuse for not paying is that they do not read the papers. We would like to ask if it is not worth a dollar and a half a year to have a good comfortable room in which to study, even if no reading is done.

The alumni have always expressed their willingness to help the *STUDENT*, both by subscriptions and by furnishing articles for its columns. We still need their help. That the most of the alumni are utter strangers, that, in most cases, we can learn of their whereabouts only as they report, that the Literary and Alumni Departments need their contributions, has already been cited by former editors. These facts still exist. Without further solicitation, we hope that the alumni will continue to aid the *STUDENT* by forwarding their contributions.

The men who should now be practicing in the gymnasium for the baseball nine of the coming season have not yet been chosen. Is it not right here that the question of utter defeat or, at least, a measure of success must be decided? We have men in college who can win some games in a series, if they will comply with the conditions of success in athletic sports, long and faithful preparatory work. If our players will show by their action that they will go through this preparatory

work, and thus prepare themselves to represent the college to the best of their ability, we are confident that the students will give them an earnest, hearty support. Let those whose duty it is move forward in this matter.

A half dozen students cannot be found in college who will not acknowledge that the benefits of one of our literary societies, properly conducted, are equal, at least, to some department of college work. Why, then, is so little time given to society work? We know that students who come in late have so much to do in their studies that they cannot give sufficient time to society work. This applies chiefly to the spring term.

The main reasons for whatever lack of interest there may have been, are the students' natural love of ease, and a failure to fully recognize the benefits of the work.

It may not be unworthy of notice here that the exercises which our committee arrange have much to do with the success of our meetings. The question for discussion should be upon a topic in which the students have a live interest. Philosophical and historical subjects should not be entirely excluded, but should only be given when the disputants have more than their usual time to prepare for the debate.

The tariff question is fast becoming—nay, is already—an important factor in American politics. Strict party lines have not yet been drawn on this question, but we believe the time is not

far distant when such lines will appear. Denser ignorance, among the great mass of our people, than that which envelopes the underlying principles of this question, could not well be imagined. Our legislators are rarely men who can lay claim to any considerable knowledge of those economic principles, without which all legislation in this direction must be, in a great measure, futile. The tariff question is being agitated and made prominent by men who see, or think they see, its bearing on their own local and selfish interests. Further than this into the mysteries of this perplexed question, our legislators do not go. As a science, almost perfect darkness surrounds this subject, both in our legislative halls and among our people. Yet in a few years—it may be months—the American people will be called upon to sit in judgment upon the merits of this question. What hope that it will be intelligently discussed or wisely disposed of? And yet the issue is of the utmost importance. For either protection is a blessing to our people and our land, or else it is a curse to every interest save corporate wealth.

As students what shall be our course in the coming controversy? Shall we, too, be guided and instructed by flippant stump speakers and newspaper twaddling, or shall we investigate? He is unworthy the name of student who fails to do the latter! Let us study to learn; and should we get any light on the subject let us spread it.

Without unremitting labor, success in life, whether in college or in the

various other pursuits, is impossible. An education comes, not simply by *slaying* at college, but by long and weary hours of exhaustive toil. The young man whom you see lounging about waiting for a clear day before he goes to work is always in a storm. Ability and willingness to labor are the two great conditions of success. The beautiful painting may exist in the artist's brain, but he must bring his brain and brush upon the canvas, and work hard and long in order to produce any practical result.

Success depends, in a good measure, upon the person's promptness to take advantage of the rise of the tide. A great part of what people generally term luck is nothing more nor less than this. It is usually the boy who keeps his eyes open, and his hands out of his pockets, that picks up the most pennies. And yet, something more than alertness is needed; we must know how to avail ourselves of emergencies. An elastic temperament, which never seems to recognize defeat, is the one that wins in the long run.

Many a great orator has made a terrible break-down in his maiden speech; many an inventor utterly fails in his first attempt; many a world-renowned author commenced by contributing to the editor's waste-basket; and many a worthy student has begun amid most discouraging circumstances. They were learning their trades, and could not expect to accomplish first-class work until their apprenticeship was over. The four years of college life are granted us as years of preparation for the duties and responsibilities of after

years, and our success in life largely depends upon the faithfulness and care with which we execute our tasks here.

Congress has not been idle during the present session. Many important bills have been introduced and enacted. Mr. Hoar has recently presented a bill in the Senate relating to Presidential succession. It provides that, in case of death, removal from office, or inability of the President and Vice-President, the office of Chief Magistrate shall fall to the Secretary of State, instead of to the President of the Senate. Should the Secretary of State be unable to hold the office on account of death or removal, it will then fall not to the Speaker of the House, as the law now is, but successively to the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. This bill should become a law, since, in accordance with the present laws, the Presidency is liable to be given to one of exactly an opposite party to his predecessor. Mr. Frye has also laid a bill before the Committee of Commerce for the relief of American Shipping. He believes in subsidies and bounties. Although shipping is apparently of little significance in the interior, yet, in some sections of the country, and especially in our own State, its welfare is of vital importance. Another noticeable and commendable act of Congress is the closing of the Senate rum-shop and the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicants in Alaska. The common people cannot

be expected to be temperate when their legislators advocate intemperance. We believe that Congress has made a move in the right direction.

After the continuous round of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, of the Freshman year, the Sophomore is prepared to hail with delight the relief that comes to him by way of semi-weekly lectures on Ornithology and Psychology. The former are very interesting because they are delivered by one who is interested in the subject, and who has made a specialty of it. They are instructive because they are supplemented by tramps to the haunts of the songsters with our Professor, who looks upon them as familiar friends, and who enthusiastically strives to make his class at least well acquainted with them. Our own experience has led us to believe that one, who has no knowledge of the names and habits of the more common birds of his own vicinity, knows but half the enjoyment of a summer afternoon walk through the fields and woods. The lectures on Psychology are no less able, and are, to some extent, interesting. The chief reason why they lack interest, is that they are not applied till the fall term of the Senior year. It must be an extraordinary student that can remember, for two years, enough of the lectures to aid him to any considerable extent, when he begins the study of Psychology two years later. It would be more interesting and profitable to substitute in their place, lectures on Physiology and Hygiene,—subjects that every student, who teaches, ought to know

something about—and put the lectures on Psychology into the summer term of the Junior year. We hope that our Faculty, who seem to be willing to make any improvements possible, will, at least give the matter some attention.

It is said that if those who have trouble with their eyes, and are obliged to use them much in the evening, would use candles to study or write by, they would have no trouble. This may or may not be so, but it is not impossible that there is a grain of truth in it. It is undoubtedly a fact that near-sightedness and eye-troubles, especially with young people, have increased very greatly within the last years. We frequently hear old persons tell how, in their day, young folks never thought of wearing glasses and never had any trouble with their eyes. How much of this may be owing to the fact that the older generation did not use (or abuse) its eyes as much as the present one is obliged to do, and how much to the different kind of light used, is a question that would have to be decided by experiment.

The light of candles is certainly very mild and pleasant to the eyes, and we see no reason why, if a sufficient number of candles are used, it might not be made available. Everybody knows that gas-light is far harder for weak eyes than kerosene; and employs where the electric light is used make a great deal of complaint about their eyes; while all students who have ever been troubled with weak eyes (and there are few that have not), have

found that the more “argand burners” and “double refractors,” and such things they use, the worse it seems to be.

It is by no means impossible that too much light may be as bad or worse than too little; and one can readily see why this should be so. All the light which is really of use to us in reading is that which is reflected from the pages of our book,—the blank part of the paper giving us the impression of light, while the black letters absorb all the rays that fall upon them, causing an opposite effect on the retina. If more light than is necessary to produce this effect is used, the result is fatigue to the eyes. The worst light in the world is strong sun-light, falling directly on a printed page. The brilliant light produces a glare, very trying to the eyes, and at the same time, by the power of irradiation, infringes on the black letters, making them faint and indistinct, and consequently hard for the eyes. The same effect is produced with too strong a light of any kind.

It would be strange if, after all, the light of the future was not to be the long-foretold electric light, but the candle of our fathers.

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### LITERARY.

#### THE LAMPLIGHTER.

By D. C. W., '85.

Up here in my room,  
Where the evening gloom  
Is thickening the shadows fast,  
I sit by the side  
Of my window wide  
As the snow goes whirling past.

Each shadowy fold  
That the curtains hold,

Is lost in the deepening shades;  
 And familiar things  
 Take fanciful wings,  
 As the waning twilight fades.

Outside and below  
 The drifting snow  
 Goes whirling and edying round;  
 And the wintry blast  
 Is whistling past,  
 With a weird and ghostly sound.

But up the street  
 With shuffling feet,  
 Comes the lamplighter's muffled form;  
 The ruddy light  
 Of his torch-lamp bright,  
 Gleams red through the driving storm.

But a moment is lost  
 As he stops by the post,  
 Then he trudges along up the hill;  
 But the flickering glare  
 That his torch left there,  
 Through the storm is brightening still.

And well for me,  
 I think, would it be,  
 As I toil up life's stormy hill,  
 If I could but light  
 Some beacon bright  
 In the storm, that should brighten still.

### THE PRACTICAL IN EDUCATION.

By O. H. D., '81.

WE live in a practical age. The question to-day with regard to almost everything is—"What is it worth?" "To what use can it be put in solving the problems and meeting the responsibilities of life?" It is not strange, then, that the question of practical education should be one that must be constantly met. There seems to be a widespread, and, in some circles at least, a growing opinion that the course of training furnished by our schools and colleges is not as practical as it should be. Among the students

themselves, of these institutions, this spirit may be seen. One says: "I shall never use the higher Mathematics, so I will not puzzle my brain over them." Another thinks: "The classics will never help me to earn a living, so I will keep out of them if I can, and if not, will worry through them with the least exertion possible." In the outside world, too, and even among men, who, it would seem, ought to be able to take a broader view, we find this same opinion. One mourns over the five or six years that he spent largely in the study of Latin and Greek, because after the lapse of thirty or forty years, he cannot remember very much of what he learned of those languages. It would be strange if he could! Another complains that much of the matter found in our more common text-books is not practical—is something that students will never use.

Now I do not intend to present an argument in favor of the study of the Ancient Classics. There is no need to find fault with the demand for the practical. I only wish to protest against the exceedingly low and narrow view so commonly taken of this term "practical." In starting, then, I lay down this proposition: Whatever study strengthens the mind, cultivates the reasoning powers, and develops the man, is practical; and the study that best does this is the most practical. Perhaps there is need of qualifying this a little, in the case of those whose education is to be very limited. If a person is to learn but very little, perhaps he had better learn that which he will use directly in his

after life. Further than this there is no need of modification.

The amount of information committed to memory during a college course, is a very poor measure of the success of that course. He who at the close of his school life has a well-developed mind, and has learned to use it properly, has mastered the important secret. Facts are useful things, but the mind can no more be properly developed by storing it with these, than the body by continual eating and drinking without exercise. Facts amount to little without the power to use them. To give this power should be the object of education.

Suppose a person who has been engaged in active life for years, has forgotten his Greek or his Algebra! Does this prove that he received no benefit from the study of those branches? Has he not rather been continually reaping the benefits of that study in the increased mental power that has enabled him to grapple successfully with the problems of life? Shall we say, then, that such study is not practical? As well say that no general muscular exercise is practical for the athlete. He who wishes to distinguish himself as an oarsman, thinks it not unprofitable to train his muscles for months, by the most severe gymnastic exercise. It may be said, and with truth, that this alone would not make him successful, and that the study of Latin or Calculus will not make a successful lawyer or business man, without special training in the direction of his life-work. But this special training it is not the province

of the academy and the college to give. No school can take the place of experience. No matter what the studies taken in school, they need to be, to a great extent, learned over again, before they can be used in practical life.

The college graduate is often ridiculed as helpless and unfitted to take a part in active life. True, his education does not fit him to step at once into any position that may offer, but if his school-days have been properly spent, he will be, after the necessary experience, infinitely better fitted to fill any position than he would have been without his education. If he engage in manual labor even, he will do it far better and more profitably. If education spoils a man, it is pretty certain that there was not much to spoil to begin with. The question then is: What study furnishes the best mental discipline? No study should be condemned as useless, simply because it is not directly employed in the active business of life.

---

#### MARIA THERESA.

ONE of the most illustrious of Austria's sovereigns, history designates her. There are many to whom history gives the same title or its equivalent, but in how few of that number does a closer inspection of their records reveal anything that is more truly worthy of admiration than the life of Maria Theresa! How large a proportion is found so monstrous in propensity and so vile in conduct as to be loathsome to mankind! Not in their great and

shameful throng should Maria Theresa be assigned a place; for the attributes which may be evolved from a study of her deeds mark her as an unusually pure, lovely, and noble woman.

The courage and energy so prominent in her character have not unfrequently been termed "masculine." That epithet she would doubtless have escaped, if she had retired into obscurity and let her inheritance be seized by a usurper or parceled out to foreigners without making a single exertion to rescue it. Instead, she took the reins of government into her woman's hands and guided her country to a successful issue. Albert the usurper was forced to withdraw and she and her family became secured in their rights.

Circumstances fostered and perhaps awakened this adventurous spirit of hers. Not only the very beginning of her administration, but its whole course, was beset with difficulties. Enemies were constantly on the alert with designs to wrest her power from her. She had to be continually nerving herself for some new conflict. Though her reign was not on that account a peaceful one, it was yet, to the nation, one of signal success and prosperity. Whenever her enemies gave her an opportunity, she showed herself as zealous in promoting the welfare of her people as she had been in prosecuting war against their foes.

It has been a reproach to Maria Theresa that she was concerned in the partition of Poland. It stands recorded as a historical fact that Poland was divided; that it was an atrocious act; and that Maria Theresa was a party to it and even received a part of

the spoil. All this cannot be denied, yet a great deal ought to be said in her exoneration. No one asserts that she was a willing party to it, but all allow that she opposed it for a time in the face of all available advice, and gave a reluctant consent only when overpersuaded by her able minister, Kaunitz, famous as the "Richelieu of Austria." It is said that she always looked upon the act as dishonorable and never ceased to regret it.

But it was not this woman's courage, nor perseverance, nor diplomacy that made her pre-eminent among princesses. She possessed a private character of rare virtue, more commendable in contrast with the ladies who figured at European courts in her day.

One of her strong characteristics was her religious nature. It was not displayed by burning, hanging, or beheading every one who was not, like herself, a Roman Catholic, but it was exercised instead in reforming abuses in her chosen church, and in promulgating its doctrines as much as possible throughout her realm. What a contrast is presented between her religious course and that of the "Bloody Mary" or the renowned Elizabeth. Her religion extended to morality and to the cultivation of Christian graces. In her domestic relations it appeared in her life-long devotion to a husband not altogether deserving, and also in the careful training of her children. Through her work as a mother she was perhaps as great a benefactor of the nation as in any other way, since her son and successor, Joseph, became one of Austria's wisest emperors.

Of course Maria Theresa was not

without faults. As they have not been revealed to us, would it not be justifiable to presume that in comparison with so many virtues, they would appear trifling, and even if known would not alter the beautiful outline which so many admirable qualities give to her character?

An obscure life carries its influence for good or evil an unmeasurable distance down the stream of time. A public life is even more far-reaching in its influence, since all succeeding generations may turn upon it the telescopic powers of history and see in the records of its deeds the image of a character. The light that comes shining down from Maria Theresa's life forms an image glowing with the beauty of many graces, and makes her appear worthy to be called a queen among queens.

♦ ♦ ♦  
"LADY ELIZABETH."

[Lines written in a Lady's Album.]

Her shining eyes are black at night,  
And burn and glow like firelight;  
In early morn, so brown and true,  
They say so trustfully to you—  
"I cannot help it if they're bright."

Keep then the album well in sight,  
That surely you can read aright:  
Glance not too long or far into  
Her shining eyes!  
For therein lies the danger-light  
That charms and fascinates our sight.  
Wait I the glance so still and true  
That neither smile nor dimple shew,  
Which shadows forth the heart within  
Her shining eyes.

♦ ♦ ♦  
The Professors LeConte, of the University of California, have been offered professorships at the University of Texas.

IS PATRIOTISM DECLINING?

By C. A. S., '85.

THE annals of past ages are resplendent with the thrilling accounts of those who have suffered and died for their country. Nearly every chapter of history portrays some martyr enduring the torments of death that truth might prevail. Sung by poets, extolled by statesmen, their self-denying zeal is familiar to every liberty-loving ear. All honor to their patriotic devotion! And through succeeding ages may their names grow brighter on the pages of history in the reflected light of the flame that enkindled their spirits.

But is the sacred fire that illumined our ancestral altars going out? Is the holy flame of patriotism burning low? Let us examine this question in the light of reason.

Whatever is in harmony with our own nature affords us pleasure. We love the beautiful, we admire the grand, we revere the Divine, simply because the presence of each touches a chord that vibrates in unison with itself. Likewise, whatever is not in harmony with our individual temperaments is repelled by us.

Now love for one's country emanates from the same source as love for a person or thing. And, also, as we have different degrees of love for different persons, according as they possess qualities pleasing to us, so does our patriotism increase and decrease with the advantages and liberties offered by our native government. It is not birthplace alone that causes one to say with pride, "I am an American

citizen;" or, "I am a subject of Great Britain." It is the consciousness that he represents a country richly endowed with free institutions offering a diversity of pursuits, and blessed with a God-loving and a God-fearing people.

It is unnecessary to discuss here the present condition of mankind—whether social, moral, or intellectual. Never before did the world present more opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement than to-day. We stand upon a higher plane than that upon which our fathers stood. We understand more fully human life and human destiny, and our patriotism must exhibit a corresponding increase. The blaze will leap higher when fresh fuel is thrown on. So will our patriotism burn brighter as the time constantly adds to its stores.

The history of the United States shows an abundant increase in American patriotism. In seventeen hundred and seventy-five we behold Israel Putnam leaving his plowshare in the field and fighting English oppression. Patriotism, indeed! But only twenty years ago, when slavery was gnawing at the vitals of this country and four million pairs of manacled arms were raised to heaven petitioning for aid, not one, but seventy-five thousand Putnams left their plowshares and responded to President Lincoln's call. It was patriotism that hurled forth the bitter invectives of Lovejoy, Garrison, and Phillips; and it was in answer to the promptings of her patriotic heart that Harriet Beecher Stowe delineated in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the ghastly horrors of slavery. All this was a little more than twenty years ago.

But what changes have taken place to deaden this spirit? The effects of that terrible struggle for bleeding humanity have nearly disappeared; our country stands upon a firmer basis than ever before; education and religion are raising the masses from the depths of ignorance and immorality; and prosperity seems to await us upon every hand. These facts should rather increase than diminish our devotion.

The manifestations of peace over the death of our late President indicate in a marked degree the united love of America's sons. They show, at least, that American patriotism is not extinct—only smouldering under the preserving ashes of peace. Fan these living coals and they would break forth in a flame that would mount to the zenith; trample upon this spirit and it would rise and burst forth with an inborn vehemence.

Patriotism does not always robe itself in the armor of war. It is found clad in this armor only when it is held down by the galling chains of bondage, and when those rights that entitle man to a place above the beast are trampled upon. When untrammelled it is harmless as a dove; but when oppressed it possesses Herculean strength. Nihilism in Russia is simply the writhing of an oppressed people. It is the shrill cry of the masses for freedom and equal rights; it is the higher faculties of man asserting their prerogative over brutality and oppression. Fenianism in England and Ireland can not but be interpreted in the same way. Patriotism in these countries has, indeed, clad itself in a coat of mail. But legislators as well as the masses have not failed

to profit under the benign influence of education and religion, and ere long Russia's scarlet robe will be changed for the snow-white mantle of peace. Her patriotism, however, will not decline; it will rather be augmented.

Patriotism can decline only as the Christian religion declines, since love for country and love for God are co-existent. The flame of patriotism—like the holy fire at the altar constantly replenished by chaste virgins clad in the white garments of Virtue—will never die out, but will burn on forever; and as the fire at the altar is fanned by fitful gusts of wind into a dazzling blaze, so will the flame of patriotism ascend in lurid light when threatened by the breezes of political commotions and intrigue. Yet when the tempest is over the fire will be found burning no longer with a lurid glare, but with a brighter and steadier flame.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### *Editors of the Student:*

An account of what the *STUDENT* and I saw during a day's ramble through the city of Lowell, may not be uninteresting. Having made a promise to get five new subscribers for the *STUDENT* during the vacation, I set out one day with the "Holiday Number" in my pocket. Let me say here, that, although I am not given to pride, yet on that day a feeling akin to pride swelled in my bosom, as I contemplated the neat appearance and thought on the well written pages of our college magazine. Then, too, the thought that I was to confer a blessing on the inhabitants of

Lowell, by introducing the *STUDENT* into their households, gave buoyancy to my steps. We passed down Merrimack Street noticing as we went the iron front block of Hosford & Co., the marble Bank Block, the Masonic Temple, a granite building, and the new Post-Office Block, made of pressed brick with fanciful iron trimmings. Turning down a side street we soon came to the new iron bridge across the Merrimack, from which you may get a fine view of the great corporations of the city. Beginning at the south, you see the Massachusetts, the Boott, the Merrimack, the largest in the city, and the Lawrence Corporations. These mills all make large quantities of cotton cloth. The Merrimack has an extensive print works, and the Lawrence does a large business in hosiery and underclothing. About a half-mile above this bridge is another, a massive five span iron one built last year.

Passing across the bridge you enter Centralville, where may be seen the pumping station with its two monster engines, which pump the water to supply Lowell's 60,000 inhabitants. A plain looking wooden structure with the sign Woods, Sherwood & Co., was the point for which we had started, for here we expected to find Mr. C. H. Latham who, we felt sure, would have a dollar for us, and we were not disappointed. The *STUDENT* was its own pleader, and needed none of my assistance. Then we were shown some of the wonders of the establishment. Wire works of every description met our eyes. An innumerable number of articles, including the useful and the ornamental,

are manufactured from the plain wire, by machinery which, as a general thing was invented by members of the firm. After making one or two other calls and receiving, of course, a dollar in each case, we turned our faces once more toward the river, when we beheld spread out before us the whole city of Lowell,—I should have stated that we were on an eminence,—with its many chimneys and steeples, the most noticeable of which were the Merrimack chimney, towering nearly three hundred feet above the streets, the steeple of St. Patrick's Church, and the two steeples of the jail. Recrossing the bridge we beheld on our left a monstrous pile of granite, the Immaculate Conception Church, which, it is said will hold nineteen hundred and ninety-nine, though it is probable—on the principle that there is always room for one more—that two thousand might find room to sit.

Our objective point now was the shop of the Thorndike Manufacturing Company, which we reached after passing Wyman's Exchange, the Appleton Bank Block, two very handsome structures, and the Court House. We found the genial overseer, who is also an owner, surrounded by suspenders of every imaginable style and size, cotton and silk, plain and figured, subdued and bright. The most curious part in the manufacture of suspenders was the weaving of button holes in the straps. The loom would weave perhaps a dozen strips at a time. After it has woven a piece long enough for a strap, it will turn the warp up sidewise and by some means, which it seems to understand, it

leaves a hole with a rim around it and then goes on to the next, when the operation is repeated. Having obtained what we desired, we proceeded on our way till we came to the mill where the Shaw seamless stockings are made, but did not stop to see the operation of the knitters. On our way home—for it was now getting late—we noticed a crowd eagerly watching something, and, being human, we joined it, to find that the excitement was over a new arrangement for heating; consisting of a tank, some small pipe, and a coil of pipe with some other rigging, which could be attached to any stove. The fuel used was kerosene. The oil is converted into gas and in a powerful jet rushes against a large iron plate which is heated to an intense heat, and from this plate the heat is transmitted to other parts of the stove. The cost of running is about the same as for a coal stove, but there is no smoke, no dust, no ashes, and think of it, you who have assumed family cares, all you have to do to build a fire is to turn a stop cock and throw a match into the stove. It is expected that the number of marriages in the city will rapidly increase since the labor of fire building has been reduced to a minimum. We were glad to see that the hand of invention is being stretched out to benefit woman, by lightening her burdens.

The remainder of our journey was uneventful, and we arrived home about dark, tired and hungry, but satisfied, for we were convinced that a publication that will take as the *STUDENT* did, without the promise of a chromo or any urging, must be good. Our conversa-

tion with men of means convinced us that they are interested in our college, and will, we hope, give tangible proof of their interest. Bates is small and poor, but it has a large amount of vitality, and is doing a good work in giving young people a liberal education, almost for the asking. With a loud "Hurrah! for Old Bates College," we will close.

Yours,

THE STUDENT AND STILES.

STILLWATER, MINN., Feb. 12, 1884.

*To the Editors of the Student:*

In response to your request for a communication, I will endeavor to give your readers some idea of this part of the New Northwest. Minnesota is a young State, but a giant physically, comprising more than 80,000 square miles, considerably more than the six New England States. The eastern part of the State, lying along the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, is broken and affords as picturesque scenery as can be found in any part of New England. In many respects it is like the State of Maine. Each State abounds in lakelets. Minnesota having 10,000. Some of these are very beautiful, notably Minnetonka and White Bear, which have already become famous as summer resorts. Each State also can boast a rugged climate. The mercury here often drops down to thirty and forty degrees below zero. In Maine, also, that comfortable degree of cold is frequently reached. The last number of the *Lewiston Journal*, but one, records forty-four degrees below for Skowhegan. Assuredly those Skowhe-

ganders must have had a frost! Your correspondent has had both ears bitten, —and for several days his nose looked too much like that of an old toper. Cause—too great familiarity with Jack Frost. Each State also abounds in Indian names. It is not strange that Maine people in great numbers find their way to this beautiful State, and one need not be surprised to find "sisters, cousins, and aunts" at almost any time in the street.

This town, beautiful for situation, was settled by Maine lumbermen, who found such excellent opportunities for plying their business that many of them have become millionaires. The annual lumber product, with Stillwater for a center, is more than 300,000,000 feet, enough to build a pretty large city. Some of the logs are sawed here, but the larger part of them are rafted down the river, going as far as St. Louis. Stillwater also boasts of having the largest manufacturing establishment, excepting the Pullman Car Co., in the Northwest. The State's Prison is here located (where any of your readers may find a safe home), and the prisoners work for this great corporation by contract. The corporation also employs from a thousand to twelve hundred citizens. Senator Sabin, recently elected chairman of the National Republican Committee, is at the head of this corporation, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

As would be expected the ice crop is pretty large hereabouts. Just now the ice in lake St. Croix, opposite the city, is more than three feet thick.

Slight danger of breaking through! The sleighing is superb. With fair Luna illuminating the heavens, the mercury at twenty to forty below, a fair creature (your wife!) by your side, there is no pleasure that quite compares with a swift ride over the prairie. If you don't believe it, come out here and try it.

New England now lies to the North-east of Chicago. Meeting a man, your first query is naturally, whence came you? and the almost invariable reply is, "from New England." Maine has a very large representation throughout Minnesotá. Indeed, the *STUDENT* informs me that there are two Bates alumni here besides myself. What do I have to say relative to Horace Greeley's famous injunction, "Young man, go West?" So many have already heeded it, that the West is full of young men, and in consequence they are not in good demand. In Lowell, young men were nearly as rare as white blackbirds. In Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, they are as plentiful as — well, as the followers of the false prophet in the Soudan. Yet there is room for more "at the top," and Bates men will do well to hasten hither. For such our latching-string will always be out.

Yours,

G. S. R., '67.

◆◆◆  
The whole class of Seniors will appear on the commencement stage. The orations will be shortened from six to four hundred words.—*Hamilton Literary Monthly*.

## LOCALS.

### ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

In those chivalrous days when the bold troubadours

Caught cold 'neath the windows of fair ladies' bowers,—

When the knights-errant brave, with long plumes in their caps,

Suffered tumbles and bruises, and other mishaps,

To show their devotion,—and good clothes as well,—

'Twas a deed for the ballads of minstrels to tell,

How Sir What's-His-Name did his compliments pay

Lady So-And-So fair, on Saint Valentine's day.

But all that is gone; in our commonplace time.

Ladies laugh at the wight who indulges in rhyme;—

Serenades are old-fashioned, wearing plumes out of style,

And the last of the troubadours dead a long while:

Only ballads and legends of such things remain;

Yet ballads and legends are not all in vain,

And if you'd a lady a compliment pay,

You may send her a card on Saint Valentine's day.

Several of the students are taking up short-hand.

They say we are to have a college band—sixteen pieces.

Wouldn't one of those electric lights look well upon the campus?

A new Freshman girl the other day, and another one coming. Look out, boys!

The singing at prayers this term, is the best we have had for a long time.

Why is a dog's tail like a fitting conclusion to a discourse? It prevents abruptness.

The latest reason we have heard for the red sunsets is that the sun is trying to set by the new time.

A song which it is now permissible for our Base-Ball Association to sing—"Where are the Nine?"

Six members of the Freshman class have no middle names. The young ladies? No. Well, sir, there's no hope.

Several of the students are members of "Ye Jollie Club," a very promising social organization started in this city recently.

Several of the Sophomores returned with a sufficient number of birds to secure the prize offered by Prof. Stanton, last fall.

Prof. Stanley gave the Juniors a very entertaining and instructive magic lantern exhibition in the small chapel, Friday evening, Feb. 8th.

It would greatly oblige our business manager if subscribers, when changing their place of residence, would inform the STUDENT at once.

The Juniors have been taking Political Economy twice a day, as Prof. Angell has been unable to hear his classes, lately, on account of illness.

A Junior, observing that the fourth declension in German "embraces all the feminines" was recently led to remark, "Who wouldn't be a fourth declension!"

Enthusiastic Prof. (in lecture, explaining a formula)—"You see the fraction is just one four hundred and ninety *one-th*—. Audible smiles from the class.

Extract from a postal (to a Junior who has sent a young lady a copy of the STUDENT)—"Many thanks for the STUDENT; live ones preferred." Ahem! this is leap year.

Prof.—"By artificial means a cold of over 600 degrees below zero has been produced." Doubting Junior—"Yes, Professor, but who went and looked at the thermometer?"

Scene in Philosophy recitation. Prof.—"Cold is a nonentity—absolutely nothing." Afflicted Junior—"I don't dthink zo, Brofessor; dthis one in by 'ead ain't, any how."

First Student—"Halloo, Johnnie, when did you get back?" Second Student—"Hist! Don't talk so loud, some of the Profs. may hear. You know I haven't got back yet!"

A college student wrote home to his father for some money to buy books. The father promptly replied—"I shan't give you any money to throw away on books. You don't need them. I've been through college myself."

Prof.—Mr. M. give an illustration of the absorption of heat." Mr. M. (flippantly)—"Well, everybody in this room is receiving heat from the stove." Prof. (interrupting)—"Well, no, not very much; Mr. W., please put some wood in."

"Are you in college?" The Freshman twists his jaw round, and drawls out "Yeah." The Sophomore smiles and replies briskly, "Oui." The Junior grins broadly and answers "Yah." But the Senior bows politely and says "Yes."

The Sophomores were recently seen

coming out of their class-room, about five minutes after bell-time, with very pleased expressions on their faces; while a disgusted Professor, at the corner of the campus turned round and went home.

One of the Sophomores has discovered a new rule in General Geometry,—that the more you take of it, the less you'll know about it; and the more you know about it, the less you'll take. He is sure this is a good rule, because it works both ways.

One of the boys who taught in a rural district, paid two dollars for a team to go and get his pants mended. It would have cost him, at least, ten cents to have had the job done where he was. But then it is best to patronize home industries.

The string of puns on the name of the new Herdic sleigh-cars is getting monotonous. "Heretic" and "had-doe" have become stale; if any one suggests "headache" we hope he'll get one. Can't we have something new, or else not quite so much of it?

We learn through an exchange that the Amherst Seniors have decided to graduate with clean-shaven faces. Very well, but won't it be discouraging, for those, who, for three or four long years have been struggling to get a little hair on their faces!

Scene at club table: Enthusiastic Student (who has just returned from a brief visit to his paternal acres)—"I say, boys, my father has the finest pair of calves you ever saw in your life; they're——" Unenthusiastic Student (interrupting)—"Why don't he send the other one down?"

When the Professor in Optics, during his remarks on the rainbow, recently vouchsafed the observation that "the only place we could have a perfect bow was in a balloon," several of the young ladies were noticed to be quite indignant, and to shake their heads with disapproving looks.

Prof. in Mechanics—"The pressure of the atmosphere is fifteen pounds to the square inch. This is illustrated when you get your foot in the mud and try to pull it out;" and one of the class reckoned up, and found that every time he lifted his foot out of the mud he raised a weight of fifteen hundred pounds.

Prof. (who is trying to illustrate the condensation of moisture)—"Mr. X., did you ever set a pitcher of ice-water on your table, and let it remain for some time?" Mr. X. (emphatically)—"Yes, sir." Prof.—"Well, what happened to it?" Mr. X.—"The fellows from the next room came in and drank it."

A professor was recently expatiating on the evil effects of playing wind instruments. He capped his arguments by remarking: "Only last night a member of a brass band died with consumption,—caused, no doubt, by his occupation." "Yes, Professor," replied one of his hearers, "but he played the bass-drum."

Lewiston Young Lady Teacher (to bright little pupil who is diligently studying a map in his Geography)—"That's right, Harry; study hard, and we'll have a nice lesson." Bright Little Pupil (looking up)—"Yes, teacher; but I *can't* find this 'River Transpor-

tation; 'I've looked for it ever so long, and I don't believe it's on this map." (A fact.)

Class in Political Economy: Prof. (endeavoring to explain the distinction between wealth and capital)—"Now, Mr. S., if you take a thousand dollars, and buy a picture to beautify your home, that is *wealth*; but if you invest your thousand dollars in manufacturing, that is *capital*; now if you use your money to purchase a train with which to ride for pleasure, what will that be?" Mr. S.—"Fun." "That's sufficient; next."

During one of our slippery sidewalk spells, lately, as a Junior was backing himself gracefully down the front steps of a house where he had been calling on a young lady, his feet suddenly went out from under him, and, after various aerial evolutions, he brought up on one of his little fingers, and the end of his nose. As he collected his dip and umbrella from opposite sides of the walk, and poked his rubber down out of the lilac bush, the young lady anxiously inquired from the door—"Have you hurt yourself?" "Oh no, not at all," was the smiling reply. "Oh, I'm *so* sorry," was the sympathetic, but rather ambiguous, response from the fair one in the door.

We recently heard two good anecdotes from teachers who have tried their young hopefuls on "elliptical" reading exercises. One is that of a young lady teacher, who, after drilling her class in supplying the missing words in such sentences as: "The — stood in the pulpit," "Young geese are called —," etc., gave out

one to be put upon the board, and was not a little surprised to read, a few minutes later, chalked in irregular letters, "The goslings stood in the pulpit." Another one who tried it was endeavoring to get a bright little fellow to supply the missing word in the phrase, "Reading, writing, and —." The little fellow was stuck; to help him along the teacher said, "Well, now, what do we have,— 'reading, writing, and'—then what?" Suddenly the little fellow looked up with a bright-eyed "I've-got-it" kind of a smile, and exclaimed "Recess!"

## PERSONALS.

### FACULTY:

Prof. Angell has been quite sick, so as to be unable to meet his classes.

Pres. Cheney will build a summer residence on Temple Avenue, Ocean Park, during the coming spring.

### ALUMNI:

'75.—H. S. Cowell, who is teaching at Arms Academy, Shelburne Falls, Mass., reports the largest number of scholars this year that he has had for four years.

'76.—The Tabernacle Church, Chicago, Rev. F. E. Emrich, pastor, is doing a peculiarly valuable work. A large part of its parish is composed of foreigners.—*Ex.*—Mr. Emrich's address is 172 North Morgan Street, Chicago, Ill.

'76.—The *Morning Star* reports the dangerous illness of Rev. G. L. White, pastor of the F. B. Church, Shelburne, N. Y.

'79.—W. E. Ranger, principal of the

Lyndon Institute, was made the happy father of a male heir, Jan. 28, 1884.

'80.—M. T. Newton is studying medicine with Dr. Kendrick, Litchfield, Me., and will take his final course of lectures at the Bowdoin Medical School.

'81.—H. E. Coolidge is engaged to teach the High School in North Berwick at an increased salary.

'82.—Miss E. B. Forbes, and not Miss I. B. Foster—as reported last month—is in the Eye Infirmary, Boston, Mass.

'82.—B. W. Murch and wife, formerly Miss I. B. Foster, are teaching with excellent success, in the English and Classical School, Oxford, Ohio. They are greatly pleased with the school and the scholars.

'83.—C. J. Atwater has charge of a large school in Tariffville, Conn.

'83.—W. Waters is practicing medicine in Lynn, Mass.

'83.—C. E. Sargent reports from Harrisburg, Pa., that the sales of his book, "Our Home," for the year will reach 10,000 copies. The manuscript for the German edition has been sent to press.

'83.—A. E. Millett has 160 scholars in his school at Richmond, Mich. He likes the place very much.

#### STUDENTS:

'84.—Wm. D. Wilson attended the Convention of New England College Christian Associations, at Amherst College, February 1st, 2d, and 3d.

'84.—Kate A. McVay has been appointed assistant in the Lewiston Grammar School, for the remainder of the present term.

'84.—A. Beede, Jr., had considera-

ble excitement in his school at Yarmouth, recently, but proved himself equal to the occasion, by subduing the rioters.

'84.—Misses F. A. Dudley and E. L. Knowles have returned.

'84.—E. M. Holden is to teach school in Otisfield.

'85.—A. B. Morrill attended the Convention at Amherst, and reports a very interesting and profitable season.

'85.—F. A. Morey has returned from Indiana, having visited on his journey, Niagara Falls, an interesting cave in Indiana, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York City.

'85.—G. A. Goodwin and E. H. Brackett have returned.

'85.—G. A. Downey has returned.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman has returned from teaching a successful term of school in Washington, Me. The *Rockland Free Press* says: "He has proved himself an excellent teacher, and a young man of rare abilities and much promise. . . . The agent and supervisor are to be congratulated on their good fortune in securing the services of so good a teacher, and the district upon the advancement of its scholars, though his services may have cost a few extra dollars."

'85.—W. V. Whitmore has finished his school in Washington, Me., and is again with the class. We take the following from the *Lincoln County News*: "This has been one of the most successful terms ever taught in this district. Mr. Whitmore is a superior teacher, a pleasant gentleman, fitted and qualified by nature and attainments to become a model

teacher. He has the respect and confidence of scholars and parents, as well as that of all in the district."

'85.—M. P. Tobey is with us "once again."

'85.—W. W. Jenness has finished his school and returned to college.

'86.—J. W. Flanders has again joined his class.

'86.—H. M. Cheney has been in town, but business makes it necessary for him to be absent the whole term.

'86.—G. E. Paine is once more with us.

'86.—I. H. Storer is again with his class.

'86.—L. H. Wentworth has returned.

'87.—F. W. Chase, F. Whitney, and W. A. Walker have returned.

'87.—Miss N. E. Russell of Wilton, Me., has recently entered the class.

'87.—U. G. Wheeler has finished his school, and is again with his class.

'87.—John Sturgis, who has been collecting money for his father, has returned.

NO CURE, NO PAY! Dr. Lawrence's Cough Balsam, when once used, takes the place of all others. See our advertising columns.

### EXCHANGES.

So much space in college publications has been given to the classical question, since the speech of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., that it would seem as though a writer would not dare to present an article on this subject to a college editor. We are glad, at least, to see the subject treated in a more

practical manner. This we find in the *Oberlin Review*. This subject, with "Our English Visitors" and "The Oratorical Contest," occupies a large part of the space in the last *Reviews*.

The excellence of the Williams College papers in typographical execution and contents is very noticeable. A pleasing feature is the number of apt original poems. The *Argo* is usually just in its criticisms of exchanges. Jason, speaking in the third person, causes his visitors to pass before you, throwing in a few words that often tell volumes. He speaks of our neighbor, the *Bowdoin Orient*, as "one of those papers possessing no strongly marked characteristics, either good or bad." This, we think, is not altogether true. The *Orient* frequently belittles itself by venting its spite in a sickly, childish manner.

But the *Argo*, though one of the representative journals of its class, is very different from the next exchange that greets us—the *Hamilton Literary Monthly*. Here we find philosophical, historical, and scientific subjects treated, while in the *Argo* all the literary articles are of the light kind, as may be judged from the subjects—"Behind the Door," a story in three chapters, and "A Dear Experience." The *Lit.* maintains its distinctive character as a literary magazine. Under the "Editor's Table" the department "Alumniana" is especially noticeable. We wondered what was meant by the last sentence in the prospectus for 1883-84, where we find these words: "The *Lit.* is furnished at exactly cost price; and to save the

editors financial loss, must meet with the cordial support of the *Alumni*."

*Acta Victoriana* for January comes into the sanctum just as we are closing this department. Though coming late, it finds a ready welcome. The *Acta* comments editorially upon the rapid strides which college journalism has made. We give one sentence: "In the United States it has taken a more substantial form, and in many cases the editor is relieved from a part of the work regularly set down in the college curriculum, the college authorities deeming that the work so performed is a just equivalent."

### COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

#### LORD COLERIDGE ON POETS.

A poet whom I admired very much in college, and have always admired as a poet, though there was much in the life of the man and something in his writings which are by no means to be commended, was Shelley. Then the poet on whom the most subsequent poetry has been built, the true master of Tennyson, a man of the richest fancy and most exquisite diction—John Keats. I beg you to learn by heart his "Hyperion," his "Ode on a Grecian Urn," and "Ode to a Nightingale."

You may be surprised at the name I shall select from your American poets, when I tell you to learn Bryant. I do not say Longfellow, because, although he is a sweet and noble and delightful poet, he is not an American,—I mean that his poetry might just as well have been written in England, or

Italy, or Germany, or France, as in America. But Mr. Bryant's poetry is full of the characteristics of his own country, as well as noble, natural, and invigorating.—*College Transcript*.

#### USE OF THE GYMNASIUM.

The element of physical culture should not be entirely disregarded by any college. Of the men who attend our colleges to-day, a large number have not the physique necessary to the acquirement of a good education. Development of body is as important as the development of mind: and the former should keep pace with the latter.—*Concordiensis*.

#### THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

Aside from the matter of rank, the marking system of examinations has a very bad influence on the mind. The time given for an examination is often too short in proportion to the length of the paper, and therefore a student has to depend largely upon mere memory. He must have everything at his pencil's end, and be ready to job it down. The best preparation for an examination, therefore, is to imitate the action of the sponge—absorb the detailed points, and be ready to squeeze the mind over the paper. A student will know a number of facts, if he has any memory, but he is not required to see any connection between them. It is a capital exercise for the memory, but it is a question whether the mind is very much developed. In such an examination the results are proportional to the memory. Much also depends upon the mechanical strength of the arm to write the paper. The agony of mind can be imagined, when a student is

conscious, by glancing over a paper, that he is able to answer the questions in a satisfactory manner, if he were present only in the spirit, but is deterred from doing himself justice by the fact that his arm is not properly developed. This is a matter for the athletic committee, for in the course of time the arm must receive more attention than the comparatively insignificant brain, and the old by-word, "the race is not always to the strong," will cease to comfort. Rank will vary proportionately to the memory multiplied by the arm:  $m v = x$  ( $m$ =memory;  $v$ =velocity of the arm.)—*Advocate*.

### AMONG THE POETS.

#### A SIMILE.

Merrily the happy sunbeams,  
Drifting in a golden tide,  
Sweep away the purple shadows  
Resting on the mountain side.

So when laughing eyes grow tender  
With a sympathizing light,  
If you love their pretty owner  
Ev'ry trouble takes its flight.

—*The Argo*.

#### COYOACAN.

Far, far away, on ancient Aztec ground,  
While twilight deepened in the month of June,  
And distant cities hummed an evening tune,  
When chants and vesper bells began to sound,  
I stood and listened. All the air around  
Was filled with incense, and the silent moon  
Rose full and splendid. 'Twas the fire-flies' noon.

Their little lanterns lit the way, I found,  
Down through a lane with orchards on each side,

The quiet, grass-grown village plaza near.  
I saw the time-dyed walls, and arches span  
Neglected places, once the Padri's pride,  
To cowed Dominican and Spaniard dear,  
The ruined cloisters of Coyoacán.

—*Columbia Spectator*.

#### "YES, I KNOW A LADY FAIR."

Yes, I know a lady fair,  
Yes, indeed!  
Sweetest tongue beyond compare  
Would I need,  
Could I tell the poesies lying  
Round about, while poets, trying  
To express the love they're sighing,  
Sweetly plead.

Oft she's still and cold to me—  
More than you.  
And the loving looks I see  
Are but few.  
Then I go the oftener,  
And she seems the lovelier,  
And the words I whisper her—  
Sweet and true.

What? Your feelings you express  
All so soon.  
Will you let me now confess,  
As a boon,  
That my lady so besung,  
Who so many hearts has wrung,  
With a love from her unsprung,  
Is the moon?

—*Acta Columbiana*.

#### ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

St. Valentine sent me  
A message to-night,  
So sweet and so dainty  
A thing of delight.

Sweet Cupid, the love God,  
Did roguishly stand  
In sweet beds of flowers,  
A bow in his hand.

Around him a garland  
Of roses so red,  
Entwined with a motto,  
"To Darling," it said.

Who sent it I wonder?  
Whose darling am I?  
Who'd put "One who loves you,"  
O'er Cupid so shy?

Oh! there is some writing!  
The hand I know well,  
So gentle and loving,  
Does easily tell.

"May roses your pathway  
Strewn by another,  
Here brighten forever,  
Your loving mother."  
—*College Transcript*.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

## WILLIAMS :

The study of German will hereafter be commenced during the Sophomore year.

Coasting is forbidden by the authorities of Williamstown.

Although our elective system is in its infancy, it is already tending to confound class distinctions; several Juniors recite with the Seniors, and some of the latter take French with '85, while one at least proposes to begin German with the Sophomores.—*Argo*.

A coasting accident is reported which resulted fatally—one, a member of the Senior class, dying from his injuries, and another being seriously injured.

The Faculty, not wishing to incur the responsibility for accidents, require students who wish to play foot-ball to obtain written permission from their parents.

## BROWN :

The *Brunonian*, founded in 1829, has the honor of being the oldest college paper in this country.

German is now given among the electives for Sophomore year.

John G. Whittier, who is a trustee of Brown, is in favor of making the University co-educational.—*Ex*.

The rumor that Brown offered \$3000 to the person passing the best entrance examination, is false. It is the income of \$3000.

## AMHERST :

Church attendance is compulsory at two services each Sabbath.

Work upon the new gymnasium is progressing rapidly.

The optional course in Oratory finds more than usual favor with the Seniors this term, eighteen having chosen it.—*Student*.

The convention of College Young Men's Christian Associations of New England, at Amherst, was well attended.

## HARVARD :

A preliminary vote in the Harvard Faculty on the question of keeping Greek among the requirements for admission, is said to have resulted 21 to 18 in favor of some change.—*Advocate*.

The annex has forty-one undergraduates this year.

The Faculty have not expressed themselves clearly on the question of professionalism in athletics.

The *Advocate* complains of the large amount of work required at Harvard: "Many are at length coming to see that too much is attempted, that soon a radical change must be made. We have too many different societies, too many different athletic organizations to allow real good work to be done in any."

Prof. W. W. Goodwin has received the degree of LL.D. from Oxford, England.

## COLBY :

Botany is now given as an elective for the spring term of the Senior year.

The *Echo* will hereafter be published on the 30th instead of the 20th of each month.

## CORNELL :

The geology class has a series of field lectures.

The *Review* is to become a Senior

publication, maintaining its present aims as a literary magazine.

The total number of undergraduates, as given by the new register, is 441.

#### COLUMBIA :

On December 27th, about forty professors and instructors from eastern colleges met at Columbia, to discuss the methods of instruction in Modern Languages. An association was formed, which will meet again in June. It is expected that much good will be derived from this association.

A four years' course of study for women has been arranged by the Trustees, for which a strict examination will be required, and no girl under seventeen will be admitted. Those who take the course may study where they please, but will be examined as often as is thought necessary. Upon satisfactory examination, at the end of four years, a certificate will be given, which will be the equivalent of a diploma granted to a graduate of the college.

#### MISCELLANEOUS :

Wellesley is opposed to having a paper edited by its students.

Michigan University has a college orchestra.

The University of Pennsylvania has adopted a new system of marking.

The University of Texas is co-educational. Its endowment is \$5,250,000; Columbia comes next with \$5,000,000.

The *Spectator* advocates the establishment of a course in Oriental languages at Columbia.

There are about one hundred and ninety college papers in the United States.

#### CLIPPINGS.

The kid that comes to Berkeley here,  
Just tall above your knee ;  
And passes all his exes through,  
A little fresh is he.

And then the big six-footer, too,  
Who wags his tongue so free,  
And talks so loud for you to hear,  
A little fresh is he.

French Prof.—“What is the French for, ‘Do you skate?’” Student—“Skatez-vous.”—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

Prof. (looking at his watch)—“As we have a few minutes to spare, I shall be glad to answer any questions anyone may ask.” Student—“What time is it, please?”—*Ex.*

It was at Wood's Seminary. She had just begun the study of Chemistry. When returning from class one day, she exclaimed, “Oh! girls, you just ought to study the grand science of Chemistry; oh 'tis just perfectly beautiful—the dearest, the sweetest, the cutest little molecules you ever saw.”—*Cap and Gown*.

A ball was knocked sideways and caught. “Foul and out,” cried the umpire. A charming high-school girl, looking at the game, said, “Ah, really, how can it be fowl? I don't see any feathers!” And she turned to her attendant with an inquiring look. “Well, oh! yes, you see the reason you don't see any feathers is because it belongs to the picked nine.”

“I wish I was a star,” he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy. “I would rather you were a comet,” she said, in a dreamy tone, that made his pulse quicken with hope. “And why?” he asked, with suppressed anxiety. “Oh,” she replied in a freezing tone, “if you were a comet you would only come 'round once in 1500 years.”—*Collegian*.

## LITERARY NOTES.

The *Literary News*, an Eclectic Review of Current Literature, has added a new department devoted to literature for the young. This department aims to be a guide to librarians, book-committees, teachers, and parents. In it will be found notes on all good books written for the young, descriptive as much as possible of the story, object of the book, its suitability for boys or girls, and the average age for which it is intended. It is arranged under three sections: (1) The Home and Town Library; (2) The Church and Sunday School Library; (3) The School and Reference Library. Such a department must be of inestimable value to librarians, teachers, and parents in the choice of books suited to special tastes and needs.

The *News* itself contains a very complete summary of current literature. Published by F. Leypolar, 31 and 32 Park Row, New York.

As a source of profitable entertainment for the family, no paper exceeds in interest the *Youth's Companion*. Its list of writers embraces the best names in periodical literature, and it is evidently the aim of its editors to secure not only the best writers, but the best articles from their pens. It is a remarkable thing for a single paper to obtain such a succession of lively and brilliant stories and illustrated articles. While the *Companion* is in the main a story paper, the mental, moral, and religious training of young people is an end kept steadily in view. Its articles on current topics are written by the

most qualified pens, and present, in a clear, vivid, direct way, the fundamental facts of home and foreign politics, and all public questions. Its original anecdotes of public men are invaluable in their influence in stimulating right ambition and a high purpose in life. Every household needs the healthy amusement and high moral training of such a journal. It is published by Perry Mason & Co., of Boston, who will send specimen copies upon application.

The *Musical Herald* for February opens with an article on Cecile Charlotte Sophie Jeauraud-Mendelssohn. A portrait of this lovely and amiable lady is given. Hezekiah Butterworth begins a series of articles on "National Popular Music." The *Herald* is a choice musical journal. Published at Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

The February *Manhattan* contains a paper by Wm. F. Taylor, "Autumn Camps on Cayuga," descriptive of the home of the Iroquis in the time of Hiawatha. The illustrations show the beautiful features of Lake Cayuga. An important paper on Egypt is presented by Gen. Loring, pasha, for the last ten years a military officer under the Khedive. S. G. W. Benjamin, United States Consul-General at Theran, Persia, describes his trip across the Caucasus to reach the capital of the Shah. The poems and other matter are up to the high standard which the *Manhattan* maintains. The illustrations and typography are excellent.

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Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

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They are priceless to Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children with Weak Lungs; no case of Pneumonia or Croup is ever known where these garments are worn. They also prevent and cure Heart Difficulties, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Throat Troubles, Diphtheria, Catarrh, and all kindred diseases. Will wear any service for three years. Are worn over the under-clothing.

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**HOW TO OBTAIN** This Appliance. Go to your nearest druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write to the proprietors, enclosing the price, in letter at our risk, and they will be sent to you at once by mail, postpaid.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials.

**THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO.,**  
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**NOTE.**—Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency (in letter at our risk), with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be convinced of the power residing in our Magnetic Appliances. **Positively NO COLD FEET** where they are worn, or money refunded.

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A copy of the advertisement, a list of the papers, the space the advertisement is to occupy, and the time it is to appear, should all be given with the application for an estimate of the cost.

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Rheumatism, Scrofula, and

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Dear Sir:—You ask my opinion of Compound Oxygen, in regard to its efficiency as a healing remedy, and I am glad to be able to reply that I have the greatest faith in it. Several years ago, when laboring under very serious trouble with my throat and lungs, at the instance of a friend in Boston, who had been similarly affected, I began the use of Oxygen—began without much faith, but the result was such that I am prepared to recommend its use to all persons similarly affected. At the end of five months I found myself a well man, and ever since I have enjoyed better health and been more robust than ever before. It seemed in my case to strike at the root of the disease and reform the whole system. I will recommend no patent nostrum of any kind, but I deem it a duty to the many afflicted with lung trouble in this country to recommend to them the Oxygen. Perseveringly and continuously used it will work wonders.

Yours truly,  
WM. PENN NIXON.

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**Remember, No Cure, No Pay!**

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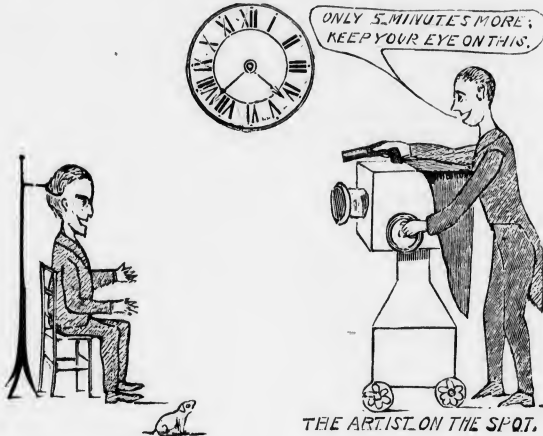
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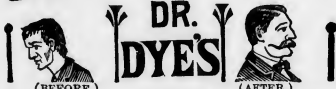
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HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL  
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**NEW HOME**  
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**Good Work at Low Prices**

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PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

# Maine Central Railroad

## CHANGE OF TIME.

Additional Winter Train for Boston.

ON AND AFTER

**Monday, Oct. 15, '83**

**Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:**

- 7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.
- 4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Eastern Railroad's Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.
- 11.10 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

**Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:**

- 6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.10 A.M., (Mixed,) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.42 P.M.
- 10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Portland, and Boston.
- 3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
- 5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and on Saturdays for Waterville.
- 11.20 P.M., (every night,) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday night only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.40 A.M.

**Passenger Trains leave Auburn:**

- 7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
- 4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 10.45 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

PAYSON TUCKER,

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PORTLAND, Oct., 1883.

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*The Bates Student.*

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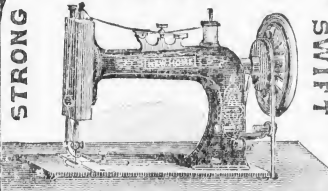
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# BATES STUDENT

No. 3.



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➤‖ MARCH, 1884. ‖➤

BATES COLLEGE,

❖❖ LEWISTON, MAINE. ❖❖

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*SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT.*

By buying your Goods of us, because being producers we are able to sell at the LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, thus saving to you the middlemen's profits. We shall be pleased to have you favor us with a call when needing anything in our line.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

**LEWISTON CLOTHING COMPANY,**

*203 Lisbon St., opp. the P.O., Lewiston.*

W. C. WARE, Manager.

# THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XII.

MARCH, 1884.

No. 3.

## *Bates Student.*

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE  
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '85, BATES COLLEGE.

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[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston Post Office.]

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### EDITORIAL.

WE are glad to see the societies taking some action in regard to securing an orator for Commencement. The earlier our arrangements for securing an orator can be perfected the better chance we stand of securing some one who will give additional interest to Commencement week. Many of the colleges have already secured their orators. If we wait till late, we shall be obliged to take whom we can get, not whom we wish. Our Commencement at its best is commonplace enough. Let us do our part as undergraduates in making it representative of active vitality.

We feel that among many, perhaps all, of our students the physical development is sadly neglected. It is neglected by students for the same reason that college work would be neglected, were no more work required of the student than he was disposed to do voluntarily. Work is done in the gymnasium only as the impulses of the student recommend it. In our regular college work every possible incentive is used to secure greater effort and thoroughness. From these facts it is plain at what immense disadvantage is

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### EDITORIAL.

WE are glad to see the societies taking some action in regard to securing an orator for Commencement. The earlier our arrangements for securing an orator can be perfected the better chance we stand of securing some one who will give additional interest to Commencement week. Many of the colleges have already secured their orators. If we wait till late, we shall be obliged to take whom we can get, not whom we wish. Our Commencement at its best is commonplace enough. Let us do our part as undergraduates in making it representative of active vitality.

We feel that among many, perhaps all, of our students the physical development is sadly neglected. It is neglected by students for the same reason that college work would be neglected, were no more work required of the student than he was disposed to do voluntarily. Work is done in the gymnasium only as the impulses of the student recommend it. In our regular college work every possible incentive is used to secure greater effort and thoroughness. From these facts it is plain at what immense disadvantage is

the physical, as opposed to mental culture, in its demands upon our time. Now, no doubt the proper remedy for this evil is to make work in the gymnasium compulsory. Such a plan would, of course, be attended by a considerable increase in college expenses, and for this reason its adoption ought not, perhaps, to be urged at present.

Till Bates is ready for this new departure, it behooves us, as students, to keep clearly in view the importance of gymnasium work. Very much *can* be done, even in our gymnasium, without a trainer. Regular daily work should be done. It requires a firm resolve and will power to inaugurate such a plan in the distribution of one's time, but after it is inaugurated and sustained by force of habit, the victory is won. Let students think of this. It will pay us.

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The practice of hazing Freshmen may be generally defined as a cruel and barbarous custom. The gradual disappearance of the practice from our colleges is justly hailed as an advance in civilization. Nevertheless, while systematic hazing is deservedly unpopular, it seems to us that a judicious application of the old disciplinarian, upon certain bad cases, would not be without a salutary effect.

It is not our purpose to assail the rights of Freshmen or deny them any of the privileges that they may justly claim. There is no man that we respect more than we do a Freshman, of the self-respecting and mind-his-own-business type. What we do assail is

the attempt to use "elevators" in college. When we see a Freshman assuming the prerogatives of upperclassmen, or the license of Sophomores, our hearts swell within us and we long for the days of "auld lang syne," when the sharp, quick remedy for this intolerable presumptuousness was at hand. The college world does not differ from other spheres of action. Plodding first, and then the longed-for goal.

Not by one long stride does the traveler reach the top of the mountain, but step by step. Not by one grand bound does the child become a man, but by growth so gradual and slow as to pass unobserved. No more can the Freshman span his initiatory year. If he attempts it he will only deceive himself, and, although he does not receive the old-time scourging, yet he will receive what is infinitely worse, though not always so effective a remedy, the contempt of all. In college, as elsewhere, let a man be content to *work* up and avoid "elevators."

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The students' life is in many respects laborious and wearisome. To be sure it has its sunny places, but, so perverse is human nature, we are apt to let the dark clouds of despair and discontent overshadow the bright places. The daily routine of studies becomes monotonous, and at the last of the week the student, thinking that he has faithfully performed his duty thus far, is inclined to become delinquent in his work. The sound of the bell on Friday afternoons announcing the close of the last recitation for the week is

heard with delight, and, so closely has the faithful student applied himself during the week, it is not strange that such is the case.

A course of lectures upon some interesting subject, delivered weekly each term, would break up this monotony, and would be both instructive and refreshing. It would be like an oasis in the desert for the footsore and weary traveler. We notice through our exchanges that this plan has been adopted at other colleges, and is meeting with good success. Why can we not have this privilege here? It is not necessary to procure a great orator, or a profound theologian—to understand whom it would be well to carry an unabridged dictionary under each arm,—but these lectures could be delivered by members of our own Faculty, or, should it not seem best for them to do so, perhaps, for a small remuneration, some of the Auburn clergy might be induced to attend to this matter. We submit this idea to the careful consideration of the Faculty.

Believing that it comes within the province of a college magazine to bestow praise as well as to find fault, we venture to speak of Prof. Stanley's method of conducting his recitations in Political Economy. He makes it very interesting by combining the lecture system—though he would probably not call his talks lectures—with the daily recitation system, in just the right proportion to avoid any disadvantages that might attend either alone. His aim is not to get from the student ten or fifteen pages of "Wayland," and

have him put implicit confidence in all its theories, but to apply the test of every day practice to those theories to see if they are pure metal.

Very frequently the class fails to get over a great part of the lesson as given in the book, but the imaginary visits to the market, the cotton mill, the shoe shop, or the bank, which Prof. Stanley can make so real, gives so much broader views on the subject than the book does that every one must see the advantages of such a course.

In dealing with the subjects of Protection and Free Trade we have been forcibly reminded of a remark in the *Yale Record* to the effect that Prof. Sumner became fairly eloquent while speaking to the students on the advantages of Free Trade over Protection. Prof. Stanley gets eloquent in seeking the truth, and does not hesitate to adopt the good under whatever name it may come. We are sure that the class appreciates his efforts, and will be greatly benefited by this term's work with him.

It is to be regretted that any one should be guilty of such a mean act as the opening of mail matter, especially letters, that belong to other students. Nevertheless somebody has demeaned himself by opening at least three letters, that were awaiting their owners, in the reading-room. Let the one who did it, ask himself how he would like to have his mail treated in the same way. It is hardly possible to attribute such an act to thoughtlessness. Whatever the reason may be, it is certainly not the work of a gentleman. We ac-

knowledge that the system of delivery is faulty, but as long as it remains as it is at present let every one remember and "do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," with respect to mail at least.

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Those who had anticipated finding in Matthew Arnold the typical Englishman and scholarly gentleman were not disappointed. The lecture on "Numbers" gave an opportunity of following the analysis of national traits in character and arts of which Mr. Arnold is confessedly a master. Clearness, acuteness, and honesty were among the qualities of the lecturer. When the question of the unsoundness of the majority and the saving power of the remnant—a question of peculiarly vital importance in our country—is presented by so distinguished a visitor, we ought to give him, at least, a thoughtful hearing.

Mr. Arnold has been accused in England of unduly pointing out the faults of his own countrymen and the merits of foreigners. He himself has said that such a tendency is necessary to the welfare of both England and America. But if, from this, we should expect him to praise us while he is in our midst, we forget his mission as a critic. Certainly no one can accuse Mr. Arnold of flattering the American people. He has spoken to us as he would speak to his own countrymen, thus showing the universality of his own soul.

If we admit, with Plato and the sages, that the majority are unsound, what is saving? It was in answering

this question that the peculiar beauty and strength of the style of Mr. Arnold was displayed. We have purposely used the word *style*, for we confess that we cannot find in the conception and formation of the lecture the thought which would place the lecturer among the great thinkers. This does not necessarily imply that the lecturer was commonplace. The examples from English and French history furnished a profitable study. Mr. Arnold showed that moral qualities governed nations. He pointed out the source of France's evil, and then added that if France were small the remnant would not suffice to reform and save. The fact that France or the United States has a large remnant, not large relatively, but numerically, *may* be essential in saving our institutions, but we cannot see that it has so much to do as other saving conditions that were only incidentally mentioned.

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We are pleased to see so much interest and enthusiasm displayed in the formation and support of a college band. There are several very good players among the numbers now constituting the band, and we will gladly endure the discords of the beginners in hopes of an excellent musical organization in the near future. A little good work and a quantity of faithful practice is all that is required. A good band at Bates would not only be a pleasure to the students and friends of the college, but would be a source of profit to such an organization financially. We are confident that the enterprise will be successful.

# LITERARY.

## THE MYSTERY.

By A. B., JR., '84.

How gently floats the lofty cloud,  
Enshrined in distant charm;  
How proudly sails the gallant ship,  
Majestical and calm.

Ah tell me why the azure sky  
Grows dark and threatening,  
And why from cloud to cloud should leap  
The angry lightning.

Why should the calm and peaceful deep  
Uphave its cruel waves,  
And plunge despairing mariners  
Into untimely graves?

O law unknown,—decree of fate  
Too deep for man to know,—  
And yet it must be for the best  
Else had it not been so.

From ocean's face the cloudlets rise,  
And proudly sail on high;  
Yet scarce a blessing they impart  
Until they fall and die.

The shower that falls so gently down  
Bespeaks the cloudlet's death;  
Those words of greatest influence  
Come from departing breath.

## DESIGN AS AFFECTED BY EVOLUTION.

By O. H. T., '82.

TRACE back the path of progress  
and it leads everywhere amid the  
gigantic ruins of the past, over the  
ashes of fallen empires, over the  
dust of faded races, past mouldering  
monuments of thought, past the silent  
tombs of forgotten doctrines, and the  
tenantless walls of exploded theories.  
But we must remember it is the false  
alone that suffer death. Whatever is  
true, whatever is good, whatever is  
beautiful, whatever is beneficial to

the race lives and flourishes. En-  
gines of war and implements of  
husbandry are set aside, only when  
superior inventions can fill their places.  
And ideas are laid upon the shelf as  
obsolete, only to give place to higher  
and broader conceptions. Every age  
witnesses the death of some long-  
established custom, some opinion once  
prevalent, some pet theory. Not in  
haste do men bury the offspring of  
their thought, but reluctantly and with  
tears.

We cling to our modes of thought as  
to our habits of character. Painful  
and slow is the birth of a new idea;  
with suspicion and jealousy its growth  
is watched until it must be accepted.  
Wherever a great law has been un-  
veiled, a great fact announced, it has  
seemed to unsettle old opinions and  
beliefs, and has therefore generally  
received the fiercest opposition. And  
so it is when the theory of evolution  
is advanced to-day, with the great body  
of Christian people. To admit the  
theory they think would be to do away  
with the idea of a designing mind in  
the universe.

But let us look for a moment at the  
theory of evolution and the meaning  
of design. Evolution is but a mode of  
upbuilding in which we view the work  
of creation at its various stages. And  
because we can trace the course of  
creation from the simple to the com-  
plex, I do not see as we need to lose  
any confidence in guidance of God  
unto the grand result obtained, or why  
the process of reaching it should de-  
tract from the beauty or meaning of  
the work. Evolution means that form

simple forms in the course of countless ages have been developed the higher and complex—perhaps man himself. Whether this be true or not, whether from one or a few simple forms has sprung all this stupendous pageantry of complex being, we know not, but we do know that natural selection is an important factor in the great result, that it explains more, and is simpler than any other theory that has ever been advanced, and that it has gained great favor with scientific men. That the theory tends to unsettle old ideas is of course true. But the merely human is always changing. The process of tearing down merely human theories is continually going on, but only that in the end truth may be placed on a higher and broader foundation, and truth need never be feared.

Design means that the world about us is full of adaptations of means to ends as the result of pre-existing thought. No one will be so bigoted as to deny what seems to be design. There is absolutely no end to the illustrations of what is meant by this; but with the advancement of the theory of evolution and natural selection, the question arises, Will not the laws and forces that are known to operate so largely in modifying existing forms explain the whole, without supposing any design at all. In other words, can we not do without a designer and attribute all things to the working of law. Perhaps we might allow the last, but never to a blind and unintelligent law. Order, and beauty, and harmony, and adaptation, and benevolence are not

the fruits of such a chance-order of succession.

Back of the law that produces them, evidently exist the qualities and attributes of mind and of infinite mind. How much of the government and creation is direct and how much indirect we do not know; but that there is an intelligent adaptation of means to ends we do know. Doctrines and systems may be false, but this is true. And when you push the circle of secondary causes to its farthest limits this remains, and all evolution can do is to give a wider sweep to the circle. However removed from us, the great first cause must still be sought. The fact of design, of the eternal fitness of things, is still undisputed. The origin of all this order and harmony, this nice adjustment, must be sought, not in an infinite chaos, not in a blind necessity, not in the operation of an unintelligent, unthinking law, not in an eternally potent matter, but in an infinite intelligence, wisdom, harmony, beauty, justice, love.

Everything about us bears the marks of divine workmanship. We see it in beast, and bird, and creeping thing. We see it in the many-tinted robe of earth and in the starry canopy that overarches all. We see it in the golden flush of morning, and in the fading glories of the day. And because we cannot find the Great Workman within the reach of "tube and lens," shall we deny that He exists? As well deny that sunlight and dew play any part in inflorescence because, forsooth, we cannot see those magical fingers at their work. No! let evolution prove

as much as it will, it but removes one stage, the great first cause, and to the devout mind gives a grander conception of his process in creation. This is all. Man is no less man, no less the crown of creation; his intellect is no less bright. The impassible gulf between him and the lower animals still remains. From his mind alone comes the *cogito, ergo sum*. He alone perceives the order, harmony and fitness that reigns around. He alone deals with mathematical relations. He alone reaches out after the infinite and seeks an explanation. And what shall we say of the finite mind? Is it a quality of matter—was it evolved from whirling atoms? Or, while it resides in matter for a time, does it still bear the impress of the Mind which sustains and governs all, still speak

"Of the soul's intraceable descent  
From that high fount of spirit, thro' the grades  
Of intellectual being, till it mix  
With atoms vague, corruptible and dark,  
Nor even then, tho' sunk in earthly dross,  
Corrupted all, nor its ethereal touch  
Quite lost, but tasting of the fountain still."

#### ATHEISM FATAL TO PROGRESS.

By E. R. C., '84.

**A**THEISM denies the existence of a Supreme Being, man's accountability, and a future life. It declares that no intelligence presides over the universe, that no such thing as sin exists, that death ends all. It substitutes nature for God, and reason for religion. It declares that the distinction which Christianity makes between right and wrong is false; that man has no freedom of conscience and no individual rights, except such as

are granted him by the state; that he has attained his highest good, when he can sustain life and gratify his desires.

The progress of society, in its truest sense, depends upon the intellectual, moral, and political condition of the individuals composing it. When atheism rejects the idea of God in the universe, it removes the one great source of inspiration in the pursuit of knowledge. The wonderful investigations that man has made into the phenomena of the universe, and his discoveries of natural laws have been inspired by an intense desire to answer the queries,—“from whence am I; why do I exist; and to what do I tend.” When society settles down to the conclusion that these questions are satisfactorily answered in the doctrine of atheism, it parts with the only permanent incentive to intellectual development. But even if atheism had not this effect, progress would still be impossible.

Great intellects alone do not make a great nation. Progress in science does not ensure progress in civilization. A nation's greatness depends rather upon the character of its people, and the development of their moral natures.

In theory, atheists admit the value of morality to society, but be it remembered that civilized society is governed to-day by Christian ethics, based upon revealed religion, and when atheism rejects God and the Bible, it must reject Christian ethics also. Then man must rely upon himself for a system of morals. But human wisdom, unaided by the power of God, can never frame a moral code at all to be compared with Christian ethics.

In vain will man appeal to nature for moral laws strong enough to control society. Nature is powerless to restrain from a life of sin. So strong is the purely animal that if he is taught to consider nature, the only arbiter over his fate, if no higher incentive is held out to him to restrain vice, and practice virtue, than to escape the wrath of violated nature, he will become what atheism declares him to be—"a companion for brutes." Unless he believes that God exists, a God of justice as well as mercy, unless he believes that he himself is to exist hereafter, he will find no other monitor to guide him than his own sinful nature.

Without a high ideal of life man is not prepared to become a good citizen, and the type of perfect man is found only in the Bible. Without the Bible, then, no high degree of civilization is possible, for nowhere else exists a standard of morality perfect enough to exalt man to the civilized life.

As are the individuals, so is the state. The moral condition of the people determines the character of their political institutions.

If we turn to history, we learn that progress has ever depended upon the recognition of God and the acceptance of religion. No nation has ever reached the highest civilization without building upon the truths of divine revelation. Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome were the most advanced of ancient nations, but their civilization was infinitely below that of the Christian age.

No nation freely receiving the Bible has ever remained in the barbarous

state, and where it has been most generally accepted the highest civilized life is found. England and America, the present leaders in the world's progress, are the strongholds of the Christian faith.

In every nation where true religion has declined, civilization has declined also. The wave of infidelity that swept over Europe during the eighteenth century was followed by the reign of terror, and the present unsettled state of society there is largely due to the general decline of morals and religion.

And thus it has ever been. Nations have risen and fallen, but God has reigned. Man has denied him, and with his puny arm has tried to hurl him from his throne; but he still lives, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. The Creator of all things, who existed before all things were, who will exist after all things have ceased to be.

#### ◆◆◆ CHESS.

By D. C. W., '85.

THE origin and history of the game of chess run back into a mist of myth and fable, which, after so many centuries, will probably never be penetrated very far, with any degree of certainty. It is undoubtedly of very ancient origin; probably the oldest game, the use of which has continued to the present time. Its discovery has been ascribed, amongst other improbable, though not impossible persons, to the hero Palamedes, who is said to have invented it during the Trojan war, as a means of amusing the Grecian warriors, disgusted with the tediousness of the siege.

It is tolerably well ascertained, however, that the game was not used or known amongst the Greeks and Romans, although it undoubtedly existed long before their times. Recent investigations would seem to show that it is of Hindoo origin, coming to us through the Persians, the Arabs, the Turks, and the Chinese, and was not introduced into Europe until after the Crusades.

In such a long and varied history, and in such a migratory life, the game has, of course, suffered many alterations and modifications. Its present form, as well as the names of the pieces, was given it in Europe, during the days of chivalry. Many of the names and moves must, however, be of much older use than this, as reference is frequently made to them in the writings of ancient times. Thus the move of the knight,—in itself, perhaps, as peculiar and unique a thing as exists, and one which it is almost impossible to describe, without making use of an illustration,—is mentioned by a writer of the third century, in describing the course between two cities, which, he says, were separated “a knight’s move.” No other form in language could express the same thing so exactly, and in so few words.

As a game of mental recreation and skill, chess has no equal. Its principal interest lies in its *reality*. A miniature battle, and capable of as many variations and combinations as the figures in a kaleidoscope, it brings into play all those qualities of mind which have distinguished the great generals and statesmen of the world.

Nothing is left to chance; memory plays no part in the game. In many games, as, for instance, whist, almost all the skill consists in remembering what play has been made, and by whom, and in calculating what will be likely to follow. But in chess, the game is all *ahead* of the player. Everything must be planned out long beforehand, and every move made to further some particular end. Innumerable and complicated combinations arise, which it is the art of the skillful player to study and take advantage of. One move frequently changes the whole face of the board, breaks up old sets of combinations, and gives rise to new ones, and compels the abandonment of plans that have been maturing and progressing towards accomplishment, during the whole course of the game. Then, to resist attack through new openings, to take advantage of his adversary’s unfavorable positions, and to alter his plans so as to make the best use of the scattered remnants of his former arrangements,—in this consists the skill of the chess-player. The same qualities of mind are called into action in state-craft, and in every-day life.

Many and various are the anecdotes connected with the history of this noble game. Kings and nobles, princes and prelates, statesmen, warriors, scholars, and philosophers have always deemed it worthy of their best efforts and attention.

A gorgeous spectacle that must have been, when a certain noted king of old laid out his court-yard as a chess-field, on which glittering knights

pranced from square to square, and brilliantly dressed squires took their stations at the command of pursuivants, by means of whom the king and his adversary conducted the game, from their stations in watch-towers, on opposite sides of the field. Of another king it is related that, having played with his brother, who was more than a match for him at the game, and having been check-mated he seized the massive inlaid chess-board, and "most unfaternally broke his victor's head." In another case a servant who was obliged to play with a quick-tempered master, became so used to the effect of a check-mate move on his part, that he invariably darted from the room, after having made such a play.

Many instances are related, in which men have had their death sentences brought to them while playing a game of chess, and have coolly finished the game, or begged time to be allowed to do so, before being dragged away to execution.

It is impossible in a short sketch to give more than a hint of the interesting features of this classic game. With such a long and eventful history behind it; with so many noble and illustrious names among its votaries; possessing such inherent qualities of attraction; and forming, as it does, a bond of union between the greatest thinkers and most intelligent men of all ages, and every nation on earth,—ancient and modern, Europeans, Turks, Hindoos, and Chinese,—it is no wonder that chess is still a favorite pastime with students and professional men.

To any student who may be in want

of a pleasing and entertaining amusement,—recreation without the time-wasting and brain-weakening of routine games,—and at the same time a science that may be made the object of the deepest study, without fear of exhaustion, and than which nothing can be in closer sympathy with human nature, we can confidently recommend the game of chess.



### COMMUNICATIONS.

BATH, ME., Feb. 25, 1884.

*To the Editors of the Student:*

It is my good fortune to have to wait here several hours for the train which is to carry me back to Bates. I have already spent two hours very agreeably wandering about the place. Perhaps a description of the above-named place and of what I saw may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *STUDENT*, and, as I have nearly an hour to remain here, I know of no better way to improve my time.

Bath is an active, bustling town of 8,000 inhabitants situated twelve miles from the mouth of the Kennebec river. Its fame as a ship-building place is world-renowned. There are at present 530 American-built ships on the ocean. Maine has built 319 of these, and of the 319 Bath has built 130. There are 115 ships under the American flag that were built in Bath, and only 119 flying the "stars and stripes" that were built in all the states of the Union save Maine.

I first visited Goss & Sawyer's shipyard. I found there several large

ships in process of construction and a few smaller vessels. This is said to be the largest wooden ship-building firm in the world. "They launch a ship every full moon," said an enthusiastic bystander, as I was inquiring the number of vessels built by this firm. The business of this firm has become too extensive for an individual firm to handle; so a stock company, known as the New England Ship-building Co., has recently been formed. This company comprises the firms of Goss, Sawyer, and Packard & Goss and Sawyer, and a large number of individual capitalists. The *N. Y. Nautical Gazette*, speaking of this new company, says: "Bath is bearing off the palm of enterprise in the ship-building line, and is destined, ere long, to make a brighter mark on the page of history than her fondest dreams ever pictured."

A brief description of the different steps taken in building these monarchs of the ocean might be interesting. Several pieces of timber securely fastened together constitute what is called the keel. Upon this the ship is built. The next step in the process is to fasten the timbers to the keel. The timbers give form and strength to the vessel. When "timbered out" a ship looks not unlike the skeleton of some gigantic mastodon. The ship is now "planked up." Then comes the minor points, as laying decks, making spars, calking, rigging, etc., all of which are necessary to make her "staunch and strong, a goodly vessel."

A ludicrous story is told about what happened to a country chap upon his

first visit to Bath. A large ship had just been launched and was lying in the stream. He had admired her graceful form and imposing strength from the bank, but this did not satisfy him. He wanted to board the ship. Some one volunteered to take him aboard. As he neared the ship and looked up along her black waist, he thought of looking up the "south end" of his father's barn; but he bravely ascended the ladder and felt quite like a sailor as he climbed over the bulwarks. The hatches were off. He stepped forward and looked down over the hatch-coamings into the hold. Had the faces of all the inhabitants of Pluto's dread domain greeted him, he could not have looked more astonished. For, jumping back amazed, he exclaimed, "The darned thing's holler!" But I beg pardon for this digression.

I next visited the Goss Marine Iron Works. "No Admittance" was posted on the doors in glaring letters. But a pass from the superintendent unbarred the doors and I found myself in the midst of whirring belts and moving machinery. The most conspicuous object that I noticed was a large stationary engine nearly completed and built for a New York firm. In the boiler department they were building several large tanks and boilers, and had already completed the boilers, iron masts, and smoke stack for a steamer of 1000 tons burthen, built for the Coos Bay Steamship Co. A friend of mine in this department explained to me the entire process of making boilers and tanks. But space forbids an account of this process here.

I proceeded thence to Hyde's Iron Foundry, and arrived there in time to see them cast a cylinder for the steamer built in Bath this winter to run on Lake Auburn.

I might give a description of Bath's famous skating-rink, the Alameda, and also of — but hark! I hear the whistle of the approaching train. To save postage I will bring this along with me.

Yours fraternally,

C. A. S., '85.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 15, 1884.

*To the Editors of the Student :*

Thinking a description of Gethsemane Abbey, or the home of the Trappist Monks, with a brief account of their customs, habits, and history, might be interesting to the readers of the *STUDENT*, I submit the following :

This monastery is located near the precinct of New Haven, Nelson County, Kentucky, forty-eight miles from Louisville, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. On approaching the grounds, I was surprised and delighted at beholding the magnificent brick edifice, with its cross on the highest pinnacle, the highly cultivated gardens and vineyards, and the lovely avenues adorned with English elms. Arriving at the porter's lodge, I rang the bell, and, passing within the massive walls, was joined by Father Thomas, an Irish monk, who greeted me kindly, escorted me to the guests' parlor, and informing me that the Guest Father would soon wait upon me, bowed himself into the hall, rang a bell, and retired.

The Guest Father, on ascertaining the purpose of my visit, said : " Before making the tour of the monastery a few explanations will be necessary. There are certain rooms, halls, and cloisters in which no one is allowed to speak, and through which no one is allowed to pass with head covered. Follow me." We then proceeded, and on arriving at the entrance of the main building, the Father, gently tapping the stone threshold with the end of his staff, said, " Over this rock no woman can enter." In the centre of the court is a beautiful statue of " Our Lady of Loretto." The rest of the court is being tastily laid out with trees, shrubbery, and flowers. To the left is an enclosure for pet rabbits, which contains about two hundred, displaying many varieties of colors.

The main building is a quadrangle, four stories high. In the center of the principal room, in the fourth story, is a life-sized statue of St. Joseph and the infant Jesus. Passing through the cloister—a walk twelve feet wide, extending round the main building on the inside—we came into the " hollow square," in the centre of which is a statue of " Our Lady of Gethsemane," which was presented by some European noblemen a few years ago. Passing through the square, we entered the body of the monks' church. Here, many of the monks were at their devotions, kneeling before their ponderous Latin Bibles, lying open before them, printed in large type. Thence into the vestry, where I was shown the abbot's crosier, or shepherd's staff—a piece of mosaic, or inlaid work. It

is the result of seven years' application, bearing the portraits of Jesus, Mary, St. Benedict, and St. Eutropius, with birds, flowers, and numerous fancy cuts. Nothing is used in its composition but differently colored pieces of wood, all wrought by the skillful hand of Father Timothy, one of the inmates.

Passing from the monks' sacristy into the congregation's sacristy, we came to the diminutive chapel of "Our Lady of Lourdes," behind which is the Mountain Church, priest's house, and the grotto complete, with the pilgrims at the shrine. Step by step I followed my guide through the cloister, through the chapter-room, into the graveyard. Each grave is covered with myrtle, and has a black, wooden cross erected, on which is recorded the name of the person interred. At the foot of each grave is a low stool, upon which the Father, as we passed along, knelt and said a short prayer for the soul of the faithful departed. At the end of the row is a new grave begun, as a perpetual reminder of death. On my left, at the back of the Monks' Church, was a large, picturesque shrine of the grotto of Lourdes, with a statue of Little Bernadette kneeling before the Blessed Virgin, as she said, "I am the Immaculate Conception." I was next led to the monks' dormitory, where were two long rows of iron bedsteads, with the plainest coverings, partitioned off from one another by some heavy fabric. Each apartment was provided with a scourge, with which the monk, at retiring, scourges his bare shoulders—"doing penance" for the sins of the day. Thence the

Father led on through long corridors, whose walls were hung with ancient portraits and paintings, down flights of stairs, into the monks' refectory. Here I again beheld the monks' extreme humility, as set forth by their rude furniture, and still ruder representation of a table set. By the side of each tin plate was a very plain earthen bowl, a wooden knife, fork, and spoon, and for a salt-cellar the lower fragment of a bottle. Passing from the refectory to the outside world, the Guest Father said that the monks owned eighteen hundred acres of land surrounding the buildings; that it was worked by the inmates; that they kept about eighty cows, and killed about two hundred hogs yearly, and that none of this meat was eaten by the monks, but all sold, except what was served to visitors. They supply the near towns of New Hope and New Haven with cheese, butter, and vegetables. They manufacture the gas burned in the mills, factories, shops, and all the different rooms of the whole establishment, at the average expense of thirty-seven and a half cents per day. This miniature gas factory was very interesting, as its diminished proportion allowed a better examination than a larger one would have afforded.

The monks never speak except to their superiors, and in making their devotions. At all other times they maintain a "blessed silence." They seldom leave the farm enclosure. The marketing and entertaining of visitors is done by the older members. They receive no mail, read no papers, or

books of recent date. They have a large library, but the books are printed in Latin or early English. I was told that the common monk knew nothing of the death of Garfield, the ravages of the late floods, or any of the exciting topics of the day.

They retain the costume of the Benedictine monks, consisting of a robe, cape, and cowl, all in one garment. The cape, hanging from the shoulders, extends to a little below the hips, a girdle about the waist gathers up the folds of the robe. The cowl is worn in doors and out, except in places too sacred to remain with covered head. The whole dress is made of plain brown or white jean, and is worn throughout the day, summer and winter, is slept in during the night, and becomes the monk's shroud at death; thus, day or night, awake or asleep, the monk is always ready when death calls. They retire at 9 P.M., and rise at 2 A.M. The time from the first stroke of the bell till they have all risen, made their toilet, entered the chapel ready for morning devotions, is just five minutes.

It is queer how imposing and contagious is the silence maintained within those walls. The "spell" came upon me soon after entering, and I had no desire to talk till in the outside world again.

On returning to the guests' parlor it was getting dark, and not being able to make the nearest town that night I accepted their kind invitation to remain over the night with them. At 8.15 in the evening I was invited to "salve" and heard the monks sing;

in the morning, into the presence of the abbot, who received me in a very cordial manner, and chatted pleasantly concerning the monks' mode of living. I learned that there are but two other similar institutions on this continent,—one at Dubuque, Iowa, and the other at Montreal, Canada; that the inmates of this monastery are nearly all Europeans, and that the life of a monk was not agreeable to Americans, as it deprived them of meat, warm meals, and morning naps.

On retiring from the abbot's quarters I was again joined by Father Thomas, who conducted me back to the porter's lodge, and bowed to me for the last time. Being impressed by his winning bows, graceful mein, and refined speech. I mentioned the same in the neighborhood, and was told that Father Thomas was no other than the celebrated musician who taught, about twelve years ago, Nellie Grant, and other belles of Washington, music; that becoming tired of the gay and fashionable world, had taken the vows of a monk and shut himself up forever from the world. C. F. B., '85.

♦♦♦♦♦

To sneer and denounce is a very easy way of assuming a great deal of wisdom, and concealing a great deal of ignorance.

By cultivating an interest in a few good books which contain the result of the toil or the quintessence of the genius of some of the most gifted thinkers of the world, we need not live on the marsh and in the mists. The slopes and ridges invite us.—*T. Starr King.*

# LOCALS.

## ECHO.

A pretty maiden that I know  
Was telling Echo 'bout her beau :  
"He calls my nose a pug," she said,  
"And thinks my hair is much too red.  
Now don't you think he's rather dainty?"  
Familiar Echo answers, "Aint he!"

"I don't believe he cares for me  
As much as Rover does," said she :  
"If I should fall into the sea,  
How far, to save me, think, would he  
Rush boldly through the briny deep?"—  
Sarcastic Echo says, "Knee deep."

"But tell me, Echo, what to do :  
I couldn't bounce him, now, could you ?  
I rather guess I'll let him come,  
And make him think I love him some;  
I'll not be *very* unjust so,"—  
And Echo acquiesced, "Just so."

The present Junior class are to observe Ivy Day.

Prof. (in lecture)—"Mr. G. you may work the electrical machine if you please. I will now explain the working of this machine. You will observe that the wheel is turned by a *crank*." Sensation.

Prof. (explaining the electrical excitement of bodies by friction)—"Now, Mr. G., suppose you should stroke a cat's fur the wrong way, would the cat become excited?" Mr. G.—"I should think likely."

Not long ago the following conversation was overheard in the reading-room : "I like a fast horse. They say that long ears are a sign of good breed." "Yes; my father has one of that kind of animals, he uses drawing dirt with, and it will kick higher and harder than any other breed." Oh, you fool, that's a mule!

Prof. (in German recitation)—"Mr. S., how do you translate "*zu Menechen?*" Mr. S. (in a don't-ask-me-such-an-easy-question tone)—"To mention."

Committees from the two literary societies were recently appointed to see to the securing of an orator to deliver the annual address before the united literary societies next June.

First Member of College Band (to second M. B., on election day)—"Say, let's get the band together and go over and serenade the Mayor." Second M. B.—"No; no; we don't want him to resign."

J. Bailey, F. W. Chase, J. W. Moulton, and C. S. Pendleton constitute the Freshman quartette, and are practicing regularly, W. A. Walker acting as accompanist. Let other classes follow their example.

Class in Mechanics, discussing electric sparks. Prof.—"Miss T., what is meant by *the duration of the spark?*" Miss T. (blushing)—"Why, I don't know unless it means the time he stays!" (Class is electrified.)

We are glad to chronicle the fact that those old lamps which used to be employed in lighting Parker Hall have been removed, and in their places are new lamps with good frames and reflectors. The world does really more!

As several Bates Freshwomen were attempting to drive across the campus to recitation, after a big storm, lately, the sleigh became stuck in a drift, while the horse, in trying to move it, pulled through the harness and wandered off towards the buildings, utterly

regardless of "the girls he left behind him." We are sorry to say that no one attempted to rescue the young ladies from their isolated position, and they were obliged to wade through the snow as best they could.

The result of a recent inquiry as to who are the favorite presidential candidates here showed that the following combinations would be desirable: For the republicans,—Blaine and Lincoln, or Edmunds and Lincoln; and for the democrats,—Bayard and Carlisle, or Tilden and Bayard.

Scene: Glass in Physics. Prof. (explaining the different sensations caused by electricity)—"Among other physical proofs of the presence of electricity is a pricking sensation upon the flesh and a crawling sensation in the hair." "Student—"Yes, Professor, I have had that sensation."

One of the professors and about twenty students from the College and Latin School went to Portland to hear Matthew Arnold, the evening of the 21st of February. One of the preps was under the impression that he was going to see Margaret Mather, and did not learn his mistake till he arrived at the hall.

A Bates teacher gave one of his pupils, who had not become an adept in the science of Mathematics, a sum in addition to perform. The only mistake found in his work was that he began to add at the left-hand instead of the right-hand column. As the teacher was showing him his error, he looked and innocently said, "Well, I am left-handed, you know."

A Junior recently dropped into a room occupied by a couple of Sophomores, and found them engaged in making the bed. After asking if that was the first time they had made it up this term, he waited till they had it all nicely finished, and then pointed his remark by showing them one of the sheets which they had left hanging over the back of a chair.

The columns of the *STUDENT* are always open for communications of all kinds—except poor ones. Although the management of the editorial work is for convenience given in charge to one class, yet all should remember that it is a *college* magazine, and take a corresponding interest. Every student should do his best to aid it, not only by subscribing, but also by contributing to its columns. Especially is this true of the Local department. Little things are constantly occurring in the different classes, and about the college, which are interesting or amusing to all in the institution. It is one of the aims of the *STUDENT* to give these form and circulation. One or more students in each class have been requested to act as Local Editors in their class, but it is almost impossible for one or two to know everything that occurs worth noticing: and we earnestly request all students who may hear or notice anything of general interest to send a note of it to the *STUDENT*.

Thursday, February 28th, was observed as the Day of Prayer for Colleges. At Bates the services consisted of a prayer-meeting in the college Y. M. C. A. room, at 9 A.M., for the students, a public meeting at 2 P.M. in

the chapel, and a social meeting at 7 P.M. in the lower chapel. The sermon in the afternoon was by the Rev. Mr. Bayley, of State Street church, Portland, from the text, "Covet earnestly the best gifts." We have seldom heard the students express such hearty and unanimous commendation of any discourse. The whole sermon was of a practical kind; one part in particular was especially adapted to students. In speaking of reading, he said that the question, "Is it right or wrong to read such and such a class of literature?" was answered at once and effectually by the text "Covet earnestly the best gifts." No one has the right to be reading second or third class literature, not because of its inherent badness, but because his time is valuable, and he has not enough of it in his life to read all the first-class books in the world.

Nine members of the Sophomore class, as follows, fulfilled the conditions for obtaining Prof. Stanton's prize on winter birds: J. W. Flanders, J. W. Goff, W. A. Morton, G. E. Paine, W. N. Prescott, T. D. Sale, F. W. Sandford, C. E. Stevens, and J. H. Williamson.

A permanent band association was recently organized among the students. A constitution and by-laws were drawn up and accepted. Officers were chosen as follows: President, J. H. Williamson, '86; Vice-President, R. E. Attwood, '85; Secretary and Treasurer, A. S. Woodman, '87; Leader, C. S. Pendleton, '87; Executive Committee, W. N. Prescott, '86; W. A. Walker, '87, E. W. Whitcomb, '87. The or-

ganization adopted the name of "The Bates Brass Band Association." The members of the band are practicing faithfully, and we have no reason to believe but that the many discordant sounds which are now floating about Parker Hall, may soon develop into harmonies equal to those produced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The first division of declamations by members of the Sophomore class, held Thursday evening, March 13th, were unusually interesting. E. R. Chadwick, C. S. Flanders, and W. D. Wilson of the Senior class acted as committee of award, and selected Messrs. Williamson, Sandford, Hadley, Lowden, Flanders, and Bonney to contest in the prize division. Music was furnished by Ballard's Orchestra. We give below the programme in full:

Poetry.—Sargent.	Miss A. S. Tracy.
Against Moderation.—Galt.	J. H. Williamson.
Extract.—Webster.	* F. H. Nickerson.
Spirit of the South.—Frye.	F. W. Sandford.
Extract.—Kossuth.	Charles Hadley.
Eulogy on Phillips.—Long.	H. C. Lowden.
Garibaldi and His Companions.—Russell.	A. H. Dunn.
Extract.—Seward.	H. S. Sleeper.
Liberty.—Brush.	E. D. Varney.
Extract.—Ingersoll.	* W. S. Bartlett.
Grattan's Reply to Corry.	J. W. Flanders.
Eulogy on Garfield.—Blaine.	S. G. Bonney.

\* Excused.

The second division took place Tuesday evening, March 18th.

Who shall say that the days of chivalry are past? When Sir Walter Raleigh laid his velvet cloak in the mud for Queen Elizabeth to step upon, he gained a mighty sovereign's favor, and an illustrious name in history and romance. But we recently saw a similar, if less romantic act performed, which, if not productive of as cele-

brated results, was prompted by no less chivalrous motives. As two young lady collegians were attempting to reach the chapel one morning during the recent thaw, they came to a wet, soft place, several inches deep, which it was impossible to get round. Finding they could not get across, they were about to turn back, when the delivery man from a grocery store happening to come out of a house near by saw the condition of affairs, and promptly spread his horse blanket on the treacherous slush, over which the young ladies passed to comparatively solid walking on the other side. The young squire of history is said to have folded up his hardly spattered mantle as a priceless treasure; but the grocery man probably suffered considerable inconvenience from a wet blanket and the delay to his morning rounds. We think the balance of merit is rather in favor of the "Knight of the Nineteenth Century."

NO CURE, NO PAY! Dr. Lawrence's Cough Balsam, when once used, takes the place of all others. See our advertising columns.

### PERSONALS.

#### FACULTY:

Prof. Chase has been re-elected school committee in Ward 1.

#### ALUMNI:

'67.—George S. Ricker reports success in his work at Stillwater, Minnesota. Starting with nothing, he has a large congregation, a flourishing Sunday School, an enthusiastic people,

and quite a number of conversions. The outlook is exceedingly hopeful. He may be assured of the best wishes of his friends in the east.

'71.—John T. Abbott has been appointed Auditor of State Treasurer's Accounts by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire.

'77.—Henry W. Oakes has formed a law partnership with A. R. Savage, Esq., of Lewiston, under the name of Savage & Oakes.

'77.—J. K. Tomlinson is having good success as assistant principal of the high school at Harrisburg, Penn.

'80.—W. H. Judkins, who has been practicing law and teaching at Lisbon Falls, Maine, has formed a law partnership with W. H. Newell, Lewiston, Maine.

'81.—Charles S. Cook, a graduate of Bates College, teaches the school at Bolster's Mill, Harrison, this winter, and the people in the district are so well pleased with the school that they have raised money by subscription to have it continue two or three weeks after the money raised by the town has been expended.—*Journal of Education*.

'81.—H. B. Nevens was in town recently.

'81.—Oscar Davis has become a partner in the boot and shoe firm of Dudley, Shaw & Co., Bangor, Me.

'82.—L. M. Tarr, who is in the United States signal service, has been changed from Fort Myer, Virginia, to Cairo, Illinois.

'82.—L. T. McKenney, general agent for W. C. King & Co., has changed his office from College Block to the corner

of Nichols and Vale Streets, Lewiston, Me.

'83.—Daniel N. Grice was chosen secretary of the meeting held in Portland recently, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to Congress to reimburse depositors in the Freedman's Bank. Mr. Grice also presided at the Wendell Phillips Memorial Service in Newbury Street Church, Portland, and made some very interesting remarks.

'83.—John L. Reade has been elected clerk of Ward 1, Lewiston, Maine.

#### STUDENTS :

'84.—J. W. Chadwick has returned.

'84.—Eugene M. Holden, of the Senior class at Bates College, a graduate of Bridgton Academy has been teaching school at Spurr's Corner during the winter, and is to teach a free high school there this spring.—*Journal of Education*.

'84.—E. H. Emery, R. E. Donnell, F. S. Sampson, and Harrison Whitney have recently returned from teaching.

'85.—J. M. Nichols has returned from teaching a successful term of school in Woolwich.

'85.—C. T. Walter is college reporter for the *Biddeford Daily Journal*.

'85.—Miss C. L. Ham has finished her school and is with the class again.

'85.—C. A. Scott is college reporter for the *Portland Daily Press* and the *Daily Kennebec Journal*.

'86.—Waldegrave Bartlett has returned to his class after a long absence.

'86.—F. W. Sandford has had good success teaching in Georgetown this winter.

'86.—A. E. Blanchard is finishing C. E. Libby's ('85) school in Farming-

ton. Mr. Libby was obliged to give up his school on account of sickness.

'86.—F. H. Nickerson, W. N. Prescott, and S. H. Williamson have returned.

'87.—Ira Jenkins has entered '87.

'87.—Miss C. E. Libby will not enter Bates, as reported.

#### EXCHANGES.

Matthew Arnold has said that "few people have any care to analyze closely in their criticisms; they merely employ criticism as a means of heaping all praise on what they like and all blame on what they dislike."

Some of our exchanges are examples of those who either praise or abuse. A few abuse their contemporaries almost wholly, while still others give a just estimate of the journals that they notice or the articles that they criticise. In the latter class of our exchanges we place the *Williams Athenaeum*. The subject of college journalism is discussed, in an editorial of the last issue. The article is not remarkable for its clearness, yet it contains some true statements. We pass over the main part of the article to the closing thoughts. "Less of personal attacks through the exchange columns would add both to the attractiveness and merits of the papers. The *Athenaeum* acknowledges that it has not met its desires on this point. The manner in which this confession is made is indicative of healthful work in the future.

The *Niagara Index* for February 15th has a well-sustained literary de-

partment. The editorials are practical. Under "Our Table" we find the statement that the editorial boards of a majority of college papers are changing for new ones," and that "the papers coming from their hands are somewhat crude, publishing news pretty well advanced in age." As we had just read an item in the news department of the *Index* which can properly be classed with those that the *Acta Columbiana* characterizes as "gray-headed," our first thought was that the *Index* man was making an apology for any stale news that he might allow to creep into his paper, but on turning to the first page of the *Index* we find Vol. XVI., No. 11.

The *Lasell Leaves* for February is unusually vivacious. The poetry is decidedly original, while the Notes, Personals, and Locals are attractively prepared.

The *Columbia Spectator* is always welcome. One does not get tired while reading it, for the arrangement seems to be made especially to lead the reader along in the best of humor. You should not hunt for anything you may want, but begin at the first and take each article in order. The illustrations are usually good, some have real merit. The literary articles are stories that surprise you by the way they come out. The poems are among the best that appear in the college journals.

The *Michigan Argonaut* appears from the hands of its new editors clad in a new garment. A number of new departments are introduced. We think it is indeed a sad state of affairs at the University of Michigan, if the college

journal feels that it must present several pages of political news in order to have its readers understand their "political alphabet." Where is the reading room?



## COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

### ORIGINALITY.

Prominent among the demands that are now more than ever being made of a student, is originality. The world in general does not care whether a man has a diploma or not, if he shows himself to be in reality what he claims to be—a student,—a thinking student. Even in college a man is estimated by his classmates, who are generally the best judges of his abilities, not according to the brilliancy of his recitations, but according to his true intellectual worth.

A certain danger, however, lurks in what is called originality; for there is a species of it that is not the true article. This exhibits itself in propagating the exactly opposite to ordinary and popular belief, not because it proves this to be wrong, but to gain notoriety. This is a cliff which the student must steer clear of, for it is especially tempting in this age of scientific advancement in which too often the wildest conclusions are jumped at, the most incompatible theories are combined, and a would-be original genius tries to bring himself to the notice of the world by his idiosyncracies.—*University Magazine*.

### GERMAN STUDENT LIFE.

German life in general is a pretty

free and easy existence, and this is more especially true of the German university student. When he enters the university his education is practically ended. He has spent nine years in the "gymnasium" which allowed him no freedom, but compelled him to work like a slave. When he leaves the gymnasium, his education is most comprehensive and complete. He does not merely read and write Greek, but he speaks it; the same of Latin, and it is even said that his education is superior to that obtained in our best American universities. So that when he goes to the university it is merely to attend the lectures upon some particular branch of study which he has chosen, and which takes up little of his time. Unless it suits him, he does not attend lectures at all, and the sight of a German Professor lecturing to empty benches is no longer a novelty.—*Student World*.

## AMONG THE POETS.

### FANCY—FACT.

Lazily swinging his sun-burned legs,  
Whistling low,  
A youth upon the meadow stile  
Is sitting and dreaming his dreams the while,  
Lazily swinging his sun-burned legs  
To and fro.  
Languidly waving her bonnet gay,  
Humming light,  
A maiden leans on the other stile  
Across the meadow, and dreams the while,  
Languidly waving her bonnet gay  
In dreamings bright.  
Into the field of life they go,  
Hope still sweet;  
Ah, but the meadow is broad and wide,  
Into the field of life they go,  
Never to meet. —*Athenaeum*.

### ADDRESSED TO CUPID.

Jacqueminot roses, rich and rare,  
Orchis blossoms faint and fair,  
Held by heavy silken scarf  
Near a tender maiden's heart.  
Kindly Cupid, do not scoff,  
Bring to me thy surest dart;  
Aiming then with greatest care  
'Neath those roses nestling there,  
Gain for me a little part  
Somewhere in that maiden's heart.  
—*Acta Columbiana*.

### THE ROSE UPON THE ROCK.

Though dark and rough your pathway lie,  
Though dull your lot and commonplace,  
With hope's own patience labor on, and try  
To charm it into grace.

And sure the ivy's reddening leaves  
Look yet more beautiful against  
The cold, dark stone of towers to which it  
cleaves;  
And rare the joy dispensed.

One summer afternoon I crossed  
A rocky ridge beside a bay;  
Beneath its topmost layer the winter's frost  
Had eaten in its way.

A few months since again I chanced  
To visit the remembered spot,—  
I passed the rock, across it thoughtless glanced,  
But found I knew it not.

Through all those days each aimless gust,  
All breezes that to seaward blow,  
Had in that hollow laid a little dust  
In which the grass might grow.

And last of all had come the seeds  
And taken root in that poor soil  
Where they were set,—ah, never call them  
weeds—  
With granite for a foil.

And there, all lovingly entwined,  
The feathery grasses waved, a few  
Soft little mouse-ears nodded in the wind,  
And there the wild vine grew.

And in the cliff a rose had sprung  
And put forth many a lovely bloom

And, sweeter for the sea-wind, round it flung  
Refreshing, faint perfume.

I tenderly uprooted it  
And bore it to a garden fair;  
Its faith and good endeavor made it fit  
To bloom in beauty there.

—*Harvard Advocate*.

#### IN SWITZERLAND.

One snow-capped peak of Alpine brotherhood  
Frowned down upon us, on that soft spring  
day.

The glory of the morn confronted us,  
In pink and purple splendors of the May.  
The thund'rous sound of falling water moaned  
Afar, and echoed 'mong the mountain-  
crowns,

And breadths of snow clung soft, and shimmered white,

And gleamed, like virgin folds of bridal  
gowns.

Alone together for one moment brief,  
Where shiv'ring sound but bade the silence  
sleep.

He uttered words ill-omened to my heart.

Do hills those echo-songs forever keep?

He said "Tho' width of worlds between us  
lie,

We still must drift together—you and I."

—*University Press*.

#### COLLEGE WORLD.

##### HARVARD:

The office of director of field sports  
has been created. The officer will re-  
ceive a salary of \$1,000.

\$173,000 was received from term  
bills last year.

The *Advocate* appears with a new  
board of editors.

The undergraduates desire to have  
chapel attendance voluntary.

In estimating expenses, Pres. Eliot  
puts the item of subscriptions and  
society dues at \$50 per annum.

##### YALE:

The College Glee Club has come to

a settlement with the O. & M. R. R.  
Co., for damages resulting from the  
collision near Charleston, Ind. The  
Club, as an organization, will be paid  
\$1,200, \$450 for expenses, and \$750  
for losses. This arrangement does not  
include Strong and Crehove who were  
badly injured.

President Porter has been reap-  
pointed as one of the regents of the  
Smithsonian Institution.

An illustrated humorous paper is  
soon to be issued.

##### AMHERST:

The Faculty have declined to take  
any action in reference to the new  
"Regulations for Intercollegiate Ath-  
letic Sports."

Prof. Genung's study of "In Me-  
morial" has received some adverse  
criticisms. The first edition is nearly  
exhausted, and a new edition has been  
ordered for the English market.

##### WILLIAMS:

Rev. Philip Brooks addressed the  
students on the Day of Prayer for  
Colleges.

A Memorial Historical Library has  
been founded in honor of the late  
Nathan Gest, who was recently killed  
while coasting.

Dr. Hopkins, in his letter to the  
Boston alumni, characterizes the elec-  
tive system as "a jumble of miscellane-  
ous, high school, and professional  
training."

The *Athenaeum* editors will hereafter  
be elected by the retiring board of  
editors instead of by the two-upper  
classes.

##### UNION:

President Potter has sailed for

Europe. Hobart College still has hope that he will accept the presidency which was recently offered him there.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred on President Arthur.

#### COLUMBIA :

The *Spectator* appears under new management.

Every copy of the *Columbiad* has been sold.

A Senior and a Sophomore are studying Arabic.

Columbia is *not* to have a new paper called the *Columbian*, as several exchanges have reported.

Improvements have been made on the gymnasium.

The *Spectator* denies that lawn-tennis is extinct, and adds that the game was never as popular at Columbia as this winter.

#### MISCELLANEOUS :

The *Orient* defends the Jury system at Bowdoin against the recent unjust attack in one of the State papers.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* favors the formation of an alliance to secure greater union among Canadian colleges.

The Freshman class of Monmouth College, Ill., has more ladies than gentlemen.

Princeton has decided in mass-meeting to support boating during the coming year.

Hamilton, Oberlin, and University of Pennsylvania are before the country unpleasantly on account of college troubles.

Dartmouth, Williams, Colby, Bowdoin, and Wesleyan will probably form a base-ball league.

George W. Cable has been chosen as

Commencement orator by the literary societies of Vanderbilt University.

Oberlin was victorious in the Ohio intercollegiate oratorical contest.

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#### LITERARY NOTES.

The March *Manhattan* opens with an illustrated paper on Dartmouth College. The peculiar character of the college is given from the standpoint of an outsider. The second part of "Transformation," by Harriet Prescott Spofford, shows such changes as may well be called transformation. Sarah Orne Jewett, in "A Farmer's Sorrow," has produced a ballad that deserves to become popular. "Rafting on the Alleghany" is a spirited paper, well illustrated. William W. Loring has a timely paper on "What will become of Egypt?" Ten years of faithful service as an officer and counsellor of Khedive Ismail, has prepared Gen. Loring to speak intelligently upon Egyptian affairs. There is an illustrated article on the "Myth of Fingal's Cave." "Tinkling Cymbals" is continued. The third paper on "Creation or Evolution," by Geo. Ticknor Curtis, is a candid, forcible argument. The other articles, notes, and poems are especially interesting. The April number will contain an illustrated paper on Edwin Booth. Matthew Arnold will contribute his only article to an American magazine while in this country,— "Literature and Science." Julian Hawthorne will contribute a short, vivid narrative.

The *Foreign Eclectic*, a monthly magazine of selections (untranslated),

from periodical literature in the French and German languages, has made its appearance. The field of its literary effort is distinctive. The *Eclectic* will be entertaining in its character, but of high literary and moral tone. To the student of the Modern Languages, who would become familiar with the better class of French and German periodical literature, it especially commends itself. The *Foreign Eclectic* Company, Philadelphia.

The *Journal of Education*, Boston, Mass., enjoys the reputation of being a national publication. It brings weekly to its readers, news and discussions of the highest importance to all who are interested in our public schools. Teachers cannot afford to get along without the *Journal*.

*Every Other Saturday*, a journal of select reading, new and old, presents a varied and attractive table of contents. The reading is of a character that is eminently healthful, while the type and general appearance are excellent. Specimen copies will be sent on application; 47 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

The *Correspondence University* announcement for 1884 is received. A number of new departments have been added. The professors in each department, are among the leading educators in this country, England, and Germany. Lucien A. Wait, Ithaca, N. Y., secretary, to whom applications for instruction should be addressed, and from whom the announcement for 1884 may be obtained.

*Pollister's Useful Details* is published by Pollister & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

It is illustrated by designs pertaining to house architecture. The plates, of which there are forty—20x26 inches—are engraved and printed as facsimiles of original drawings. These *details* are to the mechanic, what the encyclopedia is to the student, or the professional man. Architectural beauty has been advanced by their use. Not only beauty, but economy in building, results from placing this work in the hand of the skilled mechanic.

### CLIPPINGS.

"I spend a great deal of time," said a Senior, as he adjusted his new tie before the glass, "in reflection."

The melancholy weeks have come,

The saddest of the year,

The student strikes an attitude,

And lands upon his ear;

The Prof. now screws his courage up,

And walks and digs his heel,—

On ice it is as vain to walk

As on banana peel. —*Hamilton Lit.*

"I have just been footing one of your bills," said a fond father after he had kicked her sweet William off the step.—*Ex.*

"What are you laughing at, my dear?" asked Mrs. Jones of her husband, who was chuckling over his morning paper. "Something I saw here," here," he replied; "but it's hardly funny enough for two."—*Adelphian.*

Once a bold and gallant colonel

Wooded his love with song noctonel,

But the bull-peep's jaw infolonel

Jeopardized his life etolonel.

—*Amherst Student.*

"I acknowledge the power of the press," is what the maiden said when, entwined by her lover's arms, she tried to catch her breath.—*Ex.*

"What do you think of Fielding?" asked a Boston girl of a Harvard graduate. "Oh, it's important, of course, but it don't amount to anything without good batting."

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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

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COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 26, 1884.

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A copy of the advertisement, a list of the papers, the space the advertisement is to occupy, and the time it is to appear, should all be given with the application for an estimate of the cost.

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**Dental Rooms,**

No. 1 Lyceum Block, Lisbon Street,

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Nature's Life Renewer.

## A SURE CURE

FOR

## CONSUMPTION,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia,  
Rheumatism, Scrofula, and

### All Chronic Diseases

and cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Debility, Sterility, etc. Send for circular on a postal card, and learn of this WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC treatment. Office and Home treatment, as may be desired, and charges moderate. Address,

COMPOUND OXYGEN DISPENSARY,  
147 THROOP ST., Chicago, Ill.

### UNIMPEACHABLE TESTIMONY.

To a physician requesting his opinion of Compound Oxygen, Mr. William Penn Nixon, managing editor of the *Inter Ocean*, of this city, writes:

THE INTER OCEAN OFFICE, }  
CHICAGO, April 4, 1883.

Dear Sir.—You ask my opinion of Compound Oxygen, in regard to its efficiency as a healing remedy, and I am glad to be able to reply that I have the greatest faith in it. Several years ago, when laboring under very serious trouble with my throat and lungs, at the instance of a friend in Boston, who had been similarly affected, I began the use of Oxygen—began without much faith, but the result was such that I am prepared to recommend its use to all persons similarly affected. At the end of five months I found myself a well man, and ever since I have enjoyed better health and been more robust than ever before. It seemed in my case to strike at the root of the disease and reform the whole system. I will recommend no patent nostrum of any kind, but I deem it a duty to the many afflicted with lung trouble in this country to recommend to them the Oxygen. Perseveringly and continuously used it will work wonders.

Yours truly,  
WM. PENN NIXON.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

## NO CURE! NO PAY!

### Dr. Lawrence's Cough Balsam

is warranted to cure COUGHS, COLDS,  
HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT,  
and all diseases of the  
Throat and Lungs.

We do not claim to cure consumption when thoroughly seated, but we do claim that thousands of lives might be saved every year by the timely use of *Dr. Lawrence's Cough Balsam*.

Many people imagine they have consumption, when in reality they only have a bad cold, which can easily be cured by proper care and the right kind of medicine. We could fill columns with testimonials, but do not believe in that way of advertising. Our idea is to let *everybody* that is afflicted with a cough try for themselves, and if not perfectly satisfied, return the empty bottle to the dealer of whom it was bought and receive their money back.

Price for Trial Size, 25 Cts. Family Size, \$1.00  
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**W. C. KING & CO.,**

Corner Nichols and Vale Streets, Lewiston, Maine.

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**C. Y. CLARK,**

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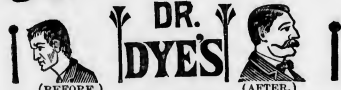
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*The Bates Student.*

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BRADBURY & SMITH, Proprietors.

All work warranted to give satisfaction  
or no charge will be made.

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**NEW HOME**

STRONG SIMPLE SWIFT



SILENT

**SEWING MACHINE**

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR  
HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL  
OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

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**SEWING MACHINE CO.**

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We also make a specialty of

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Don't send out of the State for these goods, for  
we guarantee to give

**Good Work at Low Prices**

☐ All orders addressed to the

PUBLISHERS OF JOURNAL,

Lewiston, Maine.

# Maine Central Railroad

## CHANGE OF TIME.

Additional Winter Train for Boston.

ON AND AFTER

**Monday, Oct. 15, '83**

### Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:

- 7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.
- 4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Eastern Railroad's Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.
- 11.10 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

### Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:

- 6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.10 A.M., (Mixed,) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.42 P.M.
- 10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Portland, and Boston.
- 3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
- 5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and on Saturdays for Waterville.
- 11.20 P.M., (every night,) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday night only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.40 A.M.

### Passenger Trains leave Auburn:

- 7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
- 4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 10.45 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

PAYSON TUCKER,

F. E. Boothby, Gen'l Manager.  
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

PORTLAND, Oct., 1883.

## THE MORNING STAR

A large and excellent religious paper for the family or for any person. Price, \$2.00.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL PAPERS,

LITTLE STAR and MYRTLE, are published alternate weeks. Price, 35 cents each; in packages to one address, 25 cents each.

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Send orders, or for sample copies to

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Store for all kinds of  
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,  
and Cigarettes.*

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### Perkins' Orchestra

We are prepared to furnish from one to eleven men at the shortest notice, for Wedding Parties, Exhibitions, Dramatic Entertainments, Balls, Private Parties, Assemblies, etc.

Cornet and Piano furnished if desired.

Call on or address E. Perkins, Lewiston, Me.

Office at Perkins' Cigar Store.



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Large Stock of all kinds of  
**HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,**  
Both New and Second-Hand. Call and  
Examine for yourself.  
**S. RECORD, Lower Main St.**

THE

# BATES STUDENT

Vol. XII.



No. 4.

*οὐ δοκεῖν ἀλλ' εἶναι.*

➤✂ APRIL, 1884. ✂➤

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

➤✂ LEWISTON, MAINE. ✂➤

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GENTS', YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

FINE AND MEDIUM

## READY-MADE CLOTHING

A SPECIALTY.

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***SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT.***

By buying your Goods of us, because being producers we are able to sell at the LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, thus saving to you the middlemen's profits. We shall be pleased to have you favor us with a call when needing anything in our line.

**STRICTLY ONE PRICE.**

**LEWISTON CLOTHING COMPANY,**

***203 Lisbon St., opp. the P.O., Lewiston.***

W. C. WARE, Manager.

THE

# BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XII.

APRIL, 1884.

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## Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE  
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '85, BATES COLLEGE.

### EDITORIAL BOARD.

A. B. MORRILL,	E. B. STILES,
C. A. WASHBURN,	C. A. SCOTT,
D. C. WASHBURN,	C. T. WALTER.

### BUSINESS MANAGERS:

W. B. SMALL,	F. A. MOREY.
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10 cents.

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larly will please notify the Business Manager.

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fully solicited. Any information regarding the  
Album will be gladly received.

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[Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at Lewiston  
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### EDITORIAL.

WE are glad that we can give to the  
readers of the STUDENT an article  
on Music in Germany, from the United  
States Consul, Geo. F. Mosher, who  
is located at Sonneberg, Germany.  
Most will remember that he was  
editor of the *Morning Star* before his  
appointment to the consulate at Nice,  
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to Sonneberg.

The ordeal through which the stu-  
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are glad to say, is made as light as  
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Hardly one of the large number who  
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deciding to observe Ivy Day is praise-  
worthy. The classes of '83 and '84,

owing, we believe, to some internal disturbances, failed to keep up this very pleasant custom. Its disappearance from Bates was regretted, we feel sure, by all the students, and ought to have been by every friend of the institution. No day, perhaps, in the whole college course, is regarded by the students with pleasanter anticipations than is Ivy Day. Its observance is a source of pride to the participating class, a bright spot in the midst of college routine never to be forgotten. The relation of exercises of this nature to the college is peculiar. Without being a part of the regular college work, such exercises indicate, in a degree, the vitality and vigor of student life in an institution, at any one time. And inasmuch as they are a sort of high water mark of the buoyancy of an institution, their omission is, of course, regarded by the college world, as a sign of depression and lack of spirit. If we are right in our conclusions, then every class should feel in duty bound to sustain those exercises in Bates which have become established. If a class can not do this from a desire of present gratification, it ought at least to do it out of pride for class and college.

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Longfellow is a very popular poet with students, but, strange to say, we find few who read his "Spanish Student." Containing as it does the very essence of student life, one would suppose this poem would be a favorite with undergraduates. The light chit-chat and social talk, and the broad humor of the lower characters are things that students particularly delight in. The

midnight serenade is romance itself; in fact the whole piece has a touch of that soft spirit of confidence and mystery which one feels in moonlight rambles and star-light talks.

Hypolito asleep in Victorian's room, waiting for his friend, is no fiction of student life; and when Victorian comes in, in the small hours of the night, and they sit and talk of love and women till Hypolito yawns and goes off to bed, advising his friend to do the same,—who however says "Good night," but adds as the door closes: "but not to bed; for I must read awhile," is as true a picture of student life as could be drawn. When the sarcastic Chispa says: "Throw that bone to another dog. Do I look like your aunt?" and gets the quick repartee, "No, she has a beard," who can restrain a roar of laughter?

The whole plot is intensely interesting, and breathes forth so strongly that atmosphere of mingled romance, dissipation, and seclusion which forms so large a part of almost every young fellow's life at college, that we think those who have not read it have missed a great deal of sympathetic pleasure.

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We wish to say that we think the method employed in the Philosophy recitations of the Juniors, of having figures and diagrams of the different pieces of apparatus, put upon the board and explained from is a very good one. We think, however, that a little more study of the details, and a little better application of the rules of perspective, would have the effect of making things a little clearer, some-

times. When we are informed that a lot of impossible bottles or jugs, bearing some resemblance to a row of pickle-jars, is a battery of Leyden-jars, it takes some effort of the imagination, to think of getting any stronger shock from them than that of nitric-acid-white-vinegar. Still, this is much better than talking about an imaginary thing. We would suggest, though, that the lecture system could be very advantageously combined with the daily recitations, by having the pieces of apparatus which the college possesses in the class-room at the time of recitation, and letting the explanations be made from them. We are inclined to think that most of the class could have passed a better test on Clark's Machine if they had ever seen one, than from having seen certain lines, representing complicated wires and magnets, on the board, and studying the text, which turns out to be lettered incorrectly. Why couldn't the recitation be held in the lecture room, at least every other morning, (instead of once a week, as at present,) and thus greater intimacy be gained with the actual facts of Mechanics and Electricity?

The *Colby Echo* for March advocates the formation of an inter-collegiate oratorical association such as exist in several of the Western States. The purpose of such an organization is advancement in writing and speaking. The general plan is for each college to choose delegates by a preliminary contest, and then for these delegates to meet, alternating from year to year at the different colleges, in a final contest

for honors in composition and speaking. We believe that many benefits would result from such an association. None of the colleges in Maine have a large number of students. Such an association would bring each college in contact with men from outside their own small circle. As a result, breadth of view would be given; the exclusiveness into which we are apt to fall when shut up to ourselves would, to a great extent, be broken down; and above all, the purpose for which the association would be formed—advancement in writing and speaking—would be better attained than in a multiplication of home exercises in which the stimulant to great effort is often wanting. The columns of the *STUDENT* are open to undergraduates or any one interested in this matter who would like to express their views with more fulness.

We are inclined to think the value of art studies, as an educator, is underestimated. In ancient times, music and painting were among the first requisites for a liberal education; but in our day, except in their most elementary forms, these branches are relegated to the list of those studies which are to be pursued only by specialists. It is true that almost every child does get some instruction in the rudiments of vocal or instrumental music, and in some of our public schools, this instruction is quite good and systematic, but in most cases it stops far short of what it might be. If, instead of learning to play two or three "pieces" tolerably, or sing a few operatic songs in a manner that can be

put up with and even complimented once, but which grows terribly monotonous to the neighbors, scholars were taught more of the principles of harmony, they would acquire a power of analyzing and detecting its effects, and a greater appreciation, which would add much to their enjoyment of music.

The same may be said of painting. In a good part of our schools children are taught the rudiments of drawing, form, and perspective, which is certainly valuable. Many young people, especially young ladies, continue this training, which would be equally or more valuable if carried on in the right way. The trouble with this, however, is that most young students are too impatient and ambitious to study thoroughly the "first lessons" of art, but branch out into regions where many an old artist would think twice before starting. If, instead of ornamenting (?) plaques and drain-tiles with wonderful horticultural effects, and emblazoning satin banners with gorgeous "birds of paradise," which, whatever may be found in that little-traveled country, no ornithologist ever classified in this land of sin and woe, they would stick to humbler objects, and be content with *copying nature*, without improvements, they would be gaining a great deal more. The one who accurately and conscientiously sketches some common and familiar object, exactly as he sees it, and not as he fancies it should be; or if he must paint, faithfully copies some unpretentious picture, or does his best to reproduce on canvas some well-studied flower or small objects, will, if he only knew it, have not only a much

more artistic picture, and one which will interest both himself and others far more than any flighty and incorrect attempt; but at the same time he will be gaining a knowledge of the laws of harmony of form and color which will yield him many a rich treat in art and nature, that would otherwise be only so much common clay.

While presenting the claims of an inter-collegiate association as an incentive to greater efforts in oratory, we do not wish to show ourselves unmindful of the advantages for speaking and writing offered by our own college. The incentives that valuable prizes and honorable position can give, are, we believe, furnished to us in such measure that we have occasion to thank those who have this department of our work in charge.

During the Freshman and Sophomore years, the declamations and debates—prizes for which are furnished by the college and one of our professors—give opportunity to cultivate the talent for speaking and writing, in six public exercises. All in these classes appear in public three times; those that excel, six times. Later, the Junior orations and the Senior exhibition call forth the best efforts of our students. The generous friend of our college who has increased the prize for excellence in the Junior orations, by seventy-five dollars, has added interest to a department of our work, which, on account of its especial importance, ought to be encouraged. We cannot do less as students than show our appreciation of all this interest in our work, by honest efforts to improve.

# LITERARY.

## THE PUSSY-WILLOWS.

By M. K. P., '81.

My lover laid upon my outstretched palm  
A spray of pussy-willow from the brook,  
And as the downy, furry thing I took,  
The life which all the winter slept in calm,  
Distilling, thrilling with sweet spring's rich  
balm,  
Through all its myriad pulses leaped and  
shook.  
So 'neath my ardent lover's tender look  
Rang in my heart the same exultant psalm,  
Sung by the willows to the spring's caress:—  
"The frost-king's stern and icy reign is o'er,  
The air with gladness throbs around, above:  
The blue-bird wooes his mate. Let us repress  
The dainty buds of our sweet hope no more.  
Since love is life, our life shall all be love!"

## THE VITALITY OF THE DEAD LANGUAGES.

By A. M. B., '84.

JUDGING from the present agitation in regard to the so-called dead languages, one would be led to think that not only had their last feeble spark of life gone out, but that they had been hastily buried, their eulogy pronounced, and a monument erected to their memory. It surely becomes those who have spent no little time in the study of two of these languages to make some remonstrance against so strange and unfounded a charge.

The Sanscrit, the key to the science of philology, is forsooth, dead! The Greek and Latin languages are dead! To be sure it is claimed that they have exercised a powerful influence over our language and thought, but still "they are dead!" The nations that once spoke them are dead! In fact it would never have been known

that such nations had existed, were it not for a few musty old parchments, taken from the monasteries during the dark ages. The remnants of these decayed languages are of no practical use to the enlightened and cultivated people of the nineteenth century, and hence are fit only for old libraries and museums.

This is, in short, the substance of what is now being said in regard to the early language of civilization. How near these statements are to the truth will appear after the consideration of a few facts, which seem to show that these languages have, at least, some indications of life, if nothing more.

Are we to regard that force which moves all English-speaking people, by means of over thirty thousand Latin words, as dead or as living? If living, it has to-day ample means for protesting against those who would call it dead. To say nothing of Greek, Latin is now giving to the sturdy Anglo-Saxon element of our language both richness and beauty, and a capacity for nice discriminations absolutely unequaled. So fully has this element become incorporated in our language as to be essential to its very identity.

But aside from the etymological point of view, the ancient languages are a living power in modern experience. For centuries they have moulded thought as well as its expression. From the life of the ancient world, which still pulses in them, all subsequent ages have drawn their inspiration.

The epic poem has never been writ-

ten that had not the Iliad or the Æneid for its model, while a Macaulay laments that he cannot equal Thucydides in the delineation of history. To such an extent has the artistic development of their ideas entered into modern thought, giving it life, beauty, and dignity, that we often forget its origin, and attribute it to our own age. Such, then, is their mysterious energy that, if dead, they have sprung, like the Phoenix of Arabian mythology, from their very ashes into still newer life and beauty.

Yet it may be said—"We will allow all this, figuratively speaking, perhaps, these languages have some vitality; but we would cite as our authority for terming them dead, the definition of our great lexicographer—'A dead language is one which is no longer spoken or in common use by a people, and known only in writings, as the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.'"

By this definition then, these languages are literally dead. But hold, what is language? Language is the mode of expressing thought peculiar to a race or nation. Now if no one of these nations under consideration has become extinct, not one of their languages is dead. For the mode of expression of a people is subject to change, and not to destruction.

Take as an example of this the growth of a child from infancy through youth to manhood. When the child becomes a man no one would say that the period of his existence as a child was a state of death. The change has been so constant and gradual that his

existence at one period could not be recognized as belonging to the same person as that of another period, yet it is but change. Just so is it with language, constantly changing it does not die. The Sanscrit has developed into the language now used by the millions of India, but it is not dead. The Latin still lives in the Romance languages of Europe, while on good authority, the Greek spoken in Athens to-day, is no more unlike the Greek of Pericles than is the English of to-day unlike that of Chaucer, and no one would any more presume to say that the language in which the "father of English poetry" wrote is dead than that that in which Tennyson now writes is dead.

This being the case the never dying languages of antiquity still deserve that attention which up to this time has been rightfully granted them. However hotly people may argue that they are dead, they will assert their living force, and like the ghost of Banquo, will not "down."

#### A BOOK OF SONG.

[*Tauchnitz Edition.*]

By I. W. J., '87.

This booklet at a stall  
I purchased with a small  
Silver bit;  
In Leipsic, from the press  
It came; but who can guess  
More of it?

Of facts I have but one;  
This fact—to Washington  
Some one brought  
It o'er the ocean blue,  
For on the Avenue  
It was bought.

Transmuted now, perchance,  
To flowerets that dance  
In the breeze,  
Its writer rests at Rome,  
Tossed to man's timeless home  
By rough seas.

Did maiden, fair and shy,  
With her soul-speaking eye  
Run each line,  
While her white hand did turn  
These leaves by steamboat's stern  
On the Rhine?

Or did some cynic, wise  
Only in his own eyes,  
Read, and then  
Condemn it without ruth,  
Its truth with its untruth  
By his pen?

Or like the ill-starred two  
By Dante sung, did true  
Lovers meet,  
By moonlight reading this,  
And, as they read it, kiss  
Kisses sweet?

Or did these dulcet strains  
Vex some poor German's brains,  
While he sipped,  
To keep said brains right clear,  
An extra quart of beer,  
As he skipped?

Though I bid Fancy stop,  
And let a curtain drop  
O'er each scene,  
She laughs, nor heeds me; but  
Still brings me views of what  
May have been.

[From the German.]

## DEATH AND SLEEP.

IN brotherly embrace the angel of sleep and the angel of death wandered over the earth. The evening was coming on. They lay down upon a hill not far from the dwellings of men. A solemn silence reigned about them; the evening bell also was silent in the distant village.

Still and quiet, as is their custom,

sat the two beneficent genii of mankind in familiar embrace, and already the night approached.

Then the angel of sleep arose from his mossy couch and strewed with gentle hand the invisible seeds of slumber. The evening winds bore them to the silent dwelling of the weary husbandman. Now sweet sleep took possession of the dwellers in rural homes, from the old man who goes with a staff, to the babe in the cradle. The sick man forgot his pain, the sad his sorrow, the poor his cares. All eyes closed themselves.

After his work was finished the beneficent angel of slumber lay down again beside his sterner brother. "When the morning red awakes," cried he with joyous innocence, "then men praise me as their friend and benefactor! O, what joy to do good while unseen and in secret! How happy are we the invisible messengers of the good Spirit. How beautiful our silent vocation!"

Thus spake the friendly angel of slumber. The angel of death gazed upon him with silent sorrow, and a tear, such as the immortals shed, entered his large dark eye. "Ah," said he, that I can not as you rejoice in the happy thought. The earth calls me its foe and joy-destroyer!" "O, my brother," replied the angel of slumber, "at his awakening will not the good man recognize in thee his friend and benefactor and thankfully bless thee? Are we not brother and messengers of one Father?"

Thus spake he; then shone the eye of the angel of death, and tenderly the brotherly genii embraced each other.—*Krummacher.*

## HYPERION.

MOST novels entertain; many instruct; "Hyperion" preaches. As a work of art it is unsurpassed. Its beauty is perennial. But this is not its chief merit. Its teachings are what render it dear to its many admirers. The story is almost wholly wanting in plot, yet the reader's interest never wanes. The author's success was due to his love and sympathy for his afflicted fellow-beings and his power to touch and reflect the hidden feelings of the human heart. I repeat it, "Hyperion" is a sermon; and the preacher succeeds wonderfully, not only in portraying the infirmities and sufferings of frail humanity, but also in applying a balm to the bleeding heart. No one can read the story without being strengthened thereby—without being more a man.

These are the lessons that the author would teach: "Work and wait"; be resigned to God's providences; strive after manhood that enables one to rise above disappointment and be ennobled by it. The hero of the romance is introduced as a man saddened and restless with grief, seeking diversion and peace of mind among new scenes in a foreign land. But all to no purpose. His mourning heart refuses to be comforted. The hero is pre-eminently a man of soul. All nature communes with him. The sighing winds, old ruins, the silent repose of the dead, the burdens and afflictions of fellow-beings, each tells to him its own sad tale. From all he gathers sympathy; but nothing more. In none of these and nowhere does he

find a panacea for his troubled mind. But now it is that the author introduces the heroine; now it is that the reader is reminded for the first time that he is reading a romance.

The heroine is what might be expected from a consideration of the attributes of the hero. Not fair, but intellectual. A woman, as the author would fain have us believe, with a soul. It seems to me, however, that the author was hardly successful in painting such a character as he evidently wished to paint. He leaves an impression on the mind of the reader, of a woman with noble forehead, fine eyes, and excellent intellect, but withal decidedly cold. Still she suffices the author's purpose, inasmuch as she elicited the deep, warm affections of his hero. In her, Flemming found a balm for his wounded heart, a response to all his unsatisfied longings; in her society and in thoughts of her, happiness that he had thought lost forever. At this point in the romance, the reader exclaims, "Its close is going to be like the close of all novels,—a *denouement* made to order." Not so. Flemming's love affair is in keeping with his former experiences. Disappointment and sorrow await him. His love for the darling of his soul is found to be unrequited. Not blaming, in his magnanimous soul, the lady, nor allowing his friend Berkley to reproach her, he leaves the place, additionally saddened and abstracted.

Now is the commiseration and wonder of the reader excited; his commiseration for the bereaved man, his wonder that the author should paint a hero

in a shadow from the first, successful in nothing. Gentle reader, your commiseration is uncalled for; your wonder shall vanish. Let us read a little farther. Bent but not broken, the hero of the story is slowly and unconsciously undergoing a change. At length comes the wonderful transition of feeling. What more fitting place than that old chapel, among the ashes of the departed dead, for that new birth! What more eloquent appeal for the uplifting of a human soul than this: "Look not mournfully into the Past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the Present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear and with a manly heart!"

The work is done. The struggle of his life is over. He goes forth "a man among men." A conqueror, neither in love nor in war, he is still the greatest conqueror. He has conquered self. He is indeed a *hero*. The author's success is complete. He has painted an ideal manhood and placed it within the reach of all. He has taught, and taught inimitably the greatest lessons, the grandest truths. The consolation and strength that awaits him, weary of spirit and infirm of purpose, in the beautiful teachings of "Hyperion," can only be understood by one who has taken deep and repeated draughts from the inexhaustible contents of Longfellow's best work.

I must choose to receive the truth, no matter how it bears upon myself; must follow it, no matter where it leads, from what party it severs me, or to what party it allies.—*Dr. Channing.*

## TRAILING ARBUTUS.

By C. W. M., '77.

All winter long, earth's robes have been  
Of sombre hue, or purest white;  
But with the spring, lo! everything  
Grows fresh and green from sheer delight.

From April skies fall plenteous showers,  
Rich boons from out a generous hand;  
And balmy breezes from the South  
Bring new life to the waiting land.

The withered leaves are swept aside,—  
Once Autumn's pride, now dry and sere,—  
And nestled low 'mong leaves of green,  
The sweet arbutus flowers appear.

O blushing blossoms of the spring,  
Breathing sweet perfume on the air!  
To those who listen ye may teach  
A lesson, grand as ye are fair.

In life's dark ways we oft may find  
Blessings unknown, but pure and sweet,  
If we will only brush aside  
The withered leaves beneath our feet.

—*The Household.*

## MAMMOTH CAVE.

By F. A. M., '85.

TO attempt a description of one of Nature's greatest curiosities, and especially such an intricate labyrinth, filled with objects of the greatest historical, zoölogical, and geological interest, is confessedly a task beyond my powers. Cave City, the nearest accessible point by rail, is situated eighty-four miles south of Louisville, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. There stages are in waiting to convey passengers over the rough hills to Mammoth Cave. Some, however, prefer to go horseback, and the ride of nine miles is not very wearisome.

Arriving at the hotel, which, with its quaint style of architecture and its beautiful surroundings forms a very de-

sirable stopping place, we refresh ourselves with a substantial meal. Then, in company with our guide, we proceed to visit the cave. Each one is provided with a torch. The guide carries two, and the haversack slung over his shoulder contains oiled papers, chemical lights, etc. At the entrance is an iron gate, where the guide takes the tickets and lights the torches. For the first twenty yards or so after passing the gate one must hurry, or the strong current will extinguish his torch. This current is caused by the inequality of the temperatures without and within the cave. The temperature of the cave is 54 degrees the year round. Thus the current is outward in summer and inward in winter. The first point of especial interest is the rotunda. This is a chamber of large dimensions. A chemical light is given here. In the bright, steady light we see the old saltpetre vats and the pump logs which were used in the manufacture of vast quantities of saltpetre. The earth was very rich in nitre, and this particular industry assumed no small proportions in the former part of this century. Also we see thousands of bats hung up for winter quarters. There are three routes from which the tourist may select—the long, the short, or the combination. This last includes the short route and a considerable part of the long. Whichever way you may choose you are obliged to traverse the main avenue about a mile. Although every foot is like the unfolding of a grand panorama, yet brevity requires that only the most noted places be mentioned.

Passing around the Giant's Coffin,

which is a stone about 40 feet long and 20 feet wide and shaped exactly like a coffin, we proceed to the Gothic Chapel, one of the most attractive features of the cave. The avenue leading up to it is about 40 feet wide, 15 feet high, and more than half a mile in length. In this avenue travelers have erected monuments, representing their native state or country. Each one as he passes by his own State's monument places a stone on it. Thus quite an idea can be formed of the number of visitors from each State. All of the States in the Union and many foreign countries are represented. Several colleges also have their monuments, and we improved the opportunity of starting one for Bates by laying a stone for each member of '85. Now we enter the chapel. It is a spacious chamber, the ceiling and floor of which are almost literally covered with stalactites and stalagmites. They are of all sizes. Some are opaque; others so transparent that a torch held on the opposite side of one a foot in diameter is plainly visible. In the center of the chamber is the altar formed by four massive stalactites reaching to the floor. Several marriage ceremonies have been performed here. "The last in September, 1882, was quite romantic," said the guide. "The facts of the case were these: The bride had promised her mother never to marry that man on the face of the earth, and she skillfully evaded her promise by marrying him here."

Retracing our steps, we go next to Pensacola Avenue. On our way we pass by two roofless stone houses. As

we were examining them the guide told us the story connected with them. Said he: "There were ten frame houses besides these stone ones that a company of consumptives built. They thought that the purity of the air and the evenness of the temperature would be beneficial to them. There were twelve or thirteen in all. They staid until one of their number died, when the rest of the number becoming frightened, came to the light, but did not survive but a short time." Pensacola Avenue is a long, winding channel, about 20 feet wide and 10 feet high. The ceiling is vaulted and is completely covered with flowers. These flowers are about two inches in diameter and consist, I think, of five petals, and are formed of pure white alabaster. It is also called Snow-ball Arch. You think that possibly they are artificial, but an attempt to remove them convinces you that nature has put them on, and put them on to stay. We come next to Gorin's Dome. By many it is considered the grandest sight in the cave. As we look through an aperture about the size and shape of a window, the guide throws down a lighted paper. When at length it has reached bottom, the whole dome becomes brilliantly lighted. It is about 30 feet in diameter and 250 feet high. The action of the water in the soft limestone has worn vertical, semi-circular grooves from top to bottom. It appears like the handiwork of some most skillful artisan. They appear also like massive curtains, "woven in nature's loom by crystal threads of running water." In close proximity to this is the Bottomless Pit, which, never-

theless, has a bottom down about 150 feet.

We now direct our steps to the Star Chamber. This is a roomy, spacious apartment. The ceiling is of black gypsum, studded with small pieces of magnesia. We sit on a little log bench, while the guide takes our lights off with him. Could there ever be more intense darkness! Over four miles from the outside world, not one ray of light could possibly penetrate. The stillness was so great and the darkness so oppressive that the beating of one's heart could be plainly heard. After leaving us thus for a few minutes the guide, by means of screens, threw the light on the ceiling. The effect was surprising. You would almost declare that you were sitting in a ravine and looking up at the stars in heaven. By passing objects before the light, clouds seemed to flit across the sky. Soon the guide appeared with the lights, and his cheery voice announced that the sun was up and his panorama ended.

We crossed the river Styx, and as we did so we looked around instinctively for the mythological shades flitting about the shore, but failed to find them. The Styx, a deep, sluggish river, is much inferior in size to the Echo. Passing along by Lake Lethe, we strike out for the Echo river. The way becomes smaller and more difficult to traverse. The Fat Man's Misery is reached. This path is about six feet high and one foot wide. The 300 pound men have to turn back here. Immediately following this is the Tall Man's Misery. This is about three feet wide and four high, and as we advance,

stooping, the guide sings out "that it won't do to get your back up here." After traveling a few moments in this manner, we came to the Echo river. There a boat is in waiting, and the ride down the river by the light of the torches is pleasant. We sing some college songs, and as their echoes reverberate over the river and through the deserted chambers, our hearts instinctively turn back to our *Alma Mater*. The river connects with the Greene river, and as there had been several storms lately, the Greene was swollen and the water had set back into the cave. There is an overhanging rock a short distance down the river, under which one must pass to continue his journey, and as the water had risen so as to prevent the passage, we were forced to return. Upon regaining the outer world, we found that we had been in the cave about five hours and had walked over eight miles. The company obtained fine specimens of stalactites, stalagmites, alabaster, gypsum, silica, and a soft rock of salt-petre formation. They were tired, but more than satisfied with their day's journey.

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### COMMUNICATION.

*To the Editors of the Student :*

DRESDEN, March 17, 1884.

Germany has a well-merited musical reputation. She has not only produced many famous musical composers, like Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Meyerbeer, Liszt, and Weber,—although

strictly speaking Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer were Jews, and Liszt and Weber were renown pianists,—but her citizens enjoy music as perhaps no other nation does unless it be the Italian. In the case of the latter the taste is for the romantic and passionate, while with the former the composition that is more scientific and classical is received with greatest favor. Hence in the church, the opera, and the popular concert the music that is most commonly heard is the very opposite of the sensational or commonplace. During all this winter the large Lutheran Church of the Cross in Dresden has been filled at each Saturday afternoon vespers, when such composers as Handel and Bach and Mozart have made up the programme; and the one piece that during the last four months has crowded the royal opera house to overflowing has been Haydn's Oratorio of the Creation.

While the music on ordinary occasions is such as I have mentioned, that which is provided for extraordinary services is of a correspondingly nobler quality. A prominent feature of the Luther celebration last autumn was the rendering of magnificent oratorios composed for the occasion. I heard one at Coburg, entitled "Luther at Worms," which seemed to partake of the very grandeur of the great reformer's life and work. Again at Dresden this winter the music of the Requiem that was celebrated in the Court church following the death of the Princess George seemed almost to come from another sphere, and I kept fancying that I was listening to the

chanting hosts that John the Revelator saw at Patmos. The wail with which it opened almost made me shudder, while the closing portion seemed to be only the musical rendering of the blessed assurance that death was swallowed up in victory. It was the *Miserere* followed by the exultation of the *Gloria in Excelsis*.

I have rarely been more forcibly impressed by the popular use of music in the praise of God than I was in a country town in Thuringia last Ascension day, while listening at noonday to a brass band stationed in the high tower of an old church and playing the familiar air in which we sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The rich full tones went waving away over the hills and valleys, while people gather in the street, or paused in their walks through the fields, to listen. This is a common usage on church festival days.

Not only at the Saturday vespers, to which I have referred, but at the nine o'clock morning service in nearly all the churches, in both town and country, the music is drawn from sources that suggest the very opposite from the familiar pages of "L. O. Emerson," "Root & Cady," and "Oliver Ditson & Co.," so often found in American churches.

I will not say that the German goes to church to hear the music rather than the sermon, because such a statement would be based mainly on an inference; but I do know that in many of the principal churches the doors are now locked just before the beginning of the sermon, to prevent the egress that had

become habitual at the end of the choral service.

While I am speaking of the churches I will add that the vocal music in nearly all of them is furnished by a choir of boys, and the possibilities of their voices in producing rich and harmonious choral effects are a constant surprise to me. Nearly every large city has its musical conservatory where the boys are taught music at the expense of the State, one of the conditions being that they shall sing in the churches whenever called upon. But the music at divine worship is instrumental as well as vocal, and often the orchestra will be the prominent feature of that part of the service.

When Catherine of Russia's favorite statesman described Germany as an "archipelago of princes," he might have added that each principality was destined to have its opera house. This is now almost literally true. Including the kingdoms and dukedoms that compose the German confederation, the opera houses at Dresden, Meiningen, Gotha, Coburg, Darmstadt, and Munich are not a tenth of those that might be mentioned as centers where not only the courts but also the citizens show great appreciation of the best operatic music. Making all due allowance for the spectacular effects that accompany the opera, I think there can be no doubt that the music is after all the chief thing with these people. Since I am not attempting a study of the musical question I shall not try to say whether the demand of the people has called these opera houses into existence, or whether the people have

simply learned to appreciate what has been provided for them. But it is a fact that the Saxon princes especially have been famous for five centuries for their appreciation of artistic effects, and the collections which they have made of the products of the silversmith, the jeweler, the lapidary, and the painter, as well as of the musical composer and his instruments, are excelled by none in Europe. The old Troubadours and Minnesingers found in them their most liberal patrons, and it was a musical contest at the beginning of the thirteenth century, under Count Hermann of Thuringia, in the old castle at Eisenach that forms the sub-title of Wagner's well known opera of *Tannhäuser*.

Throughout the Empire the concert-garden is a familiar institution. Every village has at least one, and most of them two or three. They are usually located on the outskirts of the town, in a grove by a stream or on a height with a pretty outlook, and in them the best available music is to be heard nearly every afternoon throughout the summer. They are usually full of people in pleasant weather,—the mother with the children, the nurse with the baby, young and old together enjoying the passing hours. The father joins his family here after business hours, and neighbors and acquaintances sit in friendly converse until late into the evening, while the village band fills up the interludes with harmonious strains. In the vicinities of the larger towns and cities these gardens are on a more extensive scale, and are furnished with fountains, statuary, and *parterres* of

flowers, and in them the concerts are vocal as well as instrumental. Refreshments, principally beer and sausage, are freely consumed at these places. The Germans are unconventional in partaking of them. I have often seen a husband and wife biting alternately from the same end of the same sausage, and a pair of lovers drinking beer from the same tankard. The young man who drinks four or five good quarts of beer in an evening at one of these places rarely ever boasts of it, because he has only done what is a very common thing among his acquaintances.

In winter the same custom prevails, but the people assemble in a hall, always provided for that purpose, instead of in the garden. But so tenacious are the people of their out-door life that the delusion is kept up of calling these halls gardens. It is also possible that the habit of smoking much tobacco and drinking much beer, which so universally prevails in the actual out-door concert may explain why the same practice is still kept up within the halls. I know of no respectable assembly rooms in the United States, where ladies and gentlemen meet, and smoking is indulged in or even thought of by the gentlemen. But here I know of no respectable (*sic*) concert room where tobacco and beer are not the invariable accompaniments. In one of the leading concert halls in a large German city, where the best people assemble and where only the music of the masters is given, the management now advertise that on one evening in the week (Tuesday) smok-

ing in the hall will not be permitted. This is in deference to the taste as well as the complaints of the American and English colonies in the city. At a classical musical concert given under the auspices of the leading social club in a city in lower Saxony this winter, and where I would naturally have no sooner expected smoking than I would have expected it at an organ recital in Boston Music Hall, the first thing that attracted my attention was a request printed at the bottom of the programme that gentlemen would not smoke during the performances, and the next thing was that the smoke had become so thick that I was obliged to leave the hall before the concert was half completed. Meanwhile the ladies were drinking coffee and beer, and eating hot doughnuts (*pfauken*). To facilitate this manner of gratifying a musical taste the halls and gardens are furnished with small round tables (*tête-à-tête*) and chairs.

If I should be criticised for having strayed away from my subject, I should reply that my object has been not only to show how universal and how prized is music in this country, but also to show the circumstances under which it is listened to. There are exceptions, of course, to all general statements, but as to the concert in its most popular form, the prevailing practice is such as I have described. I think it is at least remarkable that such a manifest passion for and appreciation of fine music should not have exercised a more refining influence upon the people at large.

## LOCALS.

A paint-on-a-plaque young miss;  
A make-a-silk-quilt young miss;  
A somewhat tyrannical,  
Very piano-cal,  
Doesn't-know-beans young miss.

Some of the boys use the gymnasium for a skating rink.

Shakespeare says "Beware the ideas of March"—probably referring to ideas of house cleaning.

"Spring, spring, gentle spring," murmured the Soph. as he made a six-foot leap over a mud-puddle.

"Protoplasm consists of a viscid, transparent, homogeneous, minutely granular, albuminoid mass."

"Neither animal nor man can live without salt," but it would seem as though some people had been a long time without it.

"Freshman's yeast" is what a student asked the grocery man for, when his boarding mistress sent him down town for a yeast cake.

The Juniors had a five-minute session in Mechanics the last day of last term and adjourned just as the professor was coming across the campus.

"College students in Siam are allowed two wives."—*Ex.* In New England colleges the Faculty usually weed out a fellow who indulges in one.

The friends of the college have been requested to meet at Chapel Hall on Thursday evening, April 17th. Subjects of importance are to be discussed.

Scene in Political Economy: Prof.—  
"Mr. X., suppose that of the Gloucester fishermen, one in every five is lost, two have bad luck, and two make a

fair thing; what would you say of the business?" Mr. X.—"I should say they would get about two-thirds wealthy."

Scene in Butler's Analogy: Prof.—"Mr. D., can you give the argument?" Mr. D. (grumpily)—"No, sir; it's all I can do to learn the answers to the questions."

"Please write the subject of the examination at the head of your papers," said the Prof., and the innocent Freshman signed his name and address in full.

A hundred carefully selected volumes were added to our library recently, the gift of Rev. E. L. Magoon, D.D., pastor of the Broad Street Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

The Juniors took a unanimous vote recently to observe Ivy Day. Committees were chosen to make arrangements and we may expect an interesting exercise some time the last of this term.

The Juniors were startled the other morning by an unusual phenomenon, which was at first thought to be an avalanche, but was found to be caused by one of the class throwing his rubbers down by the stove to dry.

First Junior—"That was a good debate of yours, Cod, in favor of prohibition, this afternoon; you must have spoken as you felt." Second Ditto—"Yes, I did; had a first-rate glass of lager just before I went in."

The dignity and great-mindedness of the college Junior were illustrated the other day, in the Political Economy recitation, when some one accidentally

dropped from his pocket a marble of the twelve-for-a-cent kind, which rolled noisily across the floor, to the amusement of the class.

He had asked her for a song, and she asked him if he would like to have her sing "Forever and forever," and he said he thought he could stand it quite a while, but it might get to be monotonous. She doesn't bow, now.

A certain Junior in the Zoölogy class maintaining with considerable warmth that "real eggs" were now manufactured down in Connecticut; the professor gave it as his opinion that "hens had a close monopoly in eggs."

The short cut from chapel to recitation, through the "underground passage," or *descensus averni*, is very convenient these wet, slushy mornings, unless some mischievous underclassman happens to get round first and holds the door.

With a most alarming hat on  
Out she goes;  
And her cheeks and lips so very  
Like a rose.  
Such a lady is Miss Kitty,  
Yet withal so wise and witty:  
She's a *retroussé*—so pretty—  
Little nose.

The Junior who swore off with his chum, not to go home with a girl unless he had to, this term, and has since become a member of "Ye Jollie Club," has hard work to convince his chum that all of his escort duty has been a work of necessity.

Professor (explaining the practical manufacture of electrotypes)—"The thin coatings are stripped off, and some-

times backed up with type metal: in the case of large patent medicine advertisements, however,—how is it, Mr. X? What are they usually backed with?" Mr. X—"With brass."

The large pictures of Margaret Math-er seem to be in favor as wall decorations. As high as fifty cents was recently paid for one, much to the disgust of a Junior, who thought he had it all fixed with the clerk, but concluded he couldn't lay over that.

President Cheney has issued a circular in the interests of the college, entitled "Bates College; its Work and Aims." The present needs of the college are set forth under the six following heads: more professorships; more scholarships; books; new and better apparatus; a permanent fund for the library; and new buildings.

First Junior—"Build the fire, elum; I've got to go down on Main Street and return an umbrella I borrowed last night." Second Junior—"Oh, come, that's too thin! You don't expect me to believe you've grown so honest all of a sudden as to return an umbrella?" First Junior—"Well, you see, this belongs to a young lady's father, and I don't want to get the old gent down on me."

A week or two ago a Holland Street darkey who carries on a flourishing business in the carpet-cleaning line, drove up to a down-town house and went in to get a carpet, leaving a couple of young picaninnies, of the ace-of-spades type, in the sleigh to watch the horse. As soon as the colored gentleman was out of sight his progeny left

the high-spirited quadruped to his fate, and started off to play with some Irish children who were sliding on the ice near by. When the father came out he looked round for his offspring, and seeing them at last, called out with a tone of mingled dignity and reproach: "Chilluns! chilluns! come right here an' git in dis sleighyer dis minit: folks'll tink you'se Irish chilluns."

"Mrs. F——," remarked a Junior to his boarding mistress, one morning in March, as he came in from sunning himself on the back door steps—"Your sweet peas are coming up." "Oh, are they?" exclaimed the delighted lady, flying to the window. "So early! isn't that nice?" "Ye-as," came the unfeeling reply, "there are two hens out there, scratching them up."

The professor who attempted to cut prayers one morning last term, got left. It seems to be considered useless to pray for the boys after tests commence, so, unfortunately, the bell for prayers was not rung that morning. When the professor, some ten or fifteen minutes later, mistaking the eight o'clock bell for the bell for prayers, came walking leisurely across the campus, the class had disappeared.

Prof. Chase announced to the Juniors, the first of the term, the arrangements for the Junior Exhibition, which will take place in Commencement week. Twelve members will be selected by a committee to compete at the final exhibition. To the best of those not selected, a prize of ten dollars will be awarded. The

gentleman who last year so munificently gave seventy-five dollars as a prize in this exercise has made a similar donation this year. The second prize will be twenty dollars. Both literary and oratorical merits will be considered in making selections and awarding the prizes.

It is strange how much longer it takes a fellow to come from his home back to college, after vacation, than to travel the same distance in the opposite direction. Students who usually manage to be standing on the paternal door-steps within twelve hours of the time the last recitation of a term is over (and are sometimes obliged to cut a recitation or two, to take an early train) have been known to consume the best part of a week in getting back, on account of "unavoidable delays."

The second division of Sophomore prize declamations occurred Tuesday evening at college chapel. Wentworth, Morton, Merrill, Stevens, Prescott, and Verrill were chosen to take part in the prize contest. The program in full:

The World's Progress.—Anon. I. H. Storer.  
Possibilities.—Lowell. \*Miss L. H. Rankin.  
Irish Aliens.—Shiel. T. D. Sale.  
Concord and Lexington.—Curtis.  
L. H. Wentworth.

## MUSIC.

The Apology of Socrates.—Plato. G. E. Paine.  
Duty of Literary Men to America.—Grimke.  
W. A. Morton.  
Hannibal on the Alps.—Swan. E. A. Merrill.  
The Fate of the Indians.—Story. C. E. Stevens.

## MUSIC.

Eulogy on Charles Sumner.—Curtis.  
W. N. Prescott.  
The Death Penalty.—Victor Hugo.  
J. W. Goff.

Unjust National Acquisitions.—Corwin.  
A. E. Verrill.  
Cave of Dahra.—Anon. \*W. H. Hartshorn.

## MUSIC.

\*Excused.

The declamations by the prize division of Sophomores at Main Street Church, Thursday evening, March 20th, were very interesting and very creditably rendered. The prize was awarded to J. W. Flanders, and A. E. Verrill received an honorable mention. F. L. Hayes, S. A. Lowell, and A. W. Anthony served as committee of award.

The program:

Eulogy on Charles Sumner.—Curtis.  
W. N. Prescott.  
Unjust National Acquisitions.—Corwin.

A. E. Verrill.  
Hannibal on the Alps.—Swan. E. A. Merrill.  
Eulogy on Phillips.—Long. H. C. Lowden.  
Eulogy on Garfield.—Blaine. S. G. Bonney.  
Duty of Literary Men to America.—Grimke.

W. A. Morton.  
The Fate of the Indians.—Story.  
C. E. Stevens.

Extract.—Kossuth. Charles Hadley.  
Grattan's Reply to Corry. J. W. Flanders.  
Spirit of the South.—Frye. F. W. Sandford.  
Anniversary of Concord.—Curtis.

L. H. Wentworth.  
Against Moderation.—Galt.  
J. H. Williamson.

The annual exhibition given at Main Street Church, by members of the Senior class, on Friday evening, March 21st, was fully up to the standard of such entertainments. Excellent music was furnished by Perkins. The program was as follows:

The Value to a People of the Historic Spirit.  
F. S. Sampson.

The Divine Rights of the Individual.

\*D. L. Whitmarsh.

America the Leader of Civilization.

C. S. Flanders.

The Vitality of the Dead Languages.

Miss A. M. Brackett.

Will Science Banish the Poetic Muse?

Aaron Beede, Jr.

The Moral Influence of Current Fiction.

Miss E. L. Knowles.

The Permanence of Oratory. W. H. Davis.

Music and Emotion. S. Hackett.

Emerson in Modern Thought. E. R. Chadwick.

The Permanent in Literature.

Miss F. A. Dudley.

The Growth of the Representative System

of Government. W. D. Wilson.

The Victory of Orleans and Rouen.

Miss H. M. Brackett.

\*Excused.

A toller has recently been placed on the chapel bell, and the hours are now struck with clock-like regularity, instead of ringing the bell as formerly.

A good story has just leaked out of an absent-minded but very precise upperclass man, who recently took a young lady to an entertainment in City Hall. Being blessed with that happy combination of circumstances, a corn and a tight boot, he removed one of his overshoes, in order to relieve the suffering member. In this he so far succeeded as to become so deeply interested in the play and the fair one beside him, that by the time they were ready to leave the hall, he had become entirely unconscious of all such prosaic implements as feet, or their usual coverings. Noticing the empty arctic under the seat, he politely tapped several gentlemen on the shoulder, with "I think you've left your rubber, sir," but each time received only a stare for his trouble. When, however, his foot struck the ice of the Pine Street entrance, his face assumed a curious expression for a moment, as he exclaimed, "You will have to excuse me a moment, Miss C—, but that was *my* rubber! The young lady's smiles were certainly excusable.

One of our contemporaries, the (Wis.) *University Press*, informs its readers that "The BATES STUDENT offers us three solid pages of funny things, which it claims happened in Bates College during the past month. We decline to believe that the people of Bates are so much wittier than those elsewhere." Now, although we were

not aware that it *was* claimed all our "funny things" happened in Bates College during the past month, we dislike to have the authenticity of our locals questioned, and would just remark that we think our exchange has been unfortunate in the selection of examples (which it gives) of these "funny things." If our Co-ed. fellow editor would favor us with a call, some time when she is this way, we would be happy to introduce her to the perpetrator of the "pair-of-calves" joke, who still lives to pull the college bell-rope; while the victim of this same witticism at present wields one of the editorial pens in the STUDENT sanctum. As to the "man who isn't back yet," he is so numerous at the beginning of the winter term that he can be found anywhere,—except in recitation room. We are afraid the Wisconsin University must be rather a dull place, or that our colleague does not sufficiently understand how awful funny we are at Bates.

In the domain of intellect, as of nature, the stronger of two forces is sure to predominate. When a great thought takes possession of the mind no little thought can dislodge it.—*Felix Adler.*

## PERSONALS.

### ALUMNI:

'68.—O. C. Wendell, Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University, has recently been elected a member of the "American Academy of Arts and Sciences," Prof. Wendell was also elected a member of the "American Associa-

tion for the Advancement of Sciences" in 1880; also a member of the "M. P. Club," an association of mathematicians and physicists of Boston and Cambridge, in 1881; and became a member of the "Boston Scientific Society" in 1882.

'74.—Thomas Spooner, who has been pastor of the Whitefield (N. H.) F. B. church for four years, has been unanimously called to the Farmington church.

'76.—The "Tabernacle Parish Visitor," published bi-monthly by the young people of Rev. F. E. Emrich's church, Chicago, indicates health and growth in the church.

'76.—O. W. Collins has resigned his position as principal of the Norway High School, and is taking a course of lectures at Bowdoin Medical School.

'77.—P. R. Clason is practicing medicine at Gardiner, Me.

'77.—O. B. Clason is President of the board of Aldermen at Gardiner, Maine.

'77.—F. F. Phillips is practical chemist for a large firm in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

'78.—H. A. Rundlett is traveling for a Lawrence, Mass., firm, introducing an emulsion of cod liver oil, but will resume the practice of medicine in Lowell, Mass., about June 1st.

'79.—R. F. Johonnett, Esq., of Boston, a graduate of Maine Central Institute and Bates College, lectured at Lyndon (Vt.) Institute, Tuesday evening, March 11th. The subject was "The life and Times of Thomas Erskine." The lecture is spoken of in high terms.—*Morning Star*.

'82.—J. C. Perkins was in town re-

cently and reports himself well pleased with his position in the Roxbury Latin School.

'83.—O. L. Gile, pastor of the Pine Street F. B. Church of Lewiston, recently received a visit from the members of the Theological School. They left a very pretty reminder of their wishes for the long life and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Gile.

#### STUDENTS :

'85.—M. N. Drew, of the Boston University Law School, spent his vacation in town.

'85.—J. H. Dike has accepted a flattering position drawing fire maps. He is at present in Clinton, N. Y.

#### THEOLOGICAL :

'77.—C. D. Dudley is soliciting funds for the additional endowment of the theological department of Hillsdale College.—*Star*.

'83.—B. Minard has begun his labors as an evangelist and missionary in the Illinois Y. M.

'84.—W. W. Hayden is preaching at Lisbon Falls.

'85.—C. E. Mason preaches at North Anson.

'86.—A. W. Anthony preaches once in two weeks at South Lewiston, alternating with Mr. Smith of the Senior class.

'86.—Franklin Blake preached his farewell sermon at Greene, April 5th.

'86.—W. W. Carver will probably take Mr. Blake's place at Greene.

It is more dishonorable to distrust a friend than to be deceived by him.—*De la Rochefoucauld*.

### EXCHANGES.

Readers of the STUDENT can judge, with some degree of correctness, what are considered the best of our exchanges. They are those, for the most part, from whose pages selections are made. A comparatively small number of the exchanges contain poems of sufficient merit to be seen in print at all, much less to be selected. Few that do not contain good original poems have literary excellence of any kind. There are, however, noticeable exceptions to this. The *Vassar Miscellany* rarely publishes a poem, yet it excels in many points. The opinions that are taken from the college press are drawn from a wider range than the selected poems. Among the whole number of our exchanges, wherever an article is found appropriate for the hour, or, perchance, on account of merit in thought or expression, we let that exchange speak for itself. Each STUDENT can only be understood as a single word of the judgment which the year will express; and besides, this judgment will, to a great degree, be partial, for a higher grade of excellence may not furnish so apt a selection as a lower grade. While we allow our exchanges to present their own merits to the limited extent outlined above, we still wish to greet them through the Exchange department proper. Some of our exchanges have dropped this department, and others are advocating such a course. If it is used to criticise the uninteresting parts of college journals, and for this criticism a reproduction of the poor parts is necessary, then we say, the sooner it

is dropped the better. Such a course, however, we think is not necessary, and we shall continue to greet our exchanges, placing them before the readers of the STUDENT as much as possible in the light of their own merits.

The *Colby Echo*, in favoring the formation of an inter-collegiate oratorical association in our State, shows a progressive spirit. Here is a subject for discussion especially appropriate for a college journal.

When we saw the neat appearance and appreciated the excellence in the make-up of the High School and Fitting School papers recently sent to the STUDENT, we thought, here is a source from which the college journals of the future will draw their strength. Vain hope for a large number of the Eastern colleges! Most of the editorial work on these papers is done by ladies. Very creditable work is presented by the latest aspirants for literary fame, the *Institute Chimes*, *High School Oracle*, *Argo*, *Echo*.

### COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

#### WHY NOT?

Among Western colleges there is a feature, due perhaps to that spirit of enterprise now proverbial of the West, which Eastern colleges wholly neglect. It is the custom of inter-collegiate oratorical contests. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin there are energetic organizations whose sole aim and effort is the promotion of good writing and speaking by means of these contests.

Is there any valid reason why we

Maine students should not adopt some such plan? Our colleges are all easily accessible, and beside the gain in a literary and intellectual point of view, the good that would result from an annual meeting of the students of the different colleges is an item of no small account.—*Colby Echo*.

#### THE SPRING FEVER.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead  
Who never to himself hath said  
I, too, can pitch a curve —"

Spring, the spring poet, and malaria are upon us. But there are concomitants of spring and they are base-ball and the base-ball fever. One symptom of the latter sickness is that the patient becomes mentally and morally convinced that he can pitch a curve. The careful observer can, on any bright day, see numerous couples, of almost any class, scattered over the campus, in the full agonies of this disease. One, seemingly in great pain, will double himself up in the most approved Ward style, and then leap into the air, at the same time projecting a base-ball to the other, who catches it (or muffs it) in what he considers a most graceful style. The peculiarity of this sickness is a mental one. Every one of the pitchers is convinced that he is pitching a curve. He calls upon the catcher to perjure himself with reference to the amount of the curve, and sinks deeper and deeper into the mire of his delusion at every evolution. The good feature of this fever, and one that gives it a premium over all other fevers, is that the patient needs take no physic to recover. His recovery can be brought about whenever it is thought needful

by his friends, by substituting a George Washington catcher, and letting the sufferer hear his ideas on the curves, or rather would-be curves, he is delivering.—*Princetonian*.

### AMONG THE POETS.

#### LORELEI.

Fair, petite, with sunny hair  
Waving free;  
Eyes, the blue that harebells wear,  
As you see;  
And a dainty, girlish pride,  
(Oh! so quickly thrown aside)  
As it naught could be denied,—  
Look! but flee.

Aye, she weaves her syren spells  
Round each heart;  
Faithless Cupid never tells  
Of the smart  
Which her arrows, barbed with smiles,  
Give the heart caught in her wiles,  
For from Cupid she beguiles  
Every dart.

—*Harvard Advocate*.

#### DAWN.

A rose flush stains the eastern sky,  
The night mists flee away;  
A sudden song of birds, and lo!  
The dawning of the day.

A soft blush tints my lady's cheek,  
Her eyes with soft light shine;  
A gently whispered word, and lo!  
A new, glad like is mine.

—*College Argus*.

### COLLEGE WORLD.

#### COLUMBIA:

A dividend of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per editor was declared March 1, 1884, by the *Acta* board.

About two hundred persons sat down to the dinner of the Alumni Associa-

tion at Delmonico's on Friday evening, March 21st. Nearly all the classes from '40 were represented.—*Acta*.

The following is from the local department of the *Acta*: "Alumni dinner, as usual, a great success; speeches, glee club, 'convivium elegantia,' champagne, boom, fizz, headache."

#### CORNELL:

The gymnasium is lighted by electricity.

Of the instructors in the "Correspondence University," eight graduated at Cornell, six at Harvard, three at Yale, two at Amherst, and one at each of the following: University of Michigan, Agricultural College, Worcester Free Institute of Technology, Johns Hopkins, Vassar, Marietta, Brown, Columbia, University of Lewisburg, besides several from abroad.

Cornell is one of the few American universities invited to send a representative to the tri-centennial celebration of the founding of Edinburgh University. The delegation of James Russell Lowell for this duty will insure the University a prominent position among the institutions represented.—*Era*.

Charles Dudley Warner has been invited to a non-resident lectureship at Cornell, and will lecture during the spring term on English literature.—*Ex*.

#### DARTMOUTH:

The Dartmouth Faculty have lengthened the vacation, for the college teams to play practice games.

A part of the Junior class is threatened with suspension on account of

dishonesty in the recent examination.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the students, \$1,250 was quickly raised to support the college base-ball team.

The petition of the students to have the reading-room kept open Sunday afternoons has been denied.

#### HARVARD:

The largest private collection of meteorites in the world has recently come into the possession of the college.

Permission has been granted to play professional nines.

The average scholarship of the forty-eight girl undergraduates in the Annex is above that of young men in the University.

The library is to be lighted by electricity.

#### WILLIAMS:

The next issue of the *Athenæum* will be under the management of '85. H. A. Garfield has been chosen editor-in-chief.

The Williams "cane rush" lasted only fifteen minutes, being stopped by members of the Faculty.

#### YALE:

The *Record* offers three prizes of ten dollars each, for the best contributed articles—prose, poems, and items.

Prof. Cyrus Northrup has been tendered the Presidency of the University of Minnesota.

The Seniors receive instruction en tirely by lectures.

*Quip* is the name of the new illustrated paper.

#### MISCELLANEOUS:

The Brown nine will play fifteen games during the month of April.

Rev. Lyman Abbott will deliver the Baccalaureate at Lasell.

President Seelye of Amherst recently talked to the students on the "Egyptian Question."

Mr. John Guy Vassar has presented the college with \$10,000, the interest of which is to be used in increasing the apparatus of the laboratory.—*Vassar Miscellany*.

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### LITERARY NOTES.

A magazine that has deservedly won a position among the best is the *Manhattan*. Its price is only \$3 per year, yet its literary excellence is not below any of the \$4 magazines. The quality of the paper and character of the illustrations compare favorably with the *Century*, while the list of its contributors includes the best writers of the present time. In the April number Henry C. Pedder has given a fine review of Edwin Booth. The paper is well illustrated, the frontispiece being an engraving of Booth by Velten. Julian Hawthorne, Matthew Arnold, Edna Dean Proctor, Ella Wheeler, and Edgar Fawcett, besides many others, have united, each with characteristic purity and vigor, in making the April *Manhattan* one of the best yet issued. Matthew Arnold's article on "Literature and Science" is a noticeable addition to the argument in favor of the classics. A new serial story of unusual interest is announced for the May number.

The general appearance of the *Foreign Eclectic* for April is much improved.

The new title-page gives it a more decided appearance. The publishers are to be congratulated upon the encouragement they have received, which is sufficient to warrant them in making improvements and establishing the *Eclectic* upon a firm basis. The selections are of the same high character as were those in the former numbers.

*Literary Life* is full of incidents and facts about authors. It contains just what we like to know. *Literary Life*, Cleveland, Ohio.

*Le Citoyen Americain*, containing columns of French and English side by side, is a novel enterprise. It appears weekly, and as a supplementary means of acquiring facility in speaking and writing the French language is of real value. It is a live paper, conducted by an eminent scholar, and deserves success. *Le Citoyen Americain*, Minneapolis, Minn.

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### CLIPPINGS.

#### AN INVENTORY.

Ten cents and an outlawed soda ticket,  
Bills on bills, a regular thicket,  
Forty-six marks and six cuts or so,  
And a two-dollar fine for throwing snow.

—*Yale Record*.

Sophomore—(before the Faculty for throwing water on a Freshman)—"Did you aim directly at the Freshman?" Sophomore—"Yes, sir; as well as I knew how."—*Princetonian*.

Speaking of flirts, how is this? A Senior is questioned: "What is the name of that gentleman to whom you are engaged?" Senior blandly responds: "Which one?"—*Lasell Leaves*.

*The Bates Student.*

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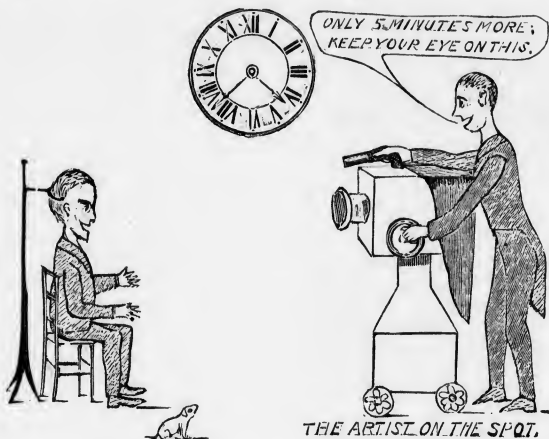
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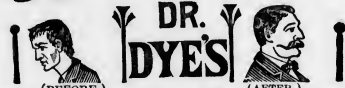
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## CHANGE OF TIME.

Additional Winter Train for Boston.

ON AND AFTER

**Monday, Oct. 15, '83**

**Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:**

- 7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.
- 4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Eastern Railroad's Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.
- 11.10 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

**Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:**

- 6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.10 A.M., (Mixed,) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.42 P.M.
- 10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Portland, and Boston.
- 3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
- 5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and on Saturdays for Waterville.
- 11.20 P.M., (every night,) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday night only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.40 A.M.

**Passenger Trains leave Auburn:**

- 7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
- 4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston.
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THE  
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Vol. XII.



No. 5.

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➤✠ MAY, 1884. ✠➤

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PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

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VOL. XII.

MAY, 1884.

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## EDITORIAL.

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For work that ought to be done, great dependence was placed on Saturday. This is a whole day; not even a lecture interferes to prevent a full day's work. Vain hope! The few who would shut themselves up from the sunlight and life of these spring days, are lured from their dingy rooms by more lively companions, to the croquet, tennis, or ball field.

And do we not need this relaxation? Yes. But how shall we do our extra work—writing and reading—unless we leave the field and deprive ourselves of these pleasures?

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as it does when we have just completed our morning work; but it gives us a half day in the week, and relieves us from working on our studies Saturday night.

At present the Junior class have the full number of recitations without any lectures.

But if it is claimed that sports should not be allowed to interfere with any work we ought to do on Saturday, we add that those who wish to do the best work in the studies of this term, must have some time to wander in the fields and woods. Can the students in Botany learn all there is for them from the maple trees and grass of our campus?

With but little time for sport, a ramble in the woods for flowers and leaves, and preparation for a Monday morning lesson, the Saturday has passed. The days and weeks come and go, and our extra work is poorly done, or we must have neglected something else.

Much has been said about a course of systematic reading. Each one has his own ideas as to what this should be. Some devote a certain portion of the day to reading; some pursue a course of reading in a certain direction, for a given length of time; while others, and the majority, perhaps, read whenever they find time, and whatever their fancy bids them. Most of us probably read too much, and do not reflect enough upon what we read.

But whatever method a student may pursue, there are certain kinds of reading that are apt to become wearisome, and, consequently neglected—as history and biography. Not only does

it become wearisome, but one fails to get the benefit from it that he should.

Yet there is a way in which history can be read to advantage—and that is by reading historical fiction in connection with it. Fiction, if the author has studied the times that he purposes to represent, with all the zeal of a biographer or historian, does not tend to pervert, but to elucidate facts.

For instance, what historian sets forth the customs and the actual condition of affairs during the reign of Edward IV. better than Bulwer does in "The Last of the Barons"?

If one would understand the customs of the Ancients, let him read in connection with ancient history, Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii." Should one wish to become acquainted with the reign of Queen Elizabeth and with her court-favorites, he would do well to read Scott's "Kenilworth." The value of fiction in connection with the reading of history is due not only to the fact that it elucidates events more clearly, but also that it aids in memorizing. Barren facts are easily forgotten; but when touched by the magic wand of the novelist, they become more firmly fixed in the mind. Although there are not historical novels for every period of a nation's development, yet there are many such novels that reveal to the reader the inner workings of the intricate machinery of civil government. And if these be read in connection with history, they will be found of inestimable value.

We have been glad to see signs of life in the athletic association. A meeting has been held, necessary offi-

cers chosen, and preparations set on foot for a Field Day. It is to be hoped that there may be something of rivalry among the several classes for the cup. Go in boys; bring forth the hammer and shot—gird up your loins for the race; here is a field for glory.

---

By far the larger part of our students are obliged to defray at least a part of their expenses by their own efforts. The common way of doing this is by teaching. Bates graduates are few indeed who have not had more or less experience in teaching the "young ideas how to shoot."

That this is an excellent way for a student to procure the necessary means for pursuing his course, there is no doubt. That a student gets something better and more enduring than his wages, from the faithful teaching of a term of school, is well understood. The self-reliance, the exercise of careful judgment, the ingenuity and tact that teaching demands and develops, as well as the increased thoroughness in the common branches, which teaching confers, are to be regarded as essentials in one's education. But the student ought not to be unduly influenced by these considerations. The practice among our students of remaining away from college during a part of the school year should be regarded as a necessary evil. The fact that the student is engaged in teaching does not remove the evil, but lessens it, since there are compensating advantages. Our Faculty have wisely ordered the vacations so that a student may teach a winter term without material loss. More teaching than this ought to be

discouraged. Under our present system a student may be out the greater part of the time and still maintain his connection with the class. So long as a student passes his examinations, his scholarship is not questioned. Such a test of scholarship is extremely equivocal, as every student knows. Personal knowledge will warrant us in saying that a *smart* student by exhaustive cramming, etc., etc., can "make up" a term's work in a study in something less than a week. The utter futility of such work needs no comment from us.

It seems to us that here is a field for reform. Students oftentimes are not alive to their own interests, and this is true with regard to teaching. The reform, if inaugurated at all, must be inaugurated by the Faculty. And surely the Faculty is an interested party. An institution lives and thrives through its alumni. If the alumni are not scholars, but merely successful pedagogues, then the splendor of that institution does not bid fair to dazzle.

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The benefits of gymnasium practice are seen by referring to a statement that recently appeared in one of the papers, to the effect that careful examination of the students, each year, at Amherst, where exercise is compulsory, shows a gain; i. e., the average health of the students is better with each succeeding year. There is food for thought in this; and, while it would not probably be expedient to make gymnasium practice compulsory here, at present, would it not be both expedient and wise to make such improvements in the gymnasium as to render it more of a pleasure and less

of a task to spend an hour there? We need several good mattresses, some new chest weights, a better variety of Indian clubs and dumb-bells, and an elevated running track. We are aware that the members of the Faculty are doing about as much as possible in the way of improvement; but is there not some alumnus or friend of the college who is able and willing to give two or three hundred dollars for such a good cause?

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The readers of the *STUDENT* may have noticed that quite a number of the communications have been from members of '85, not because we are anxious to air our own class, but because we have been unable to get letters from others. We have written to several of the alumni who have not answered at all, while some others have refused to comply with our request. If it is not already understood, it should be, that the columns of the *STUDENT* are open to alumni and students, and communications, whether solicited or not, will be gladly received.

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The course pursued by the class of '83 in presenting the college with a testimonial of value—a bust of Charles Sumner—was commendable. We hope that it may be made a precedent by each succeeding class. It is known, we believe, that a dividend from the *STUDENT* was made a nucleus to which the amount necessary for so generous a gift was added. We speak of this that the alumni may see how intimately the *STUDENT* is connected with the life of the college. A dollar given for it may be of as much benefit to their

*Alma Mater* as though given directly to the college.

It may be well with increasing financial prosperity to enlarge the *STUDENT*, and make it more attractive. Such a course would of itself help the college, by furnishing a better representation of it. But the more there is left after such improvements have been made, the better prospect that the class will be generous in their giving, and thus the college will reap an additional harvest.

There are many directions in which such benevolence may be turned. If a class is able to do so much as to endow a scholarship, they may thereby enable some worthy student, who would not otherwise be able, to enjoy the privilege of acquiring a liberal education. But there are many other ways of helping our *Alma Mater*, which, though less expensive, are none the less appropriate. Our chapel, now a bare room with the exception of a single picture, could soon be made attractive with small expense to each succeeding class. This is only one way. There are many others which will suggest themselves to those who may be looking for an opportunity to remember us and be remembered.

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We suppose every young man has, at some time in his life, to decide for himself the question whether or not he will adopt the use of tobacco. Without discussing the right and wrong of the question, or the merits of either side, and assuming that every young man has, if he chooses, the right to indulge in the habit, we wish to say a few words in regard to its relation

to others, who, for whatever reason, may have decided not to use it.

Users of tobacco should remember that in adopting this custom, they deliberately allowed themselves to indulge in a *luxury*, and they must be willing to pay the price of all luxuries. The man who smokes should do so at his own expense; and he has no cause to grumble if this expense is so considerable as to shut him out from many other small enjoyments. He should also remember that he has not the least right, moral or social, to indulge his luxury to the inconvenience or annoyance of any one else. Every one has the right to enjoy pure air, at least in his own room, and personal cleanliness, to say nothing of other rights, founded on common consent, which one expects to be allowed in public places; and when a person makes up his mind that it is for his advantage to forego the use of tobacco, he does not in any degree give up these rights; nor does the one who adopts the use of it gain any new privileges by becoming a member of the large number of tobacco users. He simply resolves to enjoy the luxury, whatever the price; and he should be honest enough to pay this price.

The habitual tobacco-user becomes so accustomed to and saturated with the nicotine, that he is almost entirely unconscious of its effects upon other systems. All smokers have to go through a severe attack of nausea before the poison becomes so infused into their system that they can enjoy it; and by many who do not smoke, the same sensation is always experi-

enced when obliged to be surrounded with the fumes of tobacco. But besides this, if a man does not *want* to smoke, or be smoked, he has an inborn and indisputable right to his liking; and this right smokers are bound to respect. The non-smoker who does not care to keep his clothes in a chronic state of odoriferousness, resembling that of a second-hand rag shop, is not bound by any laws of nature or society to dodge around and keep clear of the constant smoker, if he would keep himself neat; he *has* a right to expect that the smoker will not impose himself upon him.

The man who deliberately walks into the room of a friend whom he knows does not smoke, puffing a strong old pipe, which speedily fills the room with irritating and disgusting odors, must have great faith in his friend's friendship or politeness, to expect a welcome. He would be hardly more incivil if he should walk in and throw a basin of dirty water over his person, and leave a lot of putrid offal to scent the air. As to smoking in public places, as is not infrequently done in the college reading-room, it is a direct violation of the rights of others and should be neither tolerated nor allowed.

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The Juniors in Zoölogy recently had a fine glimpse, through the microscope, of the circulation of the blood in a frog's foot; they also examined the shape and size of the blood-discs in different animals. We think one such lesson is worth several from the textbook, and wish they could be given oftener.

## LITERARY.

## NO IVY.\*

By A. L. M., '76.

Who has not read in volume rare,  
How those who plant, but seldom rest  
Beneath the oak tree's branches fair,  
Or draw the sweets from Nature's breast  
Which their own hand implanted there?

Some die in battle for the land  
Whose furrowed breast they ne'er shall till;  
Or in the shambles meekly stand.  
Their hearts ecstatic with the thrill,  
That others work what they did will.

So while no ivy climbs the wall  
To tell of those who went before,—  
Because, erst while, the tendril small  
Dared only cling and nothing more,—  
Think not the living ivy's all  
That would our Mater clamber o'er.

For here and there, now scattered well,  
Her children wander far from home,  
And oft they list for college bell  
To herald forth an ivy come;  
Nor seldom to their classmates tell  
Of some new honor bravely won.

\*Ivy Day at Bates was first inaugurated by the class of '76, with public exercises in-doors, no ivy being planted. A. L. MOREY, HISTORIAN.

## ORATORICAL CONTESTS.

By A. B., JR.

IT has been said that the poet is *born* not *made*. This is emphatically true of the orator. The orator and the poet possess many essential qualities in common. The poet is by nature something of an orator, and the orator must be susceptible to many of the poetic emotions. But while the soul of the poet swells with sympathy, the mind of the orator glows with manifold indignation. While the heart of the poet would break with despair, the

orator is transformed into a hero. The passive qualities may predominate in the poet, but the active qualities must predominate in the orator.

Not every hero is an orator, but every orator is a hero. The same fire that glowed in the Spartan at Thermopylæ burned also in the bosom of Demosthenes when he was persuading the Athenians to make peace with the Lacedæmonian King. The orator possesses the fire of the soldier, but it burns not with so much freedom. It is a hidden fire. The orator is twice a hero; for he possesses not only that spirit which would make him first upon the battle-field, but also that sublime power which enables him to say to his own perturbed spirit, be still. And this is not all. He can say to the multitude, Be still, and they obey his voice. Any demagogue may excite the people, but it takes an orator to calm them. What a godlike victory it is when one man by his own personal power disarms a frantic mob! This indeed is a divine gift. It is the consummate triumph of heroism. The orator is born, not made. And yet he may do much to embellish the genius with which he is endowed. Go into the forest, search out a tree which has the exact *bend* that you want for some particular use. Observe now how feeble an apology would be a tree that was bent by artificial means! How feeble also is the orator that is made in our schools compared with him that is made by nature! The tree you choose, however, will be more useful and better adapted, if you subject it to a wise process of mechanism. Let him that

possesses the genius of oratory by no means neglect to give himself the proper training.

The veteran soldier is he that has several times emerged from the smoke of battle. The orator must also clash with foes before the strength of his power can be developed. This clashing must take place while the blood of youth still gives its thrill of ambition, or the native genius will be dwarfed.

In 1877 I was a student at Minnesota State University where about 300 students attended. Every morning a student from one of the upper classes delivered a short oration before we were dismissed from the chapel. All were ambitious to excel in composition and oratory, and it was esteemed an honor to be assigned a part in a meeting of one of the societies. The oratorical contests, in which students chosen by the different colleges of the Northwest participate, has much to do with keeping alive this spirit of oratory.

Objections are sometimes made to such contests on the ground that prizes (or places) are not always awarded according to justice. This is a foolish objection. The true orator like the true soldier finds victory even in defeat.

Let arrangements be made for oratorical contests in which students from the different colleges in this part of the union shall participate. The ability to recognize and appreciate true oratorical genius is the measure of a noble mind.

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The Freshman class at Stevens will hereafter be limited to the fifty that pass the best entrance examination.

## TO BE REMEMBERED.

By A. E. V., '86.

Inscriptions on the rock may wear,  
But memory guards with jealous care  
A many-ended, endless roll ;  
From each she steals a simple scroll.  
The roll of one playmate of old,—  
A sunny face and ringlets of gold.  
Draw from another roll the band :  
A godlike deed—a helping hand.  
But one portentous, musty roll  
Must hold the secret of a soul,  
For all your efforts to undo  
Will only bind the seal anew.  
Outside, in letters quaint and time-blurred,  
Is only this : " To be remembered."

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## COLLEGE GOVERNMENT.

THE genius of government tends to democracy. The latest illustration of this is found in the college world.

The establishment of the United States was not a more radical change in national government than that which will be known in college government as the Amherst system. Such a system ought to have been expected, for the past one hundred years has shown that popular governments are safe, even with a mixed population. All national governments tend to democracy with increased prosperity, as may be seen from England and France. What excuse, then, for retaining the form of government in colleges which has been the cause of so much trouble and estrangement between students and Faculty?

Past methods of government have been such that students and Faculty have, in many cases, sustained the relation of enemies. It is not claimed but that the students have been to

blame, to a great extent, for the existence of this relation. There may not be, it is probable that in most cases there is not, a desire on the part of the Faculty to exercise too severe authority over students. The object of this article, however, is not to refer to particular examples, in condemnation of either students or Faculty; but it is to present facts, and find if possible, the secret of more perfect success in college government.

This fact remains: a large part of the disciplining in the past history of colleges has been to suppress uprisings against the Faculty. The recent troubles at Hamilton and Princeton are examples.

At Hamilton the Seniors returned to college after trying in vain to obtain admission at Cornell and Williams, upon the conditions first proposed by the Faculty. A victory for the Faculty? No. If the method of government had been such that the rebellion had not been, then there would have been a victory. The Faculty could have afforded to yield so small a point as the question of having a holiday, rather than have their college before the country in the light in which she has been; and the students could have yielded easier in the first place than after putting themselves to the trouble and expense of traveling about the country, knocking at closed doors.

These uprisings may be for real or supposed grievances. In either case an understanding between students and Faculty—not a forced understanding, but one *between* the parties—would be enough to prevent any

trouble. If this is doubted, it is asked why college students and college Faculties should not be as willing to do what is right as other people. There is no reason why they should not. This is written from the standpoint of a student. It is claimed on the part of the students in our American colleges that they will do what is right, act as become gentlemen in Christian colleges, if the responsibility of being co-workers with the Faculty in that which pertains to the welfare of the college, especially in the college government, can be impressed upon their minds.

We are concerned, then, principally in this paper, in determining the best method of bringing students and Faculty into such relations that this responsibility shall be felt by the students. The results of recent tests in Amherst, Kenyon, and Bowdoin, of a more truly democratic form of college government, are most gratifying. Since the establishment of the new system there have been at these colleges an unusually small number of misdemeanors, and several troublesome matters have been adjusted in a manner satisfactory to all.

This alone is not enough to prove the superiority of such a system, for many other colleges have moved on without any trouble. The time of its trial has been so short that we must look for inherent qualities of excellence in the new system, if we would prove its superiority. And yet all the influence that the results of recent trials of the new system may have, is in its favor.

The consent of the governed is so distinctly American, that anything like absolute monarchy rouses the spirit of rebellion at once. The average American college student may be somewhat impulsive; the arguments of learned men may be brought forward to show that great dangers would result from placing any part of the college government in the hands of these impulsive boys; but the result of every trial shows what is, indeed, a more natural result—that these same impulsive students, who were perhaps prankish boys when governed as subjects by petty rules, become men who take pride in the faithfulness with which they perform their duties, when the responsibility of citizenship in the college world is conferred upon them.

An examination of facts will show that troubles occur most frequently where the petty rule system is enforced. These are the stages of growth. The Faculty fear to grant privileges to students, lest these privileges be abused; the students persuade themselves that their rights are interfered with; mutual distrust prevails. As a result, Princeton comes before the country with its Faculty accused by the students of espionage, or a rebellion of more serious nature occurs.

Where such a rebellion is possible, the method of college government is subject to severe criticism. As students, when we calmly consider the matter, we cannot doubt that the Faculty wish for the welfare of the college and of the students; equally true it is that as students, when governed by petty rules without the semblance of

reason or of reasonableness, we seek to show our contempt of such treatment, though often not in the best way.

The most natural remedy for most college troubles is, then, to bring students and Faculty to see each other as they are. The barriers which past systems have builded between them must be swept away. It seems to the writer of this article that the Amherst system is a most natural means to accomplish this.

Different colleges may need a different arrangements of particulars, but the object for which that system was established—to make college government harmonious, by bringing students and Faculty into their true relations—is the key of success in college government.

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#### SUNRISE ON MOUNT DAVID.

By D. C. W., '85.

Eastern skies were flushing red,  
When from off my early bed  
Forth upon the hills I sped,  
Through the breezy, dewy morn,  
To greet the rosy fingered Dawn.

Oh that bright and early day  
In the joyous month of May!  
Oh what wild, ecstatic joy  
Fills the young breast of a boy,  
As he feels fresh Nature's heart  
Like his own quick pulses start:  
As he sees, with keen delight,  
All the world spread out before him,  
Where he may, with inborn right,  
Seek for fortune, fame and might.

At my feet the city lay  
Waiting for the coming day.  
Soon arose a sound of bells,  
Which of honest labor tells

In the factories by the river.  
 And the air was all a-quiver  
 With their wild, tumultuous swells.  
 Then a whistle, sharp and shrill,  
 Through my listening ears did thrill :  
 And from out the city's slumbers  
 Rose a softly murmuring sound,  
 Like the mystic, magic numbers  
 Of the spirits of the ground :  
 Which by slow degrees increasing  
 Strengthened ever without ceasing  
 To the old accustomed sound.

Then with slowly lingering pace  
 Towards the town I turned my face :  
 Through the trees and down the path-  
     way  
 Still with morning odors sweet,  
 Past the rustic steps and gateway,  
 Till I reached the dusty street.

#### A TRADITION.

"BUCK" Stanley was getting to be a hard pill. Everybody in college knew it, and some who were not in college had reason to remember it. Even his best friends did not attempt to deny it. There were different ways of accounting for it. Some said he had too much money; he almost always had enough "chink" on hand for a spree, and that kept him in hot water. But as it was well known that he kept his pocket-book inflated by a system of highly plausible "cash accounts," containing such remarkable items as,—

"Books (Ancient History, and smaller Encyclopedia),	\$20.00
Charity,	6.00
Sent anonymously to an indigent student,	10.00

etc.," which reports he regularly sent home once a month, with a request for a small check, it could hardly follow that his hardness was a *result* of his

supply of cash. Others said he was too smart; he learned so easily that all he had to do was to read a lesson through, or hear some fellows who had it, talk it over, and he could make a better recitation than half the fellows in the class who had plugged till midnight. This of course left him with a lot of time on his hands, in which he was continually getting into scrapes of all kinds, such as no one but a fun-loving young fellow would ever think of, and nothing but "Sophomoric gall" could carry through. However it came about, it was a fact that he was getting notorious, and the Faculty were beginning to keep a sharp eye on him.

His rooms were pleasantly and tastefully fitted up, but contained such a motley array of cob-pipes, playing-cards, beer-bottles, stolen bell-tongues, and chapel Bibles,—and, in fact, anything else that could be used in a "racket" or abstracted from college halls, to the annoyance of professors, or the amusement of students,—that, as Buck was accustomed to remark, "there didn't seem to be room for a lexicon."

Pictures of favorite actresses, in all sorts of costumes, decorated the walls; while the fragrant fumes of "Perkins' best fine-cut" had become so habitual that no amount of airing could ever quite get it out of the curtains.

It happened one afternoon that Buck had just come out of a fellow-Sophomore's room, on the same floor as his own, where he had been amusing himself by emptying a pitcher of water on the head of an unsuspecting Freshman on the door-steps below, and was

jumping up the stairs to find a fellow on the floor above, when he noticed that the transom over the door of his room was open and concluded he had better go back and shut it, to prevent any evil-disposed Juniors from walking off with his last box of cigars. As he stopped half way up the staircase, with this thought in his head, he glanced down into his room and saw a sight that opened his eyes to their fullest extent, and puckered up his lips into a forcible though mute "Whe—ew!" In the midst of his jovially equipped room, looking around with growing amazement and disapproval, stood his father, whom he had supposed was at least several hundred miles away, and for whom, as he afterwards said, he "would have liked to pick the room up a little bit."

Buck's feelings vented themselves in a low-voiced epithet, which, if intended as an address to his parent would not have been particularly respectful, and dodged back where he could observe the movements of his unexpected visitor without allowing anything but his eyes and the top of his head to be seen above the lower sash of the transom.

The "old gent," as Buck somewhat irreverently remarked to himself, had evidently asked to be directed to his son's room, and gone in without waiting to see if his young hopeful was within; and having taken in at a glance the principal ornaments of the room, was now beginning to examine more closely the different articles which his unobserved observer would much rather he would have left alone. "There he goes for that empty cider

jug" thought Buck, with apprehensive consternation; "and I'll be darned if the old kid ain't' poking his cane at that switch of false hair chum captured on Lincoln Street, and left hanging over the mantel." Cold drops of sweat were starting out all over Buck's forehead; he considered himself little better than a "gone goose," now. Of course, he reflected, he would be sent home, and put in a reform school, or kept under his stern parent's watchful eye, which would be about as bad. The case was getting desperate; something must be done. Suddenly Buck started up with a "now-or-never" look in his eyes, paused a moment as if making rapid plans for action, and then swiftly but silently darted down the stairs, through the hall, up the staircase at the farther end of the building, and back to a spot almost over where he had been standing, but which he had not dared to pass the open transom to reach. Without stopping for the needless formality of knocking, he burst through the doorway of one of the rooms, and accosted the occupant with: "Shut up, old man; don't speak or move, for heaven's sake. I'm in a deuce of a fix, and there's only one way that I can see to get out of it. My pater has come down from Boston on some kind of a Flying Dutchman expedition, walked into my room, and is looking black thunder at the paraphernalia. He hasn't seen me yet, but he will drop on me like a tutor on a crib when he does, if he thinks I belong to all those eucher-decks and beer rackets. I'll tell you how we can work it: you go down there and order

him out of *your* room, d'you see? Tell him he's made a mistake, that mine is up overhead, and you think I am in, etc. If he asks you about the books or anything, tell him I lent 'em to you, and get off any other imaginable lies you can think of. In the mean time I'll be up here, as sober as a prayer-meeting, and as your room is a regular Y. M. C. A. looking place, anyway, I guess it will go down. Only hurry up; the old chap won't be forever looking at those play-bills and corn-cobs."

By this time his friend had begun to get into the spirit of the joke, and was already at work, rumpling his hair, slouching his clothes as much as possible, to give himself the appearance of a dissipated young man, and started for the door with a swagger that would have done credit to a third class sidewalk lounge. "Here, give me your pipe," he exclaimed, as he was about to go out. "I haven't smoked before this term, but I'll be hanged if I don't smoke the old fellow out of there this time. You better fumigate yourself a little, though," he added, if you expect your ancestor to take you for a candidate for the ministry; there's some cologne on the bureau."

Buck acted on this advice, and then had the satisfaction of listening, from the landing, to a somewhat loud-toned conversation between his father and his fellow-plotter, and dodged back into the room just in time to become so deeply interested in a volume of "Grecian Antiquities" (wrong side up), that he was entirely unconscious of the first and somewhat irritated rap

of his suspicious parent; but at the second one, after telling him in an absent-minded voice to "come," looked up with a degree of surprise and delight, which speedily effaced all traces of doubt from the face of his at first skeptical relative.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editors of the Student:*

AUGUSTA, ME., April 26, 1884.

Augusta, situated on both banks of the Kennebec, at the head of navigation, probably has more attractions for visitors than any other city of the State; surely it contains some of the finest buildings in the State. It has several publishing houses, one of which has done an extensive business in many of the leading literary States. Passing along State Street, one will notice the large stone court house, and connected with it, the county jail. Among the many magnificent residences on this street is that of Maine's distinguished statesman—James G. Blaine,—and within a few steps from this stands the capitol on an elevated ground overlooking the whole city. On meeting the man who carries the mail to the insane asylum—which is situated some more than a mile from the city proper, on the east bank of the river,—I accepted an invitation to ride down with him. When near the asylum, we met a troop of some twenty patients with their attendants, taking their regular morning exercise. It was indeed a beautiful spring morning, and in various ways did the poor

wretches try to show their gratitude for a few breaths of out-door air. The main building of the asylum is a large, four-story hall, with three wings on either side, the length of building, including wings, being nearly nine hundred feet; connected with this by corridors are the two new pavilions which will cost, when completed, upwards of forty thousand dollars each. There are four nicely finished stables, which contain some of the best stock in the State. At present there are about four hundred and fifty patients, while the number is steadily increasing each year. At our dinner-table there were seven patients (the writer included) and two attendants. At my right sat a nicely-dressed young man of gentlemanly appearance, who, with his high forehead and bright, scholarly-looking countenance, would attract special attention. During the first of our conversation, he talked so rational that I was really in doubt whether he was a patient or an attendant; he soon satisfied me, however, by quickly rising up from his chair and exclaiming: "We have some very nice porridge here to-day, if any one would like some." After being ordered back to the table, he said to me in rather a confidential tone (probably thinking it was to be my permanent residence for a few months), "you'll find this rather a strange place before you get through with it." I learned afterward that this young man was once a student in college.

In company with Superintendent Sanborn, we visited the new pavilion now used for the female department.

On each floor is a wide hall extending the entire length of the building; on each side of the hall are the private rooms, nicely furnished. At night all must keep within their respective rooms, but during the day they are permitted to go into the large hall. In the first room we entered there were about a dozen patients, mostly young women. All were busily engaged either in reading, or some kind of light work, and apparently took but little notice of visitors. Passing into the next hall we found a far different class; there were a great many more, and nearly all were talking or reading aloud. Soon as we entered the room one young woman, calling herself Queen Victoria, seized me by the arm, and declared that I was her son Albert. Next we entered the third hall; here was a class still more violent, and some inclined to destroy everything within their reach, even their own clothing. Some are so violent that it is necessary to keep them in close confinement. Those in the very worst conditions, at times have to be handcuffed or chained. The rooms are made as pleasant as possible, well heated and ventilated. The library contains forty thousand volumes of the best selections and is open to all who have any desire for reading and can be trusted with books. It is said of one old gentleman, who used to spend the most of his time in reading, and was considered perfectly harmless, that while left alone in the library one day, he destroyed many of the most valuable books by throwing them into the fire.

Connected with the main building, by a corridor, is the chapel where religious services are held each Sabbath. This chapel is also used for musical concerts and dramatic entertainments. During the winter months they have two entertainments a week, while one evening of each week is spent in dancing or marching. The dances, of course, are round or contra dances. There are two good bands and an orchestra, which furnish all the music needed.

These amusements together with the music are in many cases the best cures for insanity. The officers and attendants seem to make every possible effort to turn the thoughts of the patients from the cause of their sad misfortune; and it is true, as the Superintendent said, "if they cannot get well here they cannot anywhere." Before entering upon his duties as Superintendent, Dr. Sanborn visited a few of the larger asylums in the United States, and thinks that the Maine asylum is a model institution of its kind. After witnessing such scenes of human depravity, one cannot help asking himself—why is it that the noblest and most intelligent of God's race should be subject to the greatest misfortune that can befall a human being? All forms of barbarism disappear with the advancement of civilization. But facts show that civilization, instead of bringing a relief from insanity, tends to increase it. This can be easily understood when we look into the causes of insanity. "Continual thinking on one subject," says Dr. Hammond, "is the most

effectual way of producing insanity, by the action of the brain; while among the physical causes, drunkenness, the use of stimulants, and various other habits of intemperance may be referred to.

Yours,

F. S. F., '85.

LEXINGTON, April, 1884.

*To the Editors of the Student :*

One of the penalties attendant upon a phenomenal growth such as our country has experienced is the absence of places which command our interest on account of their age. Our national history has been so brief in point of time that most of the places which are identified with our history as a nation are comparatively modern. But if any place may claim age within the limits which bound our national life, or engage our attention on account of historic interest, certainly the town from which I write is entitled to the honor.

Located about ten miles from Boston, there is not a suspicion of the busy life only half an hour's ride away. Until very recently there has been no manufacturing at all within the borders of the town, and the only enterprise of the kind now here is very small.

While the buildings cannot be called old-fashioned, there is a total absence of that mongrel architecture which has characterized the building operations of the last few years. While passing, I may mention the fact that a very wealthy gentleman, a resident of the place, is erecting a building which will be the finest thing in this section, if not in the country. It is a veritable English castle transferred to American

shores, and will well repay a visit for inspection. It will, doubtless, be as thoroughly unique in its appointments as it is in its construction.

Of course Lexington is celebrated chiefly because it was the scene of the first real battle of the Revolution. The spot on which this battle was fought is now laid out as a common, enclosed by a fence and crossed by walks. In it is a very plain but substantial granite monument, appropriately inscribed and bearing the names of those who fell in the battle. Standing in the common, one is led to notice the magnificently large elms by which the space is surrounded. Many of them are of such a size as to indicate a very respectable age, and it is known that some of them were standing there at the time of the battle. In a building which stands near by at least one bullet hole may be seen which was made at that time.

Close at hand is the graveyard, at which we may look for a moment. Probably it was the first public burial place in the town. The stones by their appearance carry us far back into the past, and on many of them dates of nearly two hundred years ago may be deciphered. On some of them are the most hideous looking representations, or misrepresentations, imaginable; teeth and ears (they may be wings) predominate. Certainly they are a big libel on anything that ever lived, or else evolution must have gone off on a tangent about that time.

It would hardly be practicable to enumerate within the limits of an ordinary article all the places of interest in the town and the outlying districts. The

whole country about is rich in incidents pertaining to the Revolution. So let us return to the village and enter the town hall building. This is a fine brick structure, which also includes the library and one or two other institutions that do not, we hope, concern the readers of the *STUDENT*—the police station, etc.

Here we come to a collection of revolutionary relics which cannot fail to interest us. Close at hand is the tongue of the old bell which sounded the alarm at the approach of the British. Rather a rude piece of iron, but its notes on that morning were full of prophetic meaning. Next is an old foot-stove which the ladies of three generations ago used in church, not to keep themselves warm, but to keep from freezing. It consists of a wooden frame with zinc sides pierced with holes. Near by is a kindred object, a lantern made almost entirely of wood, with small pieces of glass set into the sides.

Here are two articles of more than ordinary interest: the Pitcairn pistol, which Major Pitcairn carried on that eventful morning when he commanded the "rebels" to disperse and when the rebels didn't disperse. There is no doubt that these are what they are claimed to be. On the return from Concord Major Pitcairn's horse was shot under him, and he narrowly escaped capture, leaving his equipments behind.

There are very many articles here which were in use a hundred or more years ago, and which "must be seen to be appreciated."

Here is something a little more modern—a portrait of Earl Percy, who figured rather prominently in that day's operations, when they "fired the shot heard round the world." The portrait was presented to the town by Earl Percy's nephew, Duke of Northumberland.

On the left as we go out from the hall is a building that many of your readers saw at the Centennial in Philadelphia. There it was the State building of Massachusetts, and after the exhibition was concluded, it was brought to Lexington and set up, where it does duty as a boarding house and transient hotel.

The town changes very little from year to year. To-day it is nearly as quiet as it was the day before the British entered it. Let it remain so. It ought to maintain its quiet existence, undisturbed by the invading hand of what we call "progress." Let it remain as a monument of those troublous times so full of peril, which gave so little promise of the great prosperity with which our country has been blessed. Let it remain as a silent teacher of the patriotism and faith of those noble men who were enabled to look through their fiery trial to the ultimate triumph of right.

W. D. F., EX-'85.

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In the last decade over \$35,000,000 have been donated to colleges in this country.

Prof. Bragdon, of Lasell, will take a three months' trip to Europe with a party of girls from '84.

## LOCALS.

Fuit Junior maiden  
Cum a sober look  
Gazing per the window  
Turning her note-book,  
Et her idle fingers  
Lying in her lap.  
Cur hac tristis virgo,  
Cum hac absent look?  
Guess she must be thinking  
De some Senior chap.

The Juniors have begun to play foot-ball.

New mattresses are to be placed in the gymnasium soon.

The band still continues to practice faithfully.

The Junior Ivy Day exercises will be held Wednesday afternoon, June 11th.

The students have voted down the motion to have an electric light upon the campus.

Do the evolutionists expect us to believe that man is "only a (chim) pan-zee blossom?"

That new sidewalk along Skinner Street in front of the campus is a decided improvement.

Prof. (in Zoölogy)—"What is the secretion of the liver called?" Exquisite Student—"Boil."

A Junior who has been studying Botany, recently inquired at the post-office for "Floral Envelopes."

One of the professors recently remarked that "he didn't suppose that without the liver a man could live-a-day."

The President asked the chorister if there would be any singing that morn-

ing and, upon his shaking his head, immediately read: "Bless the Lord, Oh, my soul!"

Open air concerts by the band increase as spring advances. Such occasions are very enjoyable. Let us have more band concerts.

The Wednesday afternoon recitations have been changed to three o'clock. The Professor in Mathematics will please take notice.

The Prof. in Botany recently caused a ripple by remarking that "different kinds of corn had been known to mix across the *Kennebec* river, between Turner and Green!"

Bright Junior (to Prof. who thinks it remarkable that some persons can move their scalps)—"I can move my ears, professor!" Prof.—"Yes, that is not uncommon; donkeys can."

The annual oration before the united literary societies, Commencement week, will be delivered by ex-United States consul George M. Towle. His subject will be "Charles Dickens as a Man and Author."

The following is the description recently given by one of the Juniors of the manner of locomotion of the inch-worm: "He takes hold with his head end, hunches up his back, takes hold with the other end, and shoves his head end along."

Prof. (in Zoölogy)—"The heart of a sturgeon, if taken out alive and laid on the table will continue to beat, it is said, for several days after the animal

is dead." Student (of an inquiring mind)—"Wouldn't that be kind of a dead-beat, professor?"

President Cheney has made the announcement that the next triennial of the college, which will be published next fall, will be printed in English instead of Latin, as formerly. This is, doubtless, necessary to make the publication of much value to the alumni.

"To kiss  
A miss  
Is bliss,"  
Said he.

He kissed her,  
"Oh, mister,  
A blister!"  
Said she.

Prof. (describing optical illusions)—"We may paint on a canvas things which we take for real. Thus we may have a picture of a board, with knot-holes in it, which will look so real we will believe they are so, but when we put our fingers on them we find they are (k)not-holes." Sensation.

First Junior (who hasn't been in to the Botany lessons, to second ditto)—"Say, what is a 'Plant Record?'" Second Junior (promptly)—"Sixty cents." First Junior—"Oh, hang it! I mean what is it like; have you one?" Second Junior—"Yes, down home; all filled out; bought it of a Senior."

The Polymnian Society held a very interesting mock trial in college small chapel on Friday evening, May 2d. A murder case was on trial in which E. H. Emery and Aaron Beede, '84,

were the counsel for the State, and A. E. Blanchard and F. W. Sandford, '86, counsel for the defense. Frank L. Noble, class of '74, officiated as "your honor the court."

At the observatory. Prof.—"Now you will have a fine chance to see how beautiful Venus is." Ungallant Senior—"I would really like to see a good looking woman once." Second Senior—"Stand away from the end of the telescope, Dave; Professor says the view is hindered by a green light!"

"Say, pa, is that a student?" "Yes, my son." "Is he a Freshman?" "Yes." "Say, pa, what's that on his nose?" "Court-plaster, my boy, that's all; don't ask so many foolish questions." "I say, pa, what's he been doin' to hisself anyhow! fighting?" "No, my son, he has only been playing polo in the gym."

The newly elected officers of the Athletic Association are: President, E. H. Emery, '84; Vice-President, C. A. Scott, '85; Secretary, D. C. Washburn, '85; Treasurer, L. H. Wentworth, '86; Marshal, A. B. Morrill, '85; Directors, S. Hackett, '84, C. A. Washburn, '85, J. H. Williamson, '86, and W. A. Walker, '87.

The Faculty have recently forbidden all sports, as base-ball practice, lawn-tennis, etc., being engaged in on the campus during study hours. Considering the very moderate extent to which this was carried on, and the great advantage that a few minutes of

exercise taken every day has over a longer time once or twice a week, it seems as though this action was hardly called for, and a little unwise.

We are glad to learn that the Seniors are preparing for a grand Commencement concert. They have employed Mrs. E. Humphrey-Allen, soprano, the Schubert Quartet, and the Beethoven Instrumental Club, all of Boston. From this talent we shall certainly have the finest entertainment of the season. Mrs. Allen is recognized as one of the leading soprano soloists in the country. Besides singing in all the best concert companies of Boston, last year she was *leading* vocalist in the great "Symphony and Festival Tour from New York to California." "The Beethoven Club is one of the finest organizations in the country. Its members (six) are artists of high professional standing, each being a soloist of marked ability, and their performance is distinguished by rare excellence." The Schubert Quartet has appeared in Lewiston, hence its merits are too well known to need recapitulation. It is sufficient to say that "no musical company has ever enjoyed wider appreciation."

A new college for the higher education of women has been chartered in New York, to be known as Reed College.

At a convention of the University of Oxford it was decided by a vote of 464 to 321 to admit women to a participation in the honor-examination.

PERSONALS.

ALUMNI:

'67.—W. S. Stockbridge is the successful superintendent of the Industrial School of the District of Columbia.

'72.—F. H. Peckham has left the church at Carolina, R. I., and gone to Great Falls, N. H.

'74.—Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Eastman are the happy possessors of twin sons. Albert D. and Wilbert F.

'80.—J. H. Heald, who is in the fourth year class of the Andover Theological Seminary, has received a call to Bennington, N. H.

'80.—Frank Parsons, of Hillsdale College, informs us that he is the father of a bouncing baby.

'81.—W. B. Perkins has established a branch house in New York City for D. Lothrop.

'81.—H. S. Roberts, principal of the Lisbon High School, was married to Miss Lelia J. Holland of Lewiston, April 23, 1884.

'81.—H. E. Coolidge, valedictorian of the class of '81, was in town recently.

'83.—F. E. Manson is to manage a hotel at Old Orchard this summer.

'83.—E. A. Tinkham is studying law with Frye, Cotton & White, Lewiston.

'83.—H. O. Dorr is having good success teaching in Gardiner, Me.

'83.—L. B. Hunt, principal of the Lenox (Mass.) High School, was in town during vacation.

'83.—O. L. Bartlett was in town recently.

'83.—J. B. Ham is principal of the High School at Bowdoinham.

'83.—Everet Remick has finished his studies for this year at New York, and is stopping a few days in town.

STUDENTS:

'84.—M. L. Hersey, now at the Military Academy, West Point, passed through here recently, on his way home for a few days' leave of absence.

'84.—E. M. Holden has finished his school and returned to college.

'85.—J. M. Nichols has nearly recovered from his recent sickness, and will soon join his class.

'85.—W. W. Jenness is teaching at Pittsfield, N. H.

'86.—The spring term of the high school in Gray, under the instruction of Mr. Hartshorn, closed on the 25th ult. He was acknowledged by all as an exemplary teacher, and the term closed with profit and instruction to those who attended.—*Journal of Education*.

'86.—E. D. Varney has been acting as tutor in Nichols Latin School during Mr. Hartshorn's absence.

'86.—W. A. Morton has recently given a course of boxing lessons to some of the Seniors and Sophomores, who show good progress in the manly art under Mr. Morton's excellent instruction.

'87.—I. W. Jordan received a compliment for his poetry, when he was fifteen years old, from the poet Longfellow.

### EXCHANGES.

The literary department of the *University Herald* is readable and yet substantial. Some of the evils of the present method of granting honorary degrees are pointed out in the last issue. The remedy suggested is a post-graduate course of study for the degrees of D.D. and LL.D.

The *College Argus*, under the new management, instead of trying to reform the Exchange department, have decided to change it into "A Budget." Its nature is not yet decided. It is very likely that a separation of opinions and news into their proper heads, and a presentation of such matter as would naturally come under these heads, would be an improvement on the past Exchange department. We notice that the first selection given in the Budget is from the *Harvard Advocate*, in itself indicative that selections containing thought, new, perhaps, but nevertheless live and vigorous, are to be given to the readers of the *Argus*.

The *Occident* has had occasion to revive its slumbering hatred of secret-society influence in colleges, on account of the result of choice of parts for Class-Day and Charter-Day exercises, at the University of California.

The *College Transcript* is one of many college papers furnished by Ohio. We look to the editorial department when we are trying to characterize an exchange. The *Transcript* is live and aggressive. It does not hesitate to propose a needed reform.

The *Wooster Collegian* has a novel way of securing poems from the students. We judge from an item in the last issue that a year's subscription is given to the one writing the best poem from month to month.

The *Hamilton College Monthly*, from Lexington, Ky., published especially as "an exponent of the drill the students of the college receive in English Composition," is made up largely of short literary articles. The editors ask that their paper may be "read and appreciated as the honest effort of school girls." No other exchange presents so many literary articles. Nor are the other departments neglected. The editorials are not only upon topics of immediate interest, but even upon national questions. The spirit and enterprise shown at this, and some of the other smaller and younger institutions for the education of young ladies, is commendable. It is in direct contrast with the spirit shown by most of the older and more distinctive female colleges.

The *Bowdoin Orient* does not favor the formation of an inter-collegiate oratorical association in this State, and gives its reason for not adopting some such plan. It is this, that it would be "next to impossible for the colleges in this State to enter upon a contest of this nature, and each be satisfied with the decision." It is certainly interesting reading when Bowdoin offers to arrange boat races, instead of an oratorical contest, with her sister college, Colby, if that college wishes for any other contest besides base-ball. The *Orient* thinks

that a boat race and like contests could be decided without any question, but that endless disputes would result from an oratorical contest. We agree with our neighbor in what she now says about the decision in athletic contests, but beg to refer to an editorial of a recent issue in which the *Orient* said it was sorry the championship in base-ball for last year was not decided. Yet there was no doubt at the other colleges but that Colby had won the championship. But has this anything to do with the question of having an oratorical association? We presume it has, for the article from which this discussion arises, started out by saying that there were objections to having such an association.

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## COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

### PROFESSIONALISM.

The element of professionalism, lately introduced into our American universities, is probably the most baneful and pernicious influence with which the college student of to-day has to deal. It has not been so many years since the athlete trained for the sport, the exercise, and the benefit; now his ambition is victory, rigid practice, and reputation. We conceive that a professional should be limited to his own sphere of action,—public exhibition and consequent emolument; the amateur confined exclusively to his—healthful exercise. If this spirit of professionalism is allowed to go unchecked, in no remote period we shall accept

the terms of professional sport and college athletics as synonymous.

If the student proposes to gain his livelihood by the prowess of his limbs, there are many clubs established exclusively for this purpose. We should advise him to seek these. If, however, in the commendable pursuit of knowledge he would rest his brain by the exercise of his body, there is no place that offers facilities for the combination of study and recreation equal to a college.—*Acta Columbiana.*

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## AMONG THE POETS.

### VICISSITUDE.

The wind is up, and o'er the bosom of the lake  
The crested waves their billowy courses take.  
Dark trees, outlined against the sombre sky,  
Toss their bare arms, and creak, and groan,  
and cry,  
And fling up to the flying clouds on high  
Rude taunts and moans that, from a distance  
heard,  
Sound like the screaming of a wounded bird.

The moon is up, and o'er the bosom of the lake  
Faint wavelike forms their rippling courses  
take.  
A boat glides softly 'cross the silver sheen,  
Into the shadow of the trees that lean  
From off the wooded bank, and make between  
The water and the star-bed of the sky  
A screen to hide the wavelets, breaking merrily.

E'en so across the level surface of our lives,  
At times, storms rush, and wild disorder  
drives;  
But then anon a placid calm succeeds,  
Lures troubled mind to court the hope that  
breeds  
Contentment, and the rest it so much needs,  
Till from the bondage of life's cares set free,  
Our souls drift out into eternity.

—*Polytechnic.*

## HUITAIN.

She told me she admired my lovely tie,  
 And wanted it (and here she blushed for  
 shame)  
 "To keep it and remember me thereby."  
 I did not see her cunning little game,  
 But yielded it; and in my mind I came  
 From her, a victor. Oh, the wretched jilt!  
*She made six other fellows do the same,  
 And worked our ties into her "crazy quilt."*

—Athenæum.

## THAMIRE TO THE ROSES.

FROM THE GERMAN.

"I will meet you" said my lover,  
 "When the first bright rose is blown."  
 Now, alas, the time is over,  
 Roses, and I am alone.

Roses, ye who once delighted  
 Cythere, spare my pain:  
 Spare the faith my shepherd plighted.  
 Roses, roses, close again.

—Ariel.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

## AMHERST:

The endowment of the presidency of Amherst has been increased to \$50,000 by Mrs. Chapin.

Some valuable additions to the collections of mineralogy, natural history, and conchology have recently been received from India and Australia.

The College Glee Club have completed a most successful trip through New York. Some flattering testimonials have been given in the press.

The '85 *Student* board entered upon their work with the last issue.

## BOWDOIN:

The *Bowdoin Orient* offers prizes for short poems and light prose articles.

Prof. Charles E. Garman, of Amherst College, who was offered the

presidency of Bowdoin, has declined to accept.

The question of abolishing the board of overseers and vesting all power in the board of trustees is agitated among the alumni.

The Commencement oration, delivered by Longfellow in 1825, has recently been published in *Every Other Saturday*.

## COLBY:

Prof. Lyford, of the Normal School at Cortland, N. Y., has been elected Professor of Physics at Colby.

A new chapter of a Greek-letter fraternity—the Phi Delta Theta—has been established with a membership of fourteen.

The trustees of the estate of the late Gardner Colby have signified their readiness to pay over to Colby University the \$120,000 provided for in the will of Mr. Colby.

## COLUMBIA:

The Seniors will observe Class Day.

The trustees have passed a resolution forbidding smoking on the college grounds.—*Ex.*

A member of the Junior class has been elected director of the Fitz-William Art Museum, Cambridge University, England. The cry against the choice of a foreigner was raised, but he was elected over six competitors.—*Ex.*

## HARVARD:

President Eliot is reported to have made the following remarks on baseball: "I think it is a wretched game; but as an object of ambition for the youth to go to college, really it is a little weak. There are only nine men

who can play the game, and there are some thousand men in college; and out of the nine there are only two desirable positions, I understand—that of pitcher and that of catcher; so that there is but little chance for the youth to gratify his ambition. I call it one of the worst games, although I know it is called the American national game."

The Harvard Club, of New York City, are starting a movement "with a view to the adoption of the English language as the official language of the university, and its use in commencement programs and proceedings, and in the quinquennial catalogues."

The confirmation of John Williams White as Professor of Greek in Harvard is a deserved promotion. Prof. White is popular with the students.

Dr. Holmes' lines below show Harvard's first year experiences:

And who were on the catalogue  
When college was begun?  
Two nephews of the President  
And the Professor's son.  
Lord! how the Seniors knocked about  
That Freshman class of one.

#### WILLIAMS:

The Professor in French returns the examination papers after they have been corrected.

Many Williams men visited Boston, during the recent recess, to attend the Wagner Festival concerts.

#### YALE:

A California Club has been organized.

The Yale library has 161,000 volumes.

\$50,000 have been given for a Y. M. C. A. building.

Charles Dudley Warner has recently been delivering some lectures on the relations of "Life to Literature."

Prof. Fisher of Yale, a graduate of Brown, received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh.

The Yale alumni of western Massachusetts are agitating the question of admitting women to the college on equal terms with men.

#### MISCELLANEOUS:

A Latin comedy is to be presented at Princeton.

Cornell has received a fine Egyptian mummy from Cairo.

Oberlin students have good opportunities for instruction by lectures.

Oxford has decided to grant women the same examinations as are given to men.

At a Republican Convention in Illinois University Blaine was nominated for President and Lincoln for Vice President.

The New York *Evening Post* now has regular correspondents at Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Cornell, Harvard, Williams, Lafayette.

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Father (who has just been worsted in an argument with his hopeful heir)—"Do you think you are the only person who knows anything about this subject?" Son—"Well, come now, who is the other fellow, anyhow?"  
—*Columbia Spectator*.

## LITERARY NOTES.

The *Journal of Education* has introduced a classical department, which will be of especial interest to teachers in secondary schools.

Stockbridge's *Musical and Home Journal*, Vol. I., No. 1, new series, is a tasteful, interesting publication. The change is a decided improvement.

The ninth session of the Sauveur College of Languages will open at the University of Vermont on July 7th, and continue six weeks. The facilities at this college for a critical study of languages are superior.

"Ten Thousand Miles on a Bicycle," by Karl Kron, a graduate of Yale, '69, is announced for publication in October. It promises to be of especial interest to those who wish to travel long distances, by its list of riders and descriptions of routes. Address the author, University Building, New York City.

The May *Manhattan* sustains the reputation of that excellent magazine. "The Gunnison Country" is a finely illustrated article on Colorado. The new novel, "Trajan," opens well. It will be instructive as well as entertaining, for it deals with an interesting period of French history. Waldo Messaros has a poem, "Spring in Hellas." The Shakespearean sonnets, "Children in Fiction," "Latest News About Keats," and many other interesting subjects are discussed in the May number. Nora Perry, William Howard Carpender, and Annie Sheldon Coombs have contributed beautiful poems. Each department is complete.

## CLIPPINGS.

One of our exchanges announces that the motto of its Female Literary Society is: "*arma virumque cano.*"

An editor at dinner, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to a crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."—*Ex.*

Prof. (in Physiology class)—"Miss W., why is the funny bone so named?" Miss W.—"Why, Doctor, because it is located so near the humerus."—*Hamilton College Monthly.*

"Allow me to be your beau," said our model Junior, as he placed his umbrella over a fair one in a shower. "Certainly," she said archly, "but only my rainbeau, though."—*University Herald.*

A Senior and Fifth Ward girl looking at Venus. Senior (to his fair companion)—"To me there is always something wonderfully awe-inspiring and grand in the *modus operandi* of the heavenly bodies." "Yes, indeed, dear, and isn't it too transcendently, beautifully sweet for anything earthly? Oh, how dearly I should love to study Trigonometry."—*University Herald.*

They were standing at the front gate. "Won't you come in the parlor and sit a little while, Georgie dear?" "N-no, I guess not, replied George, hesitatingly. "I wish you would," the girl went on; "it's awfully lonesome. Mother has gone out and father is upstairs, groaning with rheumatism in the legs." "Both legs?" asked George. "Yes, both legs." "Then I'll come in."—*Beacon.*

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JOHN H. RAND, A.M.,

Professor of Mathematics.

REV. G. S. DICKERMAN,

Lecturer on English History.

REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D.,

Lecturer on Natural Theology.

## CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

**LATIN:** In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

## EXPENSES.

The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

## THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday..... JUNE 26, 1884.

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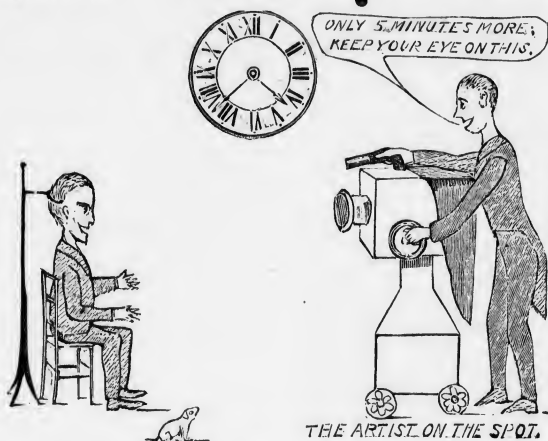
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*The Bates Student.*

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- 7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.
- 4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Eastern Railroad's Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.
- 11.10 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

**Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:**

- 6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.10 A.M., (Mixed,) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 1.42 P.M.
- 10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Portland, and Boston.
- 3.03 P.M., for Farmington.
- 5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and on Saturdays for Waterville.
- 11.20 P.M., (every night,) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday night only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.40 A.M.

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- 7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.14 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
- 4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston.
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THE

# BATES STUDENT

Vol. XII.



No. 6.

*οὐ δοκεῖν ἀλλ' εἶναι.*

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✧Commencement✧ Number,✧

→\*JUNE, 1884.\*←

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PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

→\*LEWISTON, MAINE.\*←

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*203 Lisbon St., opp. the P.O., Lewiston.*

W. C. WARE, Manager.

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## Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE  
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '85, BATES COLLEGE.

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The success of Ivy-Day exercises will, we hope, be a means of keeping in our college the custom of planting the ivy. Nothing is more to be regretted than to see indifference on the part of our classes to the distinctive college customs. We say this because we feel that such indifference leads to a lack of college spirit, which tends to weaken the attachment for our college. Ivy Day and Class Day have, moreover, a peculiar claim on our classes, for they furnish about the only occasions on which the students of a class can join with class pride in an exercise distinctly their own.

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The return of this season will revive the old question of Commencement speakers—their number, and the method of choosing them. There are some who think there should be no speakers from the graduating class, but that an able man, one that will interest and instruct, should be procured to deliver an oration. This is an extreme view; the other extreme is found in that college in which all the graduating class appeared on the Commencement stage, the speeches being limited to four minutes each.

The more common plan, for a limited number of the graduates to speak, is, we think, a better one. We are glad, however, to see a tendency to decrease the number. Honors can be assigned, and names appear on the programs for admiring friends, if need be; but the public rejoices to see a good many "stars," when a long program is presented, to show that some are excused.

Rank in scholarship is the usual test for selecting Commencement speakers. As the number of speakers grows less, there will be difficulties to be met, for it frequently happens that the best scholars will poorly represent a class on the stage.

We are glad to see so much interest manifested in lawn-tennis. The Juniors and Freshmen have organized class associations, and between them own three nets. One of these, however, has not been used for want of ground sufficiently level to make a court. At present there is not a decent tennis ground on the campus; but with very

little expense a sufficient area could be graded for five or six good courts. This matter of grading a portion of the campus for tennis courts has been laid before the Faculty and Trustees of the college, and we hope they will not be delinquent in advancing this enjoyable and popular game.

We are sorry to say that the gallantry of '87 is under a cloud. At a recent party, given by one of the young ladies to the members of her class, quite a number of the young ladies invited, several of whom lived at some distance, were allowed to go home, in the middle of the night, unattended. A similar thing happened at the President's reception. Look out, boys; don't get the girls down on you, whatever you do.

The very pleasant and profitable evening spent by the Juniors with Professor Angell and his excellent lady, leads us to wish that such occasions were less rare. Not only is good will thus established between instructor and students, but that culture is gained which can be obtained only by going into society. Owing to what seems to the Trustees of the college like a wise provision, we are not allowed to have class suppers. These are looked upon in many colleges as almost indispensable, and they serve to draw the members of the class more closely together. As long as such a rule exists here, can there not be some substitute? At the Wesleyan University (Connecticut) the professors hold fortnightly receptions, which are highly enjoyed and appreciated by the students. If each class

could have one once a term here, we are sure that it would meet the hearty approval of us all.

Although many members of the band are beginners, they have made remarkable progress since the first of the term. We now have a well organized, live band, in which we take a just pride. The action of the Faculty in giving them two recitations a week is to be commended, for the college cannot fail to be benefited by the band. President Cheney did the right thing, June 16th, in giving them a reception; and if the excellent concert that they gave in his yard was an index of the good time they had they must have enjoyed the President's hospitality very much.

The positions taken by the college journals on political questions are, with few exceptions, commendable. There is a tendency to encourage honest inquiry on subjects that affect the welfare of our country. But this is done, for the most part, without any mention of parties. Such a course does not prove that college students have no interest in political matters. The canvasses made in the colleges of our country for Presidential favorites showed a variety of choices, but all seemed to confirm the statement, going the rounds of the college press, that a large majority of college students are Republicans. In the coming Presidential campaign it is to be expected that much student enthusiasm will be called forth. At Bates such enthusiasm will be especially expected, for Blaine, as shown by the canvass made early in the

season, is a favorite with our students. He is one of the Fellows of our college, and from Bates he received his honorary degree of LL.D. But of all that is said and done in the coming campaign little will ever find its way into the college press. There will be incidental mention of flag poles, locals giving a sly thrust at some student who makes himself a mark by over-enthusiasm, or perhaps complimentary notices of the music furnished by the college band.

It is interesting to notice how the summer vacation is passed both by those who seek pleasure only, and those who seek profit as well as pleasure. The mountains and sea-side each have their admirers. Here the weary worker finds his needed rest, the vigorous student finds employment which is, perchance, rest for him, the dude ekes out his listless existence.

The establishment of schools of language at many summer resorts illustrates the practical trait of American life. In these schools all teaching is by the "natural method." French and German tables are formed. All conversation is in the language which the student is studying. Many students of our colleges are improving these opportunities for gaining greater proficiency in the modern languages.

There are some who think there is nothing like taking a trip across the continent on a wheel. Still others there are who take long journeys on foot. Parties of college students are to travel on foot through France and Switzerland. Each will follow his own particular need or taste.

## A WOMAN'S SORROW.

By E. F. N., '72.

Unkind, was he? No, not as men would say;  
Her ear ne'er caught a word that spoke rebuke.  
Cruel? It seemed not; ne'er by act or look,  
As 'neath their marriage bonds from day to  
day,

They fared together, did he aught betray  
Of disappointment. Yet her soul mistook  
No sign. Her finer sense searched every nook  
Of his close-guarded heart. She went her way,  
Her woman's heart repressed, its longings  
crushed,

Her keen soul-hunger all unsatisfied,  
For her love's rosy dawn had never flushed  
The morning skies, nor beam to beam replied  
Across life's golden day. Her lips were  
hushed,

She trod her darkened path until she died.

## THE INDIVIDUALITY OF EMERSON AS A WRITER.

By E. R. C., '84.

EMERSON'S influence upon American thought has been a peculiar one. He has taught no new code of morals, formulated no religious creed, established no system of philosophy.

He was not a preacher to move men's hearts; he was not an orator to sway men's passions; he was not a logician to convince men's intellects, and yet heart, feelings, and intellect have bowed before this strange genius.

He has been for nearly half a century the central figure in the American world of letters. No one who reads and thinks has escaped his influence. We trace it in the current literature, on the lecture platform, and even in the sacred desk. Ministers, teachers, students, thinking men and women everywhere have gladly learned the truth as it is in Emerson.

The secret of Emerson's power is

to be found in the peculiar constitution of his mind. His was a mind that worked intuitively, never logically. With the processes of logical thought he had no sympathy. The syllogistic form of argument was unknown to him. His intuition was absolute authority in all matters of speculation. As all truth came through intuition, so he accepted all intention as truth. If the truth came by flashes, it was yet so plain that there was no mistaking its identity. As with every intuitive mind, he possessed implicit confidence in his own power to see truth. He saw as by inspiration, and he spoke with the authority of a prophet. His statements are always in the form of facts, never opinions.

Now in the natural working of such a mind, we find the key to Emerson's individuality as a writer. It gave him an originality of style, a freshness of thought, a positiveness of expression, and a power to inspire, that no other mind could possess. If it often makes his style irregular, his thinking unsystematic, his sayings mystical, it never fails to make him poetic, imaginative, inspiring. His paradoxes are sometimes as ambiguous as the responses of the Delphic oracle, and again his pages fairly glitter with aphorisms and epigrams, perfect models of brevity and clearness.

Even more plainly may the peculiar processes of his intuitive mind be traced in his poetry. The delight of a narrow circle of admirers, it has made him the despair of the critics. Because he is not like other poets, and refuses to be measured by their stand-

ard, they deny that he is a true poet. And so he is not, as poets go. But if he sets at defiance all the laws of poetry in form, he yet has the very essence of poetry in substance. He possesses all the poet's nature without the poet's art. His poetry lacks sentiment and passion, as would be expected from a mind wholly given to the search for truth; and yet its quaintness is at least attractive, its originality striking, its moral tone elevating. If never accepted as a standard, it will yet endure—read by many, admired by some, appreciated by a few.

His teachings are in keeping with the peculiarities of his mind. In a man who accepts every intuition as a truth, we should expect to find inconsistencies, and so we do. Since he regards his own intuitions as absolute, we should expect that no prior beliefs would be sacred to him, and they are not. He denies a personal God. Constantly inspired by nature, he lacked that logical mind which can look through nature up to nature's God. Trusting to a spiritual instinct, rather than to reason, he is content to worship the thing created rather than search for a personal Creator.

And yet when hard pressed to define his belief, he refuses to be called a pantheist, because his intuitive mind has too keen a sense of spiritual truth to allow him to regard the material universe alone as God. If he had known how to draw logical conclusions he would have found no way of escape from being a Christian theist. As it was, he saw in the great Over-Soul an infinite intelligence, and if he did

not give it form and substance, it yet had for him all the realness of personality.

Endowed with a deeply religious nature, his intuitive mind could not accept any arbitrary system of revealed religion, but must draw its own religion direct from nature herself. Consequently he refuses to accept Christianity, denying the inspiration of the Bible and the divinity of Christ. Yet a study of his writings will show that he had a religion if not a creed, a belief, if not a dogma. If he had logically examined his own views, he would have found himself to be a skeptic—not on the vital principles of the Christian religion, but on its dogmas. He rejects Christianity as a system, yet his intuition leads him to accept it in substance. He rejects the Bible as a revelation from God, yet its principles are what he accepts as a guide to conduct. If not a Christian in name, he is yet a Christian in spirit. Abandoning the outward forms of religion, he yet lives its inward life.

Often unsound, yet always sincere in his teaching, fresh and vigorous in his thought, the very absence of a formulated creed has made him a power in stimulating religious thought, and so revolutionizing religious belief.

His intuitional method made him equally bold in dealing with great moral truths. Here his teachings, though not new, are equally at variance with those of the Christian school. To him, sin is not what men have ignorantly supposed it to be. Evil, he says, is not real, but only the absence of good, as cold is the privation of

heat. To say that a man is wicked is to say that he is as yet unripe. Human depravity is but a stepping-stone in the soul's progress toward the perfect ideal. Man in the jail or on the gibbet is on his way to all that is good and true.

Here again his teaching is unsound, and here again he rises superior to his own unsound doctrine. If we approach him in the right spirit, we experience, never harm, only good; for we recognize in him, not the logician, but the seer; not the teacher, but the inspirer. The unsoundness of his teaching is lost in his power to inspire to nobler living. Indeed, it may be said that he inspires men too much, so that they appear to the majority of their fellows as visionary and impractical. But in this practical age, men of inspiration are too rare to be lightly esteemed. In an age whose standard is utility, he taught men to love the true, the beautiful, the good.

The search for truth was with Emerson a passion, and so forgetful of self did he become, that he unconsciously stamped his own character on his work. He is himself the best epitome of his own teachings. His own, a life pure and simple, he is a noble example of one who could rise above the materialism of the age—an eternal protest against all that is mean, gross, and sensual, worthy of a place among those whom he himself calls—

"The Olympic bards who sung,  
Divine ideas below;  
Which always find us young,  
And always keep us so."

The annual income of Amherst is \$75,000.

## "MANIBUS DATE LILIA PLENIS."

[*Aeneid*, B. VI.]

By N., '77.

Not for one hero dead we eul to-day  
Sweet flowers of spring;  
And over one brave heart forever stilled  
Sad pæans sing.

The East, and West, the North, the sunny  
South  
Their tribute pay  
To the brave boys that ushered in the morn  
Of Freedom's day.

On hill-sides green and fair, in verdant vales,  
Where'er ye lie,  
Your mourning comrades meet, and sadly  
dream  
Of days gone by.

The days of weary march, of fevered strife,  
Or darker yet,  
Of prison pens, where languished those we  
mourn  
But ne'er forget.

All honor to the heroes who remain  
To guard our land;  
While grateful hearts their homage pay to  
them,  
The silent band.

And if again another stain shall mar  
Our banner bright,  
May we, your sons, as fearless and as true,  
Uphold the right!  
May 30, 1884.

## A COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

BY W. V. W., '85.

LET us first seek to ascertain the object of a college course. It is not to prepare one for any special profession or occupation. It is not merely to store one's mind with a certain amount of useful knowledge. It seeks rather to so train the mind as to bring out its maximum strength. It develops the various faculties of the mind so that it can be applied, to the

best advantage, to whatever one undertakes. Because a college education does not prepare the student for his intended profession, many people fail to see the use of spending four years in college. They say a young man would learn more law or medicine by entering upon his professional studies at once. So a boy might learn more farming in a year by working all the time than by attending school three months out of the twelve. But no intelligent farmer would so instruct his son. He desires him to attend school as much as possible—although his studies have no direct relation to farming—that he may perform his work with intelligence and judgment.

No one questions the wisdom of such a course. Why then condemn the college? For that, in many respects, bears the same relation to the professions and higher vocations as the common school does to the ordinary occupations. Others admit that a college education is very beneficial to those who are to make use of it, namely: to those contemplating a professional life. But even if it does directly benefit them more, why may it not still be of great advantage to business men?

Those who deny the value of a college course to business men, lose sight of the real object of a college education. They think knowledge—the accumulation of facts—the sole benefit of such a course. But the training and discipline that the mind receives is of far more importance than the information that it gains. We are aware that this training and culture are of a

general nature; but are they less advantageous on that account? The athlete spends months in general physical exercise before attempting to become a specialist. So the mind needs this general training before devoting itself to a specialty.

This is a practical age. From all sides we hear the call for a practical education. We are often told that a college education is not practical. Let us consider the question. We do not use the word practical in that narrow, "bread-and-butter" sense in which many are accustomed to use it. Webster defines the word as "capable of being turned to use or account." Now we admit that there are some studies in a college curriculum that we do not directly use; but we claim that the training and discipline that the mind receives can be and is "turned to account" daily. The superiority of the mental over the physical is universally acknowledged. The greater the development of the mind, then, the greater a man's relative power. Hence a man with a disciplined mind will be enabled to use "brain" in place of "muscle": for a trained mind is a source of constant assistance, whether its possessor be employed in digging potatoes or Greek roots. His training will either diminish the amount of his labor or render it more productive. Thus, when a college education enables a young man to raise more grain or potatoes on an acre of ground, it assumes the appearance of something practical.

A college education trains and develops the mind: of this discipline ad-

vantage may be taken daily. Why should not business men obtain it? Does not a business career require brains? Almost all of a business man's work is mental, and he has abundant opportunity to apply all the intellectual training he can get. To successfully conduct a mercantile establishment requires judgment and intelligence as much as a professional life does. In fact, it is said that one of every hundred that enter a business life fail. The percentage of failures appear to be greater than among professional men; hence we conclude that the average business man is not as well prepared for his business as the average professional man, for his profession. But is it not a waste of time for a business man to spend four years in college? To be sure the college graduate must begin with the very rudiments of mercantile life just the same as others. But an average student can master the whole work in less time than his illiterate companions, and much more thoroughly. To take a college course, then, is really a saving of time.

Many of our prosperous business men are not college graduates: and yet it is a significant fact that there is not a class of men in the country who are more anxious to have their sons take a college course than the business men, even when the son is to engage in business. If there were no profit in college studies, business men would have found it out before this. To successfully conduct a large business requires good judgment, keen foresight, sound reason, and many other qualities

which are more or less developed in a college course. In addition to this, a college education gives a better idea of life and broader views concerning one's relations to his fellow-men. In short it develops the man, and men are needed in business as well as elsewhere.

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### THE SONG-SPRIT.

By I. W. J., '87.

Who is the true song-spirit? It is he  
That ever walks with nature hand-in-hand,  
Learning the secrets of her wonderland  
And winning pearls from her most troubled sea,  
Pearls of great price, divinest minstrelsy  
With wondrous might that like a magic wand  
Can rouse the indolent, and make life grand  
With longings high and love of purity.

Never a soul bent upon sordid gain  
Carolled a song of sweetness. All unsought  
Breaks from the silence the inspired strain,  
Which art unaided never could have wrought;  
Yet scorn not humble truth, however plain,  
Since worthy deeds blossom from worthy  
thought.

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### COLLEGE DORMITORIES.

By G. A. D., '85.

A PROMINENT characteristic of American and Canadian colleges is the possession of several large and expensive dormitories for the private use of students. Moreover, in estimates of future needs we hear the cry for more buildings. This is the case more especially in denominational colleges. Whether this state of affairs is the result of economic, ostentatious, or supervisory principles we are unable to say, but it does seem that the attendant evils form too large a percentage of the results.

Let us enumerate and consider the

various evils. They consist of various kinds of disturbances and increased expenses for the students, not to mention the augmented desire and facility for mischief. Students rooming in dormitories are subject to the disturbing effects of the varied sounds in the halls,—incessant tramping, intolerable singing, shouting, and soon *ad infinitum*. Then, there is the noise within the various rooms, caused by the too frequent gatherings of students. The common custom is for from two to five to collect in one room, to work in concert; and it is a concert sure enough. Suppose we follow in detail one or two instances, taking first as a subject a lesson in French or German. The usual method is for one, the quickest and he possessing the most push, to take the lead, while the slower ones follow, stumbling, growling, and keeping up as best they can. Now, while it might seem profitable for several students to work together and exchange ideas, yet it is obvious, that there is ample opportunity afforded for this in the daily recitations, and that a certain amount of time is required for developing individual and original ideas. No such time is given where all must be gauged by the ability of the most ready. We ask, how much does such a procedure train those slow ones in original thinking? Yet it is well understood that originality is what the world looks for.

Suppose, in another case, the subject is Rhetoric or Botany or Astronomy, and the number of students assembled the same as before. In this case the foregoing remarks would ap-

ply and, in addition, we find a new evil. Not being allowed five minutes of uninterrupted perusal of the text, one fails to get at the bottom of the subject and to comprehend all it contains. Again, if a word or sentence puzzles, it is easier to ask a comrade than to take the pains to look in the dictionary or cyclopedia, and thus the benefit of the personal discovery is lost. As a rule, each one shouts out every thought that seems to him peculiarly interesting. Can any one for a moment doubt the profundity of meditation and studiousness practiced in the above-mentioned apartment? Is this the way to acquire studious habits, to train our minds for overcoming difficulties, for making discoveries, and for competition with men who do think? As well may we say that a saw-mill is a fit place for training a class in music.

Visiting, for purposes of amusement or pastime, is far too common, and many a poor martyr loses a whole evening in this most unnecessary way. In regard to expenses, we may say that in most colleges the rent charged in dormitories is about equal to that charged throughout the city, which leaves a student the financial disadvantage of furnishing and taking care of his room. In addition to this is the bill for incidentals and repairs, and the injury to health caused by improperly kept rooms.

In No. 55 of the *North American Review*, Mr. F. Brown, after condemning the present system of college government as instituted by men entirely outside of the college, says that such are inclined to look more at the out-

ward appearance and "unluckily, a given sum of money will buy more bricks and mortar than books and telescopes." Also: "An architectural mania seems to have seized all the college trustees in the country. Huge dormitories are erected, even when the institution is situated in the midst of a city, for students who would be far better accommodated in boarding-houses and private families."

If dormitories decrease the facilities for study and increase the annual expenses, is it wise to build more?

### COMMUNICATION.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 3, 1884.

*To the Editors of the Student:*

One lives much more in a year, in the West, than in the East; consumes more oxygen, uses up more vitality, and I think must get old and die sooner. To be born, to get rich, to die—these are the beginning, the middle, and the ending of earthly existence for our Western brethren. I do not mean that all get rich—as all have been born, and as all must die—but I do not think the native Chicagoan would think it worth while to be born—or if born, would hesitate to die—if he thought he could not get rich.

Gold is the god of Chicago, and its worship is sincere and universal.

It seems to me that there is no one place which so impresses the mind with the vastness of our territory, and the magnificence of our material resources, as Chicago. It does not dispute with New York her lead as the great financial and commercial head of the United

States; but she is, as it were, the great beating heart of the continent, whose throbbing arteries, extending east, west, and south, convey vitalizing blood to all sections. Chicago is the prime distributing point of the manufactures of the East, and the grain, cattle, sheep, and hogs of the West. As in England it is said "all roads lead to London," so in all that part of our country, which lies west of New England—all thoroughfares of trade and of travel lead to Chicago.

It is, too, the political center of the country. Here have been held frequently in the past, and here more frequently in the future will be held the national conventions of both political parties. No better place could be found; it is easy of access; it is a little world in itself, numbering now about seven hundred thousand inhabitants; it is not cosmopolitan like New York, but on the whole it is the most perfect type of what we call American. We of New England should remember that the sceptre has largely passed away from us. We can no longer govern, except through the influence of our schools, colleges, and churches; through our cultured men and refined women. The land of the Pilgrims and their descendants can only hope to maintain her present standing by seeing to it that the sons are not unworthy of their fathers, and that character and culture shall supply the want of broad and fertile acres, which have, in all ages, been an element of great power to those possessing them.

As you thread your way out of the valleys, and from between the moun-

tains of the East, you seem to emerge into a new world. There is a new life, new vigor, more energy. Life is faster and thought is broader, though not always better. Men are more social, and free, and outspoken; they are less conservative and conventional. They speak and act quickly. They do not gush, but they are easily and sincerely enthusiastic. For instance, in no place out of Chicago, could I witness the outward manifestations of political enthusiasm, fervid, boiling, irrepressible, and noisy, that I see here to-day; and it may not be improper, even in your non-political magazine, to say what will be history to-morrow, that by far the greater part of the fervor, the most spontaneous, and the heartiest cheers are for the "man from Maine." In New England we do not know so well how to throw heart and soul and lungs into the accomplishment of our purpose.

Should a young man take Horace Greeley's advice, and go West? Yes, and no.

The time has gone by when one can "go West and grow up with the town," unless he goes beyond the Mississippi River. If he goes to Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, or Iowa, he will find the towns, and society, and business "grown up," and unless he is prepared to use greater effort and energy, and strike harder blows than is ordinarily requisite in the East, he had better stay at home.

If by "growing up" with a place, it is meant that one shall grow, not by his own endeavor, but by the circum-

stantial growth of his locality, there will be found no opportunity, I venture to say, in the grand galaxy of northwestern states, of which Chicago is the geographical and commercial center.

After all, I am a lover of New England, and when, after being away, I again see its hills, and its lakes, and woods, and rivers, I am always grateful to that Providence which has cast my lot among the steady, conservative, moderate-mannered people of the East.

S.

## PUBLIC EXERCISES.

### IVY DAY.

In celebrating Ivy Day, Wednesday, June 11th, the class of '85 revived a college custom inaugurated by the class of '76, but which has been discontinued for the last two years.

The exercises were held in Hathorn Hall, in the afternoon. The chapel was very tastefully decorated by members of the class. Garnet draperies covered the window at the back of the stage, in front of which stood the bust of Sumner. The desk and stage were also draped with garnet bunting. Several ivies added much to the effect.

At half past two the class formed in front of the gymnasium, and, headed by the College Band, marched around the north end of Parker Hall to the steps of Hathorn Hall where the Band stopped, while the class filed into the chapel. Each member wore a ribbon of garnet and buttercup, set off by a dark green ivy leaf.

The president of the class, A. B. Morrill, presided. After music by

the College Band, prayer was offered by the class chaplain, W. V. Whitmore. The opening ode, composed by C. T. Walter, was then sung by the class, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The following is the ode:

Let others sing in classic lore  
Of temples, fame and strife,  
But while we in these halls abide  
We'll sing of college life.

CHORUS:

All hail to Bates! our college home:  
To thee this day we bring  
Our truest friendship, love and life  
As one glad offering.

Oh, college days! these days of joy!  
These days of trusts and fears,  
When mingled with sweet memories,  
Come hopes of future years.

CHORUS.

And now, O Heavenly Father, Friend,  
To whom we give our praise,  
Look down in mercy on us all  
As we our voices raise.

CHORUS.

Then followed an oration by F. A. Morey; music by the Mendelssohn Quartette; a poem by D. C. Washburn; and the singing of the class ode, composed by E. B. Stiles, to the air of "America," which we give below:

Dear class, it is of thee,  
Sons of the brave and free,  
Of thee we sing.  
We love thy union dear,  
Thy cordial love and cheer,  
In tuneful measures clear  
Thy praises ring.

May aspirations bright  
Give to our lives delight  
From day to day.

Let truth our watch-word be,—  
Our hearts from wrong set free,—  
Deep love for liberty  
Ne'er fade away.

Though we all soon must part,  
The thought will cheer our hearts  
Of by-gone days.  
Forever we will strive,  
Within to keep alive,  
Thoughts of old '85,  
In all our ways.

The following presentations were then made by the toast-master, E. B. Stiles:

Bashful Man—Veil.	A. F. Gilbert.
Fat Man—Anti-Fat.	M. P. Tobey.
Musician—Tin Horn.	R. E. Attwood.
Mustache Man—Mustache Cup.	C. A. Scott.
Ponyist—Horse.	C. W. Harlow.
Popular Man—Cane.	Miss M. A. Emerson.
Dude—Eye-Glass.	C. T. Walter.
Honest Man—Pocket Conscience.	
	G. A. Goodwin.
Witty Man—Razor.	C. A. Washburn.
Smoker—Box of Cigars.	
	B. G. W. Cushman.
Man of Few Words—Dictionary.	
	F. S. Forbes.

After music by the Mendelssohn Quartette, the class left the hall, and while the band was playing, the marble tablet on the south-eastern corner of Hathorn Hall was unveiled by the Curator, J. M. Nichols, and the ivy was planted by the class, each member putting on a trowelful of earth. The exercises were concluded by singing the ivy ode, composed by D. C. Washburn, to music composed for the class by Mr. Homer A. Norris of Lewiston, which was as follows:

Rich, glossy, and bright are the Ivy's green leaves,  
And its branches are rugged and strong:  
Firm, twisted and close is the web that it weaves  
As its climbers creep slowly along.  
It clings to the last where its roots have once been,  
And age but enriches and deepens its green.  
Rich, glowing and bright is a strong friendship true,  
And its grasp is as lasting as steel;

Its words weave their meshes around all we do,  
As the years from our life's spool unreel,  
And firmly it clings with its strong, youthful  
hold,

While age but enriches its bright, burnished  
gold.

Then bury our Ivy's roots deep in the earth,  
Let us cherish each shoot as it twines:  
For the Ivy shall symbol our friendship's true  
worth

As its roots in our hearts it entwines.  
And higher and higher its branches shall go,  
While years in our friendship, no changes  
shall know.

All the parts were well taken. The oration by F. A. Morey deserved special mention. The music, both by the College Band and the Mendelssohn Quartette, added greatly to the enjoyableness of the occasion. A good audience was in attendance, and seemed to enjoy the revival of the pleasantly remembered custom.

### FIELD DAY.

The Field Day exercises this year were the most interesting for many years. It was the fifth annual meeting of the College Athletic Association. The contests were held on the college ball grounds. The Juniors won seven, the Sophomores five, and the Freshmen three. The Seniors thought best not to enter the sports. The different contests are given below:

Half Mile Run.—Morey, '85; Sleeper, '86; Sprague, Howe, '87. Winner, Morey, '85; time, 2 minutes 35 seconds.

Standing Broad Jump.—Whitmore, Small, '85; Merrill, '86; Walker, Whitcomb, '87. Winner, Whitmore, '85; distance 9 feet 5½ in.

Running High Jump.—Tobey, Washburn, '85; Nickerson, '86; Walker, '87. Winner, Nickerson, '86; distance, 4 feet 9½ inches.

Putting Shot.—Morrill, Small, '85; Bailey, Moulton, Roberts, '87. Winner, Bailey, '87; distance, 20 feet 7 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Morey, Whitmore, Merrill, '86; Walker, Whitcomb, '87. Winner, Walker, '87.

Mile Walk.—Harlow, Tobey, '85; Bailey, '87. Winner, Harlow, '85; time 10 minutes 45 seconds.

Potato Race (10 potatoes 10 feet apart).—Morey, Harlow, Gilbert, '85; Nickerson, '86; Whitney, Sprague, Hayes, '87. Winner, Nickerson, '86; time, 2 minutes 15 seconds.

Throwing Hammer.—Morrill, Washburn, '85; Blanchard, Williamson, '86; Bailey, Roberts, '87. Winner, Williamson, '86; distance, 57 feet 2 inches.

Throwing Base-Ball.—Whitmore, Atwood, '85; Hadley, Nickerson, '86; Howe, Whitcomb, Walker, '87. Winner, Walker, '87; distance, 276 feet 6 inches.

Two-Mile Go-As-You-Please.—Morey, '85, Howe, '87. Winner, Morey, '85; time 13 minutes 9 seconds.

Three-Legged Race.—Washburn and Harlow, '85; Hadley and Merrill, '86, Gerrish and Goding, '87. Winners, Washburn and Harlow, '85; time, 15 seconds.

Sack Race.—Harlow, Gilbert, '85; Lowden, Williamson, '86; Sprague, Whitney, '87. Winner, Gilbert.

Wrestle (catch as catch can).—Nickerson, '86; Bailey, '87. Winner, Nickerson, '86.

Wrestle (collar and elbow).—Morey, '85; Nickerson, Williamson, '86; Goding, '87. Winner, Morey, '85.

One Hundred Yards Dash.—Whitmore, Washburn, '85; Prescott, Nickerson, '86; Walker, Gerrish, '87. Winner, Nickerson, '86; time, 11 seconds.

Last year one of the alumni offered a silver cup to the winner of the long run. The cup was awarded to Morey, the winner of the two-mile go-as-you-please.

The Seniors possess a sewing machine, also a class rope. They have recently voted to give the machine to the lady of the class who shall first be married; and the class rope to the man who commits the same indiscretion,—presumably to hang himself with.

**COMMENCEMENT NOTES.****BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY.**

On Sunday, June 22d, everything seemed striving to put on its brightest appearance for the Bates Seniors, and for a happy opening of Commencement week. The day was delightful, although, as every one realized, it was extremely hot, and a fluttering of fans cooled the large congregation that was present at the Main Street Free Baptist Church, to hear the parting words to the graduating class, by President Cheney. The order of exercises was as follows: Voluntary by the Choir; Invocation by Prof. Howe; Hymn; Scripture Reading by Prof. Chase; Prayer by Prof. Hayes; Hymn; Baccalaureate Sermon by President Cheney; Class Ode sung by the Choir; and Benediction by Prof. Fullonton. The Class Ode, by Miss A. M. Brackett, was as follows:

O Thou who art the Truth, the Life,  
The source of all our strength and power,  
For thy free grace we give thee thanks,  
And ask thy blessing on this hour.

Whate'er is past, past shall remain,  
The present shall our souls employ;  
No vain regrets, no idle dreams  
Shall noble aims in life destroy.

Though darkness reign and wrong prevail,  
More earnest shall our efforts be,  
Till justice, truth, and light and love  
Proclaim mankind from error free.

And, when our work on earth is done,  
Grant that we may then dwell with Thee  
Where life is stronger, more complete,  
Merged in a blest eternity.

The theme of President Cheney's sermon was "The Blessings of Men." In the course of the sermon, the subject of missions was considered at

considerable length. This was a fitting introduction to the exercises of the afternoon—farewell addresses to the Rev. F. D. George. Mr. George, the first missionary graduate of Bates College, will sail for Midnapore, India, in September.

In the evening the sermon before the Theological School was preached by Rev. O. D. Bachelder, D.D., returned missionary from India.

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**SOPHOMORE CHAMPION DEBATE.**

The annual champion debate, by members of the Sophomore class, took place at the Main Street F. B. Church, Monday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock. Music was furnished by Perkins' Orchestra. Messrs. H. W. Oakes, F. L. Noble, and J. A. Morrill acted as committee of award. The decision was announced by the president on Commencement Day, as will be found in another column. The question was, "Ought the United States to require an educational or property qualification for the right of suffrage?"

The disputants upon the affirmative were Chas. Hadley and E. A. Merrill. A. E. Blanchard and A. E. Verrill supported the negative. Four other speakers, whose names appear on the program, were excused.

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**JUNIOR EXHIBITION.**

The Original Prize Declamations by the Junior Class, occurred at the Main Street F. B. Church, Monday evening, June 23d. Twelve members

of the class were selected to compete. The program was as follows :

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Burke's Relation to the American and the French Revolution.

C. A. Washburn.

The Philanthropist.

M. P. Tobey.

The Two Civilizations.

C. A. Scott.

MUSIC.

Laissez Faire.

F. A. Morey.

The Value of Great Men to a Nation.

G. A. Downey.

Growth the End of Being.

A. B. Morrill.

MUSIC.

Dangers from Our Great Cities.

W. B. Small.

Have the Marshals of the First

Napoleon been Underestimated?

J. M. Nichols.

Reason and Religion.

C. T. Walter.

MUSIC.

Popular Ideals of our Age.

E. B. Stiles.

The Future Statesman of America.

A. F. Gilbert.

The Next Great Issue.

F. S. Forbes.

The decision of the committee, Rev. A. H. Heath, Mr. N. W. Harris, and Mr. O. B. Clason, was not made known until Commencement Day, and will be found in another column. The church was well filled. Several of the speakers received handsome floral offerings. Music was furnished by a stringed sextet from Ballard's Orchestra.

#### ALUMNI MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Bates alumni was held at Hathorn Hall, Tuesday, at 4 p.m. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: O. C. Wendell, '78, president; F. H. Briggs, '78, vice-president; H. W. Oakes, '77, secretary and treasurer; G. C. Chase, '68, W. H. Judkins, '80, E. M. Briggs, '79, executive committee; A. M. Spear, '75, orator,

E. J. Goodwin, '72, substitute; W. E. Ranger, '79, poet, J. H. Heald, '80, substitute. H. W. Oakes, '77, and A. H. Heath, '67, were chosen to the board of overseers. Five names, as follows, were chosen from which the two overseers are to be chosen next year: F. E. Sleeper, '67, W. E. C. Rich, '70, F. W. Baldwin, '72, N. W. Harris, '73, and F. H. Briggs, '78. A. H. Heath, '67, and A. M. Spear, '75, were chosen to represent the alumni at the after-dinner exercises, Commencement Day. Owing to the fact that the citizens gave Mr. Blaine a reception, Wednesday evening, at City Hall, it was voted to give up the alumni exercises announced to take place at Main Street Church that evening.

Adjourned until after Commencement dinner, Thursday.

#### COMMENCEMENT CONCERT.

Tuesday was a warm evening, but a good audience, comprising many persons from out of town, and many fashionably-dressed ladies, greeted the Beethoven Club, the Schubert Quartette, and Mrs. E. Humphrey-Allen, in Music Hall, on the evening of the Commencement Concert.

The evening's entertainment was by the following talent: Beethoven Club—Charles N. Allen, violin; Theodore Human, violin; Wm. Reitzel, flute and viola; Carl Meisel, viola; Wulf Fries, violoncello; Johannes Bletterman, contra basso. Mrs. E. Humphrey-Allen, soprano. Schubert Quartette—Willis Clark, Tenor; A. B. Hitchcock, baritone; L. H. Chubbuck,

tenor; D. M. Babcock, bass. The program was as follows:

Overture—Raymond.—Thomas.  
Beethoven Club.  
Tar's Song.—Hatton. Schubert Quartette.  
Violoncello Solo, { Romance.—De Swert.  
Capriccio.—Goltermann.  
Mr. Wulf Fries.  
Scena and Prayer from Der Freischütz.—  
Weber. Mrs. E. Humphrey-Allen.  
Serenade.—Buck. Schubert Quartette.  
Adagio from Septette.—Beethoven.  
Beethoven Club.  
Air: "I am a roamer bold and gay."—  
Mendelssohn. Mr. D. M. Babcock.  
Plantation Melody.—Dinah Doe (arranged).—  
Clark. Schubert Quartette.  
Violin Solo.—Andante and Allegro.—De  
Beriot. Mr. C. N. Allen.  
Serenade.—"Sing, Smile, Slumber."—Gounod.  
(Violin Obligato.)  
Mrs. E. Humphrey-Allen.  
Selection from Sylvia Ballet.—Delibes.  
{ I. Intermezzo: Valse Lente.  
{ II. Pizzicati.  
Beethoven Club.  
Italian Salad.—Genève.  
Schubert Quartette.

The audience was delighted from first to last, and it is hard to mention any parts that were more pleasing than the rest. Perhaps Mr. Babcock's solo, "I am a roamer bold and gay," Mrs. Allen's encore, "The Better Land," the Serenade, "Sing, Smile, Slumber," from Gounod, and the violin solo, by Mr. C. N. Allen, gave as much pleasure as any.

Mrs. Allen's pleasant face and form, her graceful manner, and self-possessed bearing at once captivated and held the audience. After numerous encores, the program was completed at 10 p.m., and the audience went away feeling that they had enjoyed one of the richest musical treats of the season.

### COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises, which, for the last few years, have occurred in the Main Street F. B. Church, were this year held in Music Hall, on ac-

count of the presence of Hon. James G. Blaine. This change was appreciated by a large number of friends, who thus obtained good seats.

At an early hour the audience began to assemble, and by the appointed hour the house was well filled. Music was furnished by Perkins' Orchestra. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. H. Heath of New Bedford, Mass. The program in full was as follows:

#### MUSIC.—PRAYER—MUSIC.

Salutatory.  
Florence Adalaide Dudley, Northwood, N. H.  
The Study of English Literature.  
Fred Stetson Sampson, Auburn.  
(Natural Sciences—Second Honor.)  
Mental Progress Dependent upon Moral.  
Charles Smith Flanders, New Hampton, N. H.  
(Mathematics—First Honor.)

#### MUSIC.

The Development of American Literature.  
Harriet Mary Brackett, Lewiston.  
(Modern Languages—Second Honor.)  
The Waiting Opportunity.  
Kate Agnes McVay, Lewiston.  
(Modern Languages—First Honor.)  
Public Opinion as a Standard of Right.  
Harrison Whitney, Harrison.  
(Psychology—Second Honor.)

#### MUSIC.

Modern Civilization Based on Christianity.  
Annie Marie Brackett, Lewiston.  
(Mathematics—Second Honor.)  
The Mormon Menace to the Nation.  
Walter Henry Davis, Poland.  
(Natural Sciences—First Honor.)  
Ideas and Institutions.  
William Dudley Wilson, Liberty, W. Va.  
(Psychology—First Honor.)

#### MUSIC.

The Genius of Edmund Spenser.  
Ella Louise Knowles, Northwood, N. H.  
(Rhetoric and English Literature—Second Honor.)  
The Individuality of Emerson as a Writer.  
Edward Ralph Chadwick, China.  
(Rhetoric and English Literature—First Honor.)  
Valedictory.—The Educated Man a Thinker.  
Aaron Beede, Jr., Sandwich, N. H.

#### MUSIC.

Conferring Degrees.  
Benediction.

After the conferring of degrees, the President announced that the committee of award for the Sophomore Debates, awarded the prize to A. E. Blanchard; also that the award for the Junior Exhibition would be postponed.

## COMMENCEMENT DINNER.

The Commencement dinner was served in Gymnasium Hall, at 2 P.M., Thursday. Three hundred and seventy-five covers were laid. It was a delightful dinner. The tables were never before so full. At the head table sat the following gentlemen: President Cheney, Governor Robie, Hon. James G. Blaine, Mayor Howard, Rev. John Allen, Rev. W. H. Bowen, D.D., Judge Williamson of Stark, Hon. E. W. Page of New York, Rev. Dexter Waterman of Dover, N. H., George Makepeace Towle (the orator of the evening), Rev. A. H. Heath of New Bedford, Mass., Rev. H. C. Westwood, D.D., of Auburn, W. F. Goulding, Esq., of Lewiston, Hon. D. B. Hall of Vermont.

At quarter past three o'clock, President Cheney rapped on the table, and the audience came to order.

He said: The honor of the State is our honor to-day. I will introduce His Excellency Governor Robie.

Gov. Robie made a long and excellent speech. Prof. Chase then read letters from Hon. C. A. Boutelle and Rev. Father Wallace. Remarks were then made by Rev. A. H. Heath of New Bedford, Mass., and Rev. W. H. Bowen, D.D., of Middlebury, Mass. President Cheney then introduced the Hon. James G. Blaine, who was received with a perfect hurricane of applause. As soon as quiet was restored Mr. Blaine said:

I thank you very sincerely, Mr. President, for introducing me to these kind friends simply as one of your trustees,—for it is only in that capacity that I am with you to-day, although,

speaking of me in other relations of life, my sanguine clerical friends from Massachusetts, on my right and left, have certainly made good attempts to test my capacity for blushing.

The long term of years to which Dr. Cheney alluded, have not passed—a single one of them—without my taking in some form, active or passive, a profound interest in this institution. And to these young men and women, now going forth bearing its diploma, I wish to say just why and how it was that my interest was excited in favor of the institution. It was simply because of the tremendous energy and undying faith of Dr. Cheney in its beginning. I was then (thirty years ago) but twenty-four years of age, and I co-operated with him, in a humble way, in securing the first endowment from the State of Maine. The result was worth a great deal more to me than the \$15,000 endowment was to him, for it taught me the value of perseverance. I don't believe another man, or a whole regiment of men, between the New Hampshire line and the Canadian border, could have wrung 15,000 cents out of that legislature. But he did it, and he had my sincere and humble help—for I was then a member of the third branch. I was doing what those young men there (pointing to the reporters) are now doing,—reporting very poor speeches for a newspaper. And I appreciate the fact that I constantly had the ear of legislators, who were of course anxious to appear better in the next morning's paper than on the floor. Dr. Cheney realized that I had certain avenues of influence. His perseverance struck me as strongly as it did others, and I was afraid, sometimes, to look down the street lest I might see him coming. When I heard him pounding my old-fashioned knocker, of an evening, I knew it meant a trip through the boarding-houses, interviewing members, and a hard night's work. He combined faith

and works, which this new man on my left (Camp-meeting John Allen), who is now struggling to enter the ministry, will testify are the foundation of Christianity.

I have not been here for many years, but I remember very well the last time I was here, Dr. Cheney asked me to say something pertinent to the occasion. I remember a little anecdote which I told then, and which seemed to produce good results. I will repeat it now: "An English mother was teaching her son gymnastics. He made several vain attempts to go over the bars. At last she exclaimed, 'John 'Enery 'Obbs, if you put your 'art over those bars, your legs will follow.'" The bearing of this story lies in the application of it, and I think several subscriptions followed it, when I told it before.

I am grateful for the opportunity of being here. I am grateful for a friendship of thirty years between your honored president and myself. I am grateful for the accomplishment of his work. He has been laboring for the elevation and advancement of a great religious body, and not merely for a new college. He has been abundantly blessed, and, in thanking you for your very kind attention, I know you will join me in the wish that his last days may be his happiest days.

Mr. Blaine was followed by Mr. Dennis J. Callahan, Bates, '76, and R. F. Johonnett, '79. Rev. Dr. Westwood made the closing remarks. The exercises then closed with singing the doxology.

#### ORATION BEFORE THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Thursday evening, June 26th, Hon. Geo. M. Towle, of Boston, delivered the annual address before the literary societies, at the Main Street F. B.

Church. His subject was, "Charles Dickens as a man and as an author." The lecture was one of the most interesting we have heard in Lewiston for a long time. The audience was not large, but was rather better than usually attends the society orations. After the fatiguing exercises of Commencement Day, many of the visitors are too tired to attend in the evening.

#### PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The exercises of Commencement week were very pleasantly closed by the president's reception to the graduating class and ladies, at his house, Friday evening, June 27th. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

#### LOCALS.

The following lines were found written on a last year's Commencement Program: we trust no one was so afflicted this year:

Fans are going,  
A.B.'s blowing,  
Bouquet throwing  
Seems to be the rage.  
Broadcloth, coat-flaps,  
Bald heads, wise chaps,  
Wigs and skull caps,  
Sitting on the stage.

Ushers rushing,  
Seniors gushing,  
Maidens blushing,  
Flirting worse than sin;  
Lovely damsels  
(Some are sham sells),  
Each poor man tells  
Of the pain he's in.

Freshly staring,  
Sophy swearing,  
Junior tearing  
'Cause that girl won't nod:

Hungry, sweating,  
Tired, fretting,  
Still we're "setting"—  
Commencement is a fraud.

Postponed!

A large part of the Junior class passed a very enjoyable afternoon and evening at Lake Auburn, the Saturday following examination days.

"Murder will out,"—at least, so thought the fellow who attempted to carry away a piece of phosphorous from the lecture room, in his hip pocket.

One evening the latter part of the term the Freshman class unexpectedly called upon Professor and Mrs. Rand, spent a very pleasant evening, and left them a very beautiful easy chair as a token of their esteem.

The members of the Junior class, with young ladies, were recently given a very pleasant reception by Prof. and Mrs. Angell, at their house on college street. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all. One of the most enjoyable parts was the moonlight sing on the balustrade on the top of the house, just before breaking up.

Receptions seem to have been quite popular with the members of the Faculty, lately. Besides the customary Junior and Senior receptions, the Sophomores were recently entertained by Prof. Stanton, and the members of the College Band, by President Cheney. Both evenings were heartily enjoyed by the boys, although there were no young ladies.

At the last meeting of the College Christian Association the following officers were chosen for the coming year:

Primarius, Professor T. L. Angell; President, E. B. Stiles, '85; Vice-Presidents, F. S. Forbes, '85, G. E. Paine, '86, and C. S. Pendleton, '87; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Flanders, '86; Recording Secretary, I. Jenkins, '87; Treasurer, L. H. Wentworth, '86.

A somewhat violent explosion recently occurred in the lecture room while the Juniors were watching the making of oxygen. The heat softened the rubber tubing, the gas pushed it off, caught fire with a terrific explosion, and roared across the room in a stream of shooting stars and scintillations. Most every one was startled, the young ladies stopped their ears, and one small fellow in front rushed back and crouched down behind some Theologues. The professor stood with a rather frightened face, looking as though he would like to start for the door until things had partly subsided; when he remarked in a somewhat shaky voice, that "there was no harm done."

The second triennial reunion of the class of '78 was held at Bates College Chapel, Thursday morning, June 26th, at nine o'clock. After very cordial greetings, and many pleasant remembrances of the prosperity of the class during the past three years, Vice-President J. Q. Adams called the meeting to order. The class will hold its next reunion in 1888, and the executive committee will arrange a class supper for that time. The following officers were chosen to serve until the next reunion: President, C. E. Hussey; Vice-Presidents, J. Q. Adams, A. Gatchell; Secretary and Treasurer, J

W. Hutchins; Executive Committee, F. H. Briggs, A. M. Flaggs, E. V. Scribner.

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### PERSONALS.

#### FACULTY:

President Cheney attended the anniversary exercises at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me.

Prof. B. F. Hayes delivered the Commencement oration at Storer College, West Virginia, May 30th.

Prof. R. C. Stanley has written a chapter for the new book entitled, "Heaven," soon to be published by Rockwell & Churchill, Boston. The book is to be written by many eminent clergymen and college professors of England and America.

The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on Prof. R. C. Stanley, by Dartmouth College, at the recent Commencement.

Prof. J. Y. Stanton will spend part of his vacation fishing at the lakes.

#### ALUMNI:

'67.—Rev. A. H. Heath, of New Bedford, Mass., made an eloquent speech at the Commencement dinner. He was elected a member of the board of overseers.

'67.—H. F. Wood attended Commencement exercises.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge, who has been in the Patent Office for three years, is going to open an office in Washington with his brother.

'72.—C. E. Bickford has contributed a chapter for the book soon to be published, called "Heaven." He attended the Commencement exercises.

'73.—C. B. Reade, private secretary for Senator Frye, was recently mar-

ried to Miss Estella Hall of Lewiston.

'75.—F. L. Evans is city solicitor for Salem, Mass.

'76.—F. E. Emrich was called east by the death of his wife, at the home of her father in Wilton. The funeral was held at Mechanic Falls. There was a fine display of flowers, and a large attendance of friends whose sympathy Mr. Emrich has in the time of his great affliction.

'76.—Wendell H. Adams is practicing Homœopathy at Mechanic Falls.

'76.—Horatio Woodbury is practicing medicine at South Paris, Me.

'76.—Dennis J. Callahan made a speech at Commencement dinner.

'76.—Morey was in town through Commencement.

'77.—H. W. Oakes was chosen to the board of overseers.

'78.—Rev. F. D. George and wife have been appointed by the Free Baptist Foreign Mission Board as missionaries to India, and will sail for their field of labor the coming fall. Mr. George graduated in 1878, and from the Theological Department in 1881. He has had experience in two pastorates—Laconia, N. H., and Georgiaville, R. I., where he now is—which will be of special service to him in entering upon his work abroad. Mr. George was in Lewiston during Commencement and spoke at the Main Street Church.

'80.—F. L. Hayes, General Secretary of the Lewiston Y. M. C. A., attended the convention of General Secretaries at Montreal. Mr. Hayes was married June 26th, to Miss Cora Walker, of Washington, D. C., at the Ryland M. E. Church, Washington.

'81.—W. B. Perkins, A.B., of New York, was in the city during Commencement.

'81.—R. E. Gilkey, of Saco, was in attendance upon Commencement exercises.

'81.—The degree of A.M. was conferred upon O. H. Drake, J. E. Holton, J. H. Parsons, H. B. Nevens, B. S. Rideout, J. F. Shattuck, C. A. Strout, and Reuel Robinson.

'81.—J. F. Shattuck is teaching with good success in Vermont.

'81.—Frank Wilbur is captain of the Lewiston Base-Ball Team.

'81.—W. P. Foster, Principal of the Ellsworth High School, has been appointed a member of the examining committee of the Maine State College.

'81.—J. H. Parsons, Principal of the Maine Central Institute, has accepted the position as pitcher on the Lewistons.

'81.—O. H. Drake and H. E. Foss were in town during Commencement.

'82.—John C. Perkins, A.B., sub-master of the Roxbury (Mass.) High School, attended Commencement exercises.

'82.—At a recent meeting, the law students of Androscoggin County formed an association known as the Androscoggin Law Students' Association. S. A. Lowell, '82, was chosen President; E. A. Tinkham, '83, Vice-President; J. F. Merrill, '82, Secretary; K. N. Spaulding, '85, Treasurer.

'82.—G. P. Emmons is attending the summer course of lectures at Portland Medical School.

'82.—S. A. Lowell was married June 4th, at Minot, to Miss Ella Purington.

'83.—O. L. Bartlett has been appointed principal of the high school at Alfred, Me.

'83.—W. F. Cowell is first assistant cashier of the Clyde City Bank, Clyde City, Kan. He reports himself as much pleased with the country.

'83.—J. L. Reade has received an appointment as clerk in the Lewiston Post-Office.

CLASS OF '84:

W. H. Davis: Intended profession, medicine; religious belief, Methodist; politics, republican; height, 6 feet; weight, 155; size of hat 7 1-4.

W. D. Wilson: Intended profession, teaching; religious belief, Christian; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 175; size of hat, 7 3-8.

E. H. Emery: Intended profession, law; religious belief, Unitarian; politics, republican; height, 6 feet; weight, 150; size of hat, 7.

J. W. Chadwick: Intended profession, medicine; religious belief, Free-Will Baptist; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 9 1-2 inches; weight, 175; size of hat, 7 1-8.

D. L. Whitmarsh: Intended profession, medicine; religious belief, Agnostic; politics, republican; height, 6 feet 1 inch; weight, 150; size of hat, 7 1-4.

E. M. Holden: Intended profession, medicine; religious belief, Free-Will Baptist; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 5 inches; weight, 130; size of hat, 7 1-4.

Aaron Beede: Intended profession, law; religious belief, Free Thinker; politics—he goes with the party that

has right on its side; height, 6 feet 2 1-2 inches; weight, 175; size of hat, 7 1-4.

Sumner Hackett: Intended profession, theology; religious belief, Unitarian; politics, democrat, but solid for Blaine; height, 5 feet 9 3-4 inches; weight, 140; size of hat, 7 1-8.

Harrison Whitney: Intended profession, undecided; religious belief, no preference; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 160; size of hat of 7 1-4.

R. E. Donnell: Intended profession, undecided; religious belief, Free-Will Baptist; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches; weight, 145; size of hat, 7.

C. S. Flanders will teach for a time. Intended profession, journalism; religious belief, Free-Will Baptist; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 165; size of hat, 7 1-8.

F. S. Sampson: Profession undecided; religious belief, no preference; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 150; size of hat, 7 1-4.

E. R. Chadwick: Profession undecided; religious belief, Free-Will Baptist; politics, republican; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 135; size of hat, 7 1-8.

Mr. Chadwick delivered the address before the Alumni Association of the Maine Central Institute, at their meeting in Pittsfield, recently.

G. C. Evans, formerly of Bates, '84, intends to enter Boston Law School next fall.

C. S. Flanders has been chosen teacher of Mathematics, Civil Engineering, and Natural Sciences, at the

Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass.

W. D. Wilson has been chosen teacher of Mathematics in the State Normal School, Tuskegee, Ala.

Aaron Beede, Jr., has entered the law office of Bolster & Watson, in this city.

#### CLASS OF '85:

F. A. Morey will work at his trade at his home, Keeseville, N. Y., but intends to take in Montreal on his way back. Mr. M. got the silver cup which J. L. Reade offered to the winner of the two-mile run, Field Day.

C. A. Washburn will spend most of his vacation in Greene, but intends to take a trip through Aroostook some time during the summer.

W. V. Whitmore will help cultivate the paternal acres in Bowdoinham.

B. G. W. Cushman intends to explore the beauties of the Maine woods.

D. C. Washburn will spend a large part of his vacation in Lewiston.

J. M. Nichols will rusticate in Greene.

C. T. Walter is college reporter for the *Boston Advertiser*.

A. F. Gilbert is clerk at Hotel Bartlett, York Beach, this summer.

M. P. Tobey is head waiter at the Marshall House, York Beach.

C. A. Scott is second head waiter at the same house.

G. A. Goodwin is head waiter at the Pemigewasset House, Plymouth, N. H.

G. A. Downey is head waiter at Poland Spring.

C. W. Harlow is head waiter at the Lake Auburn Mineral Spring House.

F. S. Forbes will spend part of his vacation fishing at Moosehead Lake.

E. B. Stiles will spend his vacation at his house in Lowell, Mass.

F. E. Parlin closed a very successful year's school at the Greeley Institute, May 9th, and has been engaged another year at an advanced salary.

C. E. B. Libby made a live speech at a meeting of the Greeley Institute Alumni, at Cumberland.

CLASS OF '86 :

I. H. Storer is head waiter at one of the large hotels at Nantucket.

H. M. Cheney has been making quite an extended tour through the northern part of New Hampshire.

A. E. Verrill is waiter at the Marshall House, York Beach.

W. A. Morton still retains his position as hotel clerk at Saratoga, N. Y.

A. E. Blanchard will canvass for "Blaine and Logan" this summer.

J. W. Flanders instructed the graduating class of the Maine Central Institute in elocution. Mr. F. will spend his vacation as waiter at Nantasket.

CLASS OF '87 :

P. R. Howe, H. E. Cushman, and A. L. Woodman are at the Glen this summer.

E. B. Whitecomb is engaged for the summer with the Farmington Brass Band.

U. G. Wheeler and A. F. French are waiters at the Glen.

Ira Jenkins and Roscoe Nelson are working at the Marshall House, York, Me.

THEOLOGICAL :

'72.—C. W. Griffin, of Alexandria, N. H., has been chosen pastor of the F. B. Church, at Block Island, R. I.

'78.—C. S. Frost was in town recently looking after the interest of the F. B. Church, at Pawtucket, R. I.

'83.—B. Minard, in a letter to the *Star*, shows that there is a pressing need of men to supply pastorless churches in the West. Mr. M. recently baptized six, and received them into the Laona (Ill.) church. There has not been any additions to this church before this time for eleven years.

'84.—W. W. Hayden has been called to the F. B. Church, Whitefield, N. H. Mr. Hayden was married June 17th, to Miss Cora Lambert of South Dover, Me.

'84.—F. E. Freese goes to the North Anson church this summer.

'85.—W. H. Getchell has been engaged for another year at Sabatis.

'85.—A. E. Cox goes to Brownfield for the summer.

'85.—O. H. Tracy will supply during the summer at Lisbon Falls.

'86.—Blanchard received the prize for champion debate.

'86.—A. W. Anthony will spend his vacation in Rhode Island.

'86.—Franklin Blake will preach at South Lewiston during vacation.

'86.—S. A. Blaisdell will spend the vacation at his home in Franklin, Me.

'86.—A. D. Dodge will be at home during the summer, in Clinton, Me.

### EXCHANGES.

The *Amherst Student* claims that every essential feature of the new plan of government at Williams is like the Amherst system.

The *Yale Quip* very quietly bowed itself into our presence last month. We cannot compare it with the *Lam-poon*, for Harvard's humorous paper does not exchange with us.

The *University Press* promises great changes for the coming year. The *Press* is a well-edited weekly, from the Wisconsin University, and if it adopts the size and quality of paper of the *Harvard Advocate*, it is to be congratulated on the change.

The *Vanderbilt Observer* takes the statement that "at Wesleyan the Faculty give fortnightly receptions" as a text, and from it draws some good conclusions. We agree with the *Observer*. More direct social contact of students and Faculty would be of great good to the students. It would also, we think, be of no slight benefit to the Faculty. A sympathy of feeling would result, which would make the work of the professor more pleasant and fruitful.

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### COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

#### TIMELY ADVICE.

A few weeks ago, President Eliot considered it advisable to tell the boys of the Boston Latin School not to make it a point to go to Harvard to become members of the base-ball club. He wished them to know that that was

not the principal thing in the college course. Why should such advice be deemed necessary?—*College Monthly*.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The matter of ranking is at present undergoing a complete revolution in many American colleges. The subject is a perplexing one at best, but none the less should the surest method of ensuring justice to the student be earnestly sought. In a number of colleges, examinations are made optional with all who attain a certain grade during the term, the per cent. varying from 75 to 90. Clearly, much can be said in favor of a system that puts a premium upon steady, thorough work from day to day. The knowledge gained in this way alone will stay.—*Colby Echo*.

#### WHAT IS A GRADUATE?

A quarter of a century ago the term college graduate had a far different significance than it bears to-day. It meant then four years of earnest and persistent labor in passing a course, which comprised to a greater or less extent ancient or modern languages, the sciences, and mathematics. While it is true, that every branch of study has made an astonishing development within the last twenty-five years, and that the curriculum of many of our colleges has materially advanced, yet the degree of Bachelor of Arts has a far less important meaning than it has had in the past. The term "college graduate" is exceedingly ambiguous; it may be one who has completed the extended course in Harvard or Yale, or one who has received his diploma at a Western university, with a course of

study far below that of our eastern high schools. Graduates from business colleges are flooding our country, styling themselves "college graduates," and by their braggadocio placing themselves on a par with "first-class" men of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale. The remedy for this is easily found; let the degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred upon none except those who have taken a four years' literary course, and let these alone be called "college graduates." The term "college graduate" will then have some meaning.—*Hamilton Lit. Monthly.*

## AMONG THE POETS.

### SUMMER MEMORIES.

AUGUST.

Scents of flowers that lie in the dark recesses,  
Hid from burning sun and the silver crescent;  
Fragrant ferns as light as a lady's tresses,  
Dew iridescent,—

Golden lustre, wonderful in the morning,  
Crowning fields of wheat, and of barley golden;  
Flowing rivers, bright as a bride's adorning,  
By love enfolden,—

Forests stirring tremulously their arches,  
As to music, whereto we cannot hearken;  
Lakes of sunshine that, in the woodland  
marches,  
Brighten and darken,—

All appear with fervor and joy to greet me,  
Filling heart and soul with a subtle passion,  
When with radiant face thou dost come to  
meet me,  
In tender fashion.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

### A STUDENT'S ROOM.

Adorned with bits of bric-a-brac,  
Some sketches made in white and black,  
A parasol, hung high to date

The inmate's meeting with his fate.  
Palm leaves of wondrous size and guise  
On which red stocks take exercise,  
All sorts of knick-knacks, large and small,  
That hang in clusters from the wall.  
Here a remembrance of some call  
And there the favors of a ball,—  
Mere trifles to avert the gloom  
And dullness of a study-room,—  
Fois, boxing-gloves, and sundry canes,  
Made up in diverse combinations,  
Exist in peaceable relations,  
While all prepared for tired brains  
A set of pipes, hung in a row,  
With genial welcome overflow.  
Pictures of maidens debonaire  
From tintypes laugh with don't-care air,  
While over all, one passing fair,  
With smiling eyes and rippling hair,  
Drives every stranger to despair.

—*Argo.*

### WAITING.

She waits beside the grassy bank  
Where lofty pine trees, rank on rank,  
Extend above her, over head  
A welcome shade. All glare is fled  
From this cool spot. Above, around,  
No rasping noise, no troublous sound,  
But all is still. She waits alone  
Until is heard, a distant tone  
And soon he comes. He seeks her side  
And out upon the stream they ride.  
It is the proper thing to do  
For she, you know, 's his birch canoe.  
—*Yale Record.*

## COLLEGE WORLD.

### COLUMBIA :

A school of literary economy, designed to qualify aspirants for the posts of professional librarians, has been added to the curriculum.

### HARVARD :

Harvard holds the college and national championships in lawn-tennis.

One hundred and forty-eight electives are given during the course.

There are thirty-two professors and a total of fifty-five instructors at Harvard.

#### DARTMOUTH :

Dartmouth is to have a new fire-proof library and a marble chapel.

#### AMHERST :

The Faculty have passed the following resolutions :

Hereafter no student shall enter any athletic games, base-ball or football, without the permission of the department of physical education and hygiene.

After the close of the present season, no match games of base-ball shall be played in town, except on Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, or on holidays.

A half dozen students are contemplating a summer trip with Prof. J. M. Tyler, up the coast of Maine.—*Student*.

#### YALE :

During the summer vacation, a number of students will take a trip through France on foot.

The Yale alumni of New York are ready to increase the endowment of the Chair of English Literature, by \$50,000, provided Mr. C. E. Stedman can be induced to accept that position.

A druggist, dependent largely for his support on the patronage of Yale students, advertises as follows : "Arnica, sticking plaster, splints, bandages, and other base-ball goods.—*Ex*."

#### WILLIAMS :

Of the one hundred oldest living alumni, fifty-seven are clergymen.—*Athenæum*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS :

Johns Hopkins has a system of post-

ing on bulletin-boards the best clippings from the latest papers.

The total yearly receipts in the 365 American colleges are \$4,788,356. Less than half of this is from tuition. The average tuition per student is \$66 ; the average salary to each professor is \$1,530.—*Ex*.

Rutgers College is to have an experienced athlete, to have charge of all students exercising in the gymnasium, or when practicing for special contests.

Eighteen of the professors of the University of Edinburgh receive salaries of over ten thousand dollars per annum.

The average expense of the college course for the graduating class at Brown, is \$1,769.70.

### LITERARY NOTES.

*Literary Life* is a journal devoted to literary men and women, and their works. It is full of good things. The notes are a source of pleasure to those who wish to know about the life and present work of authors. Cleveland, Ohio.

The *School Supplement*, Eaton Gibson & Co., publishers, Toronto, Canada, is a new publication of considerable merit. Teachers should examine it.

The new cover of the *Manhattan* was first used on the June number. This magazine sustains its reputation as a worthy companion of that company of eclectic reviews, of which America is justly proud. In the July number "Trojan" is continued with increased interest. "Fair Verona" and "Riverside Park" are beautifully illustrated articles. Each department is full.

*The Bates Student.*

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

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
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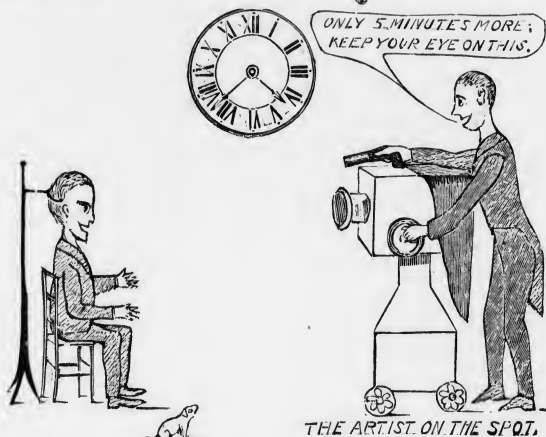
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**VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.**

# Maine Central Railroad

Mt. Desert Branch Ready for Business.

ON AND AFTER

**MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1884.**

**Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:**

- 7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 9.45 A.M., for Farmington, Winthrop, and Maranacook.
- 11.50 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.32 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.
- 4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.
- 11.05 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

**Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:**

- 6.35 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.45 A.M., (Mixed,) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 2.20 P.M.
- 11.00 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 1.00 P.M. for Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Bangor, Ellsworth, and Bar Harbor.
- 2.30 P.M., for Farmington.
- 5.40 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, Waterville, and Bangor.
- 11.30 P.M., (every night,) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday nights only. Runs to Bar Harbor, but not to other points beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.30 A.M.

**Passenger Trains leave Auburn:**

- 7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 9.32 A.M. for Farmington, Winthrop, and Maranacook.
- 11.54 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.18 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
- 4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 10.45 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

**PAYSON TUCKER,**  
Gen'l Manager.  
F. E. Boothby,  
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

PORTLAND, June 18, 1884.

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THE

# BATES STUDENT

Vol. XII.



No. 7.

*οὐ δοξεῖν ἀλλ' εἶναι.*

➤⌘ SEPTEMBER, 1884.⌘➤

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

➤\* LEWISTON, MAINE.\*➤

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C. A. WASHBURN,	C. A. SCOTT,
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### BUSINESS MANAGERS:

W. B. SMALL,	F. A. MOREY.
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### EDITORIAL.

AGAIN does it become our duty to enter the sanctum, wipe away the dust collected upon the time-stained desk, sweep the cobwebs from the walls, refill the old inkstand, and once more grasp the editorial pen. While thus engaged we are reminded of the changes produced in our ranks since we last occupied this position. We miss familiar faces. The class of '84, leaving behind records of many manly actions worthy of imitation, has stepped out from the college world into the broad arena of active life. Its place has been filled by those who are now, undoubtedly, expected to assume the dignity and sedateness of the representative Senior. The Sophomore of last term is hardly recognizable in the garb of the dutiful, yet important Junior; and the quiet, harmless Freshman has been suddenly transformed into the wily and terror-bearing Sophomore. But this is not all. A new cry resounds over the campus. The class of '88 has entered and demands recognition. As individuals and as a class the *STUDENT* bids you a cordial welcome. It would also remind you that these successive changes are awaiting you, that the affairs now controlled

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by upper-classmen will soon pass into your hands, and that your ability to take charge of and successfully manage these will depend much upon faithfulness in your work during the first year of the college course.

The card catalogue of our library, prepared by Mr. F. B. Stanford, shows much careful work. More than this. It shows that Mr. Stanford has a familiarity with books which is quite surprising. The catalogue is arranged alphabetically by authors and subjects. Under the arrangement by subjects the references on the cards are not confined to books, but extend to chapters of books relating to each particular subject. Much that is valuable in records and reports, essays on particular subjects from books which, as a whole, belong in different departments, material which would not be available without such an aid, is thus brought to the student for his use.

A common delusion among many people is that a college graduate is, or ought to be, a very paragon of learning. Even among students there seems to be a misapprehension of the ends and aims of a college course. Students are too likely to inquire of themselves whether this or that study can be put to any practical use and to regard themselves engaged merely in storing up knowledge for future use. This is a wrong notion of a college course, as every student ought to know. But little knowledge can be acquired in a college course compared with the fields of knowledge that college studies open up. The primary object of a

college course, and it ought to be better understood, is the disciplining of the mind. By disciplining the mind is meant the training that the mind undergoes, by persistent and continued application, whereby it may accomplish the best and the greatest amount of work in a given time.

A college course is not inaptly compared to a man's apprenticeship at a trade. The apprentice will, during his term of apprenticeship, receive a small sum in wages. But what he regards as far more valuable is the skill he has acquired by means of which he will work at greater advantage in future.

So with the student. The knowledge that he acquires during his course is something; but what is infinitely better is the skill he has acquired, the greater facility with which he can work.

With this view of a college course a man can consistently neglect no study, however irksome it may be to him. If the work is a task, all the more credit one deserves in its mastery and the more beneficial the mental drill, since a greater effort will be required to concentrate the mind upon it.

The thing above all things to be acquired in college is the power of mind over itself, the ability of concentration of mind. Upon this, not upon the small stock of learning one acquires, depends largely one's success in life. For success depends upon hard work, and if one learns to work hard in college he has laid a good foundation. We are led to speak of this because we know from experience that the subject demands attention.

There is among us too little persistent application and too much idling

or dreaming over books. Let every man have his study hours and during those hours let him strive to put his whole mind into his work. If such a state of affairs could be brought about, a different atmosphere would pervade our college halls, and better equipped men for the battle of life would go from them.

---

The term has opened well for the Y. M. C. A. The indications are favorable for a good year's work and earnest effort will not fail of its reward. The aims of the association are to help and strengthen those who are already Christians, give them opportunities for Christian effort, and also to lead those who are not professors to the Master. The association has been very successful during the past year in the first aim; neither has it wholly failed in the second. Three have been converted during the past year and are now active workers. We hope that all Christian students will count it a duty and a privilege to identify themselves with the work, and that all others may find the association room a pleasant place in which to spend a half hour in social worship on Wednesday evenings. The subject there treated is worthy the candid attention of every thinking young man.

---

Considerable dissatisfaction existed among the students last term because the Faculty refused to give a day each for Field Day and for Ivy Day. We acknowledge that we sympathized with the feeling then, but time and thought have modified our views. These days should be observed and time should be

given for them, provided that such preparation is made as to render it certain that they will benefit the college. We must not expect to interest the Faculty in athletics when we manifest so little interest ourselves. With one or two exceptions no practicing of any kind was begun till a very few days before Field Day, when the hammer and shot were brought forth to adorn the area before Parker Hall, being used very little for anything else.

If Field Day should be kept in view throughout the year and exercise systematized, several good results would follow. Exercise with a purpose behind it would be less irksome and, therefore, more beneficial. Records that would compare well with other colleges could be made. Interest on the part of the students would awaken a like interest in the Faculty, so that they would not only give the day for our exercises, but also their presence. Let us make the trial.

---

A gentleman who has devoted much time to study and research in the large libraries of our country, and who has had most abundant opportunity for knowing what is in our library, said that our students were to be congratulated on having access to so carefully selected a collection of books. There is not after all so much difference in having access to a well selected library of 10,000 volumes, and a library of 100,000 volumes. The 100,000 volumes cannot be handled by college students; with the 10,000, if well selected, only an occasional disappointment will be felt. We are not to be

understood as asking for small libraries in distinction from large ones, but as presenting the just claims of a small library. No one can justly claim that our library is too small until he has exhausted the standard books of some department. When he has done this he will, to say the least, be well read in that department.

---

Those who were fortunate enough to hear the Hon. John B. Finch, of Nebraska, in his lecture upon the Constitutional Amendment, were favored with an oratorical, a logical, and at the same time a pleasing discourse. Mr. Finch presented his views in a masterly and convincing manner. In the course of his oration he chanced to speak of the political know-nothing. Of course he bitterly denounced him.

There seems to be a tinge of know-nothingism in our ranks. It is very slight, we admit, but it should be removed. The people of this country govern themselves; each one is king for himself. But each one is a debtor to society which raises him above the condition of the brute, and to the country that protects him. Everyone, then, should have some opinion to express upon the great topics of the day, should have some purpose in view when he deposits his ballot in the ballot-box. Certainly there should be found no college student undecided, wavering from one party to the other, and finally sinking into a state of settled uncertainty and making up his mind to be nothing henceforth.

Now while the STUDENT does not pretend nor purpose to be a political

journal, yet it does maintain that everyone should have some political preference, and should have good and valid reasons for that preference. We do not believe, however, that the opposing candidate should have *too* great an influence in deciding this. The past records and the platforms of the two parties should be carefully studied. If the issue is free trade vs. protection, then let us candidly weigh the merits of the question and cast our ballot according to our decision. If the issue is something else, the same rule is applicable. Whatever it is let us have some voice in deciding it.

---

Some member of one of the literary societies—through ignorance, we hope—informed the Freshmen a year ago, that the other society was in debt, and to join it was to help pay an old debt. We wish to state that the two societies are, and have been, in a good condition for years; that both own their furniture and good libraries; that both have now, and have had ever since we have been in college, money in the treasuries; that both are good societies, and cannot fail to benefit all who avail themselves of their privileges. We earnestly recommend these societies to the attention of the Freshmen and hope that all will join one or the other.

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Amid all the excitement incident to a hotly-contested presidential campaign, it is hardly surprising that there is not quite so much interest shown in society matters this fall as usual. Some work is being done,

however. Now, we do not wish to preach to the Freshman class, or give them advice simply because we are Seniors, but we do wish to impress upon every member of '88 the importance of their becoming connected with one of our literary societies. If there is anything we regret in looking back upon the first years of our course, it is the fact that we did not take more active interest in society work. Great good comes from faithful society work. Both societies stand with open doors ready to receive you, and either would do all in their power to make your presence welcome. Join one of them.

Judge West, of Ohio, the eloquent blind orator, in his speech before the students Sept. 6th, said: "We sometimes grow impatient and desire to reach the summit of the mountain at a single stride. 'Learn to labor and to wait' is an excellent motto, and if followed success will surely come. I can speak from experience. I started low down, and what I have accomplished has been by hard labor. Personal labor at the outset of my educational career, secured to me the means for acquiring an education. You say here you have cheap facilities. I kept a diary for eighteen months one time. I would not advise you to follow my example. I found my expenses to average sixty-two and one-half cents per week. Are you any cheaper at Bates College?" We have the Judge's speech in full, and regret that we have not the space for it *verbatim*. Anyone may see it at the sanctum, however.

## LITERARY.

### LOVE ME? LOVE ME NOT?

C. W. M., '77.

Maiden with the winsome face,  
Moving slowly, but with grace  
Through the daisies and the grass,  
Plucking handfuls as you pass,

Tell me why across thy face  
Flit the shadows, out of place;  
Why those eyes are downward cast,  
Hardly heeding what is passed.

"Love me? love me not?" she said,  
Scarcely lifting up her head;  
And the petals of the flower  
Fall about her in a shower.

"Does he love me, daisy? tell!  
For I love him, oh, so well.  
Will he love me, daisy? say!  
I would wait, ah, many a day!"

Slowly drop the petals down,  
Falling, fluttering, one by one.  
Can the daisy tell? ah me! 'tis dumb,  
But thou shalt know in the years to come.

—The Household.

### IVY ORATION,

June 11, 1884.

#### COLLEGE FRIENDSHIPS.

By F. A. M., '85.

There is implanted in every human being a desire for companionship. We find this exemplified in men of all rank, in prince and peasant alike. There may be and are vast differences in the intensity of this desire. Still it is by gratifying and propagating this desire that man becomes a social, friendly being, and it is by unnaturally restricting it that one becomes a misanthrope, a social outcast, a hermit. Thrown together in social relations, men necessarily form stronger ties than those of acquaintanceship—the sacred ties of

friendship. Friendship is to life what the sun is to earth. Remove the sun, darkness, cold, and death are the inevitable results. Banish friendship, happiness and contentment flee, and cold doubt withers the very being. In the consideration of this theme the discussion will be limited to true friendship. Why is it that we cherish friendship towards some and indifference towards others? It is because we find in the one congenial and admirable qualities, in the others these qualities are lacking. Friendships formed from sordid and mercenary designs are never lasting. It is easy to see, then, why the friendships of youth are most permanent, for youth does not know deceit. All have the germ of a nobler nature within them. Shall this germ lie dormant? Or shall it, under the benign rays of culture and purity, burst from its prison fastenings, expand our whole beings, and make men of us! That question each must answer for himself. College students, by their studies, are, unconsciously though it may be, developing their higher natures. Day by day the mysteries of thought turn on their golden hinges, and disclose the priceless treasure within. Day by day nature unfolds her beauties and clothes her objects with increasing splendor, while the starry universe, with its myriads of revolving planets, affords an exhaustless theme for meditation. As the sun and the rain change the imperfect into the perfect fruit, so culture and right motives change the nominal into the true man. College students are thrown together in the pursuit of knowledge. Their thoughts,

aspirations, and longings are similar. It must, then, follow that friendships formed between those who seek for truth, ought to be among the strongest. They are, oftentimes. Why are they not always? There is a strong sympathetic bond uniting students, not only those of the same, but of all colleges. Wherever you meet them, of whatever age they may be, they bethought in the warm clasp of the hand the sympathy they feel in you and your work. Why, I repeat, is this not always so? Why, instead of friendship, are indifference and hatred cherished? Why are classes opposed to each other and themselves divided into hostile factions? Class distinction is proper, but that does not create class enmity. Many trivial things occur to kindle this enmity, which by prudence and forethought might be avoided. Many pranks and tricks conceived in pure fun are played by one class upon another, and as is usually the case the butt of the practical joke does not appreciate it and maliciously strives for revenge. Successive retaliations follow, and in an incredible short time an insurmountable barrier is raised between the classes. Often a hastily spoken word has been the cause of much trouble. An unkind or ungenerous act of one class toward another has been the primary cause of a lasting feud. How easy to make enemies! How hard to make friends! It is sad indeed to see this hostility existing between classes; but it is by far more sad for students to be divided among themselves, to dread meeting their own classmates, and anxiously awaiting the

time when they can forever be rid of their society. Sometimes classes become separated as if by instinct—birds of a feather flocking together; but by far the more common cause of separation arises from the fact that two ambitious, laurel-seeking young men come in contact like two railway trains, and as is invariably the case, a wreck follows. Each of these men seeks to oppose and counteract the proceedings of the other, that he may excel. Each has his adherents and staunch supporters, and so the class becomes hopelessly divided. I do not wish to discourage true ambition in a student. It is laudable indeed for one to strive to develop his latent powers in the right direction; to strive for the greatest amount of knowledge for the sake of knowledge; to contend in friendly rivalry for a prize or honor. But when ambition seeks to oppose and crush all that may come in its way, seeks to lead for the single purpose of becoming pre-eminently honored, when it purposely causes bitter jealousies and still more bitter hatred, then is ambition to be unsparingly condemned. Ambitious men have for their own personal aggrandizement made and destroyed empires, have climbed the steep pathway to the pinnacle of their fame, where every step was marked by the anguish and distress of their associates and dependents. The divisions of a class, then, should support their respective leaders as long as the motives that govern their conduct are praiseworthy; but when they ascertain that sordid ambition and private spleen are the causes of their leaders' conduct, then

they as constituents should immediately abandon them. The greatest detriments to college friendships are, then, first, the contention between different classes, and second, class factions.

Prudence, forethought, and an observance of the golden rule will tend to avert these evils and to render our *Alma Mater* sacred, from the friendships formed here.

Classmates, for nearly three years have we been together, and during that time we have not had one class discord. Our hearts were never more firmly united than they are to-day, and constant, enduring friendship is the joyful promise. To-day we plant an ivy. It is symbolical of our career here. For a time the leaves, nourished by the vine, will remain together; but soon the chill winds of autumn will scatter them far and wide. So we represent the leaves. We receive our mental nourishment from the college. In a comparatively short time the cold wind of separation will scatter us far from each other. Scattered, yes; but we will ever most sacredly cherish the memory of our college days and college friendships.

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The summary of students at Boston University for the last four years is as follows: 505, 555, 591, 670. The number of instructors is 100.

A gift of 100,000 marks has been declined by the University of Heidelberg, because a condition of its acceptance was the admission of women to the University.

## WOOD-LIFE.

By I. W. J., '87.

Whene'er I pace her sylvan dells  
 Kind Nature weaves her magic spells  
 Around me with such winsomeness  
 I answer, with a yielding yes,  
 Her gentle importunities  
 To share whatever joy there is  
 Within the waving forest side  
 Where timid thrushes build and bide.

The coolness and the cloistral calm  
 Enfold me like a dewy balm.  
 Betwixt green boughs that o'er me twine  
 The high sun pours its golden wine;  
 And at my feet in shadow-plays  
 Skip woodland fairies, woodland fays.

O, sweet wood-life! O, perfect rest!  
 The countless cares that so infest  
 Earth's city streets appear to be  
 But dreams in this reality  
 Of all that bards in ancient days  
 Fabled of Eden's walks and ways.



## THE RANKING SYSTEM.

THE ranking system is often denounced by students. Among the arguments brought against it are these. It is claimed that such a system appeals to and fosters a wrong motive for study, viz.: a longing for distinction. The system is also claimed to be a source of bad feeling between students and Faculty, inasmuch as injustice, or supposed injustice sometimes results from its use. These, I believe, are the chief arguments against the system.

The fact that a ranking system sometimes creates bad feeling between students and Faculty, by doing injustice or supposed injustice, is certainly an objection to it. For a prerequisite to good work in college is that the student shall have implicit confidence in the good intentions of his instructors, and in their ability to do simple justice.

This argument against the system is then of some weight.

Let us consider the first argument against the system, viz.: the motive for study to which such a system appeals. A desire for distinction is not the best motive for study. It is better than none. I believe that the best work is never done for a reward or with the thought of a reward in view. He who does the best work, works out of love for his work.

But to suppose that a student in the beginning of his course will find a sufficient incentive to study in his love of study is absurd. If he catches now and then a glimpse of the satisfaction and delight that await him who shall patiently toil on to a real love for study and investigation, his course will have been fairly profitable.

Purity of motive is not possible in the outset of an effort. It is something to be struggled for, and the stepping stones to it are the workings of baser motives.

What incentive stimulates the convert of Christ to the living of a religious life? A desire to be free from the snares of Satan and their attending evils and the hope of heaven. And is this all there is to religion? Is not this rather a rudimentary step in a religious life, and is it not, comparatively speaking, a base motive for living such a life? He who has been taught by disappointment and sorrow to love others and who has learned by the practice of good works to love to do good works, *he* has reached the summit of a Christian life. And would such heights be possible without

the intervening states that characterize every Christian life?

As well might a man hope to span the Atlantic with a bound as to hope for the symmetry of a Christian character without experiencing the slow processes of growth, a growth altering the purposes and motives as well as the outward life. So with the student. The noblest motive for study is not available. A baser motive is available. Are educationists not justified then in taking advantage of this longing, in the student, for distinction? For several reasons I believe that they are.

That period in one's life when a person passes from boyhood to manhood when, if ever, a character for virtue and rectitude is being formed, when the youth passes from parental care to self government, from guidance to freedom, is of all times the most perilous; and this period in the life of a student is comprised by and identified with his school days. The change is a radical one. The disposition of time is in the student's hands. He now finds liberty, that much prized blessing that he has longed for, but has never before enjoyed so fully. But liberty in the hands of the immature and inexperienced is a dangerous weapon and there is great danger that it will be abused. In youth the passions are strong. Rashness, recklessness, and want of purpose are characteristics of youth. Temptations surround the student, dissipation of every kind is within his reach, and ease and pleasure are more congenial to his tastes than hard work and seclusion. In the presence of all these hindrances

to diligence surely some strong incentive to study is necessary. What shall it be? That the student's sense of duty is not sufficiently strong I think all will admit. The principle of emulation from the characteristics of youth, is especially calculated to and does put enthusiasm into a student's work. I say from the characteristics of youth, because in youth the longing for distinction is at its height. This follows from the nature of things. Youth is ever looking into the future, indulging in day-dreams, forming plans, projects, and careers, the realization of which will never be. To look forward to distinction and success is as natural to a student as to breathe. It is a part of his being; it is entwined with every fiber of his heart. Thus it will be seen that, while the characteristics of the student render him extremely susceptible to dissipation and idleness, yet there is in his heart that which studiousness and sobriety may appeal to not in vain. From these considerations it seems to me that the ranking system, although deservedly criticised, should be retained in institutions of learning. It may be, and perhaps ought to be, modified, but the principle upon which it rests is permanent and will never cease to stimulate the student to greater effort.



A Michigan girl wrote to a locomotive manufactory, saying that if it didn't cost too much she would like to buy one of their new spark arrestors and see how it worked.—*Beacon*.

## SONNET.

By E. F. NASON.

If thou wert straying lone and sad, dear heart,  
 In paths remote and drear, unvisited by sun,  
 And I stood 'mid God's summer-lands with none

To share their beauty; eager would I start  
 Leaving behind the brightness, and depart  
 Into the shadow; swift my feet should run  
 To meet thee; nothing would I leave undone  
 Till I had lured thee by my skill and art  
 Back to the sunlight, unto bloom and flower,  
 Back to the cheer and joy of love and life;  
 And I should ever hold the self-same hour,  
 In which I won thee after loving strife,  
 Within Time's rosary of richest dower  
 A priceless gem with precious mem'ries rife.

—Star.

## THE FUTURE STATESMAN OF AMERICA.

By A. F. G., '85.

EVERY epoch in America's history has required of her statesmen specific duties. When England attempted to coerce the colonies and place upon them an unjust tax, the clarion voice of the statesman was heard throughout the land. Responsive to its magic power the stern face of the Puritan glowed with a martial fire. He smote the fetters that Old England had forged, and New England came forth radiant with the halo of liberty.

More recently, when upon the high seas our flag was insulted, our commerce despoiled, and our seamen impressed, the voice of the statesman was again heard. The soldier answered this call, and nobly did he uphold the honor of his country.

And still more recently, when at the vitals of our country there gnawed the insatiate demon of slavery, and the groans of three million captives filled

the land, it was in divine recognition of the sacred appeals of the statesman that the Goddess of Liberty flew to heaven with one hand uplifted in supplication for America, and the other in supplication for the fettered slave. For four long years heaven poured out upon America storms of fire and blood till the foul crime of slavery was burned and purged away. But America's guardian angel prevailed. A live coal from off the celestial altar was placed upon the lips of the statesman. At his bidding the sound of war was hushed, and peace came forth attended by new-born liberty.

Many years have passed since then. Perhaps the statesman will never again call upon the soldier. The sword has indeed been beaten into a ploughshare. Where contending armies once stood now shines the golden harvest. As the yellow corn springs from the rich soil, so from the wise councils and just laws of the statesman have come unity at home and peace abroad. These are the golden fruits of statesmanship.

But has America no more work for the statesman? Are we so near the millennium that our country is safe without his foresight? No! The future statesman must teach the people to obey those wise laws that have been given us by the statesman of the past. He must write upon the hearts of men what is now written upon the statute book. He must be a reformer. I repeat it: the statesman of the future must be a reformer. Notwithstanding the flattering prospect that presents itself on every hand we are in peril. There are certain evils now flourishing

in our midst which must be uprooted, or their fruits will be fatal to our national life. The issue of the late war placed the ballot in the hands of men almost as ignorant as the beasts of the field. These men must be educated. No republic is safe till all its citizens are educated. Close upon this danger crowds the socialism of communistic Europe. Communism is a sister to ignorance. She is a monster whom prison walls and the execution block can not daunt. Europe has been trying the efficacy of this remedy for the last fifty years, but in vain. The American statesman must be wise enough to do with the school-house what Europe has failed to do with the prison walls and the scaffold. He must banish the darkness of ignorance by disseminating the glorious light of education. Evil cannot bear the light. It may be powerful enough to challenge armies while in its own native realm of darkness, but when the statesman shall gird on the shining sabre of truth and shall sound the trumpet of reformation, then those evils which threaten our country's life will slink away from our sight. Polygamy, with its ghastly train, will fade away like the memory of a frightful dream. Political corruption will cease, because the politician will no longer be corrupt and dare look the people in the face.

But the axe must be laid at the root of the tree. The statesman must cease making laws and reform the people. Bad morals, not bad laws, are our peril; and yet to reconcile conflicting sectional interests, races, and religions by the general diffusion of knowledge

is neither a light task nor an ignoble one. It calls for the statesman's best efforts. It calls for a conception as lofty as that which animated the heroes of the Revolution and as unselfish as that which inspired the champions who fought so bravely for the freedom of the slave. He that writes just laws upon men's hearts is greater than he who writes them upon the statute book, even as Christ was greater than Moses.

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### ONLY A VIOLET.

C. W. M., '77.

In a little shaded nook,  
Where a rippling, gurgling brook  
Flowed with many a bend and crook,  
A modest floweret grew.  
The bright blue skies up overhead  
Reflected from the brooklet's bed;  
The floweret, hanging o'er its head,  
Grew of the same bright hue.

Its fragrant breath filled all the air,  
Making the summer days more fair;  
Its beauty was beyond compare—  
This modest flower of blue.  
Its hiding place was never known,  
It bloomed and faded all alone,  
And yet, the world had fairer grown  
Because the violet grew.

O heart, whose life seems lone and drear,  
Be patient and of better cheer,  
And you may learn a lesson here  
From this flower of heavenly hue.  
Thy life seems worthless and obscure,  
Yet thou, by living true, most sure  
Canst shed around a sweetness pure,  
E'en as the violet blue.

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Nineteen different states were represented at Prof. Moses T. Brown's summer school for teaching the Delsarte philosophy of expression, at College Hill, Mass.

PROSPECTS OF YOUNG MEN IN  
THE DIFFERENT LEARNED  
PROFESSIONS.

D. C. W., '85.

THE present is an age of popular education. Never before in the world's history has there been a generation that has seen so general a diffusion of culture and mental discipline—education, in its modern sense of book learning—among the masses. Over all the civilized world, schools in which the common branches are taught, are supported by the government; and in a large proportion of these countries elementary education is compulsory. No one can doubt that the influence of such a radical system would be widely felt and quickly manifested. Indeed, its results are plainly discernible at the present day. No one doubts that these results are of the highest importance, and that they will raise the scale of general intelligence above any level it has hitherto reached.

But it is rare to find an unmixed blessing; and in many of the prejudices and foibles of society, may be seen some of the evils that must attend any such radical movement. Many of these arise from an unreasoning and unreasonable clinging to old and useless customs, which, though well enough in the old state of things, are totally unsuited to the new.

Perhaps no one of these evils is more apparent at the present day than that of the unprecedented number of young men of every stamp, who, from every college and academy, are flocking into the different learned professions—professions for which they, as likely as

not, are wholly unfitted by nature and training.

A few hundred years ago, so small a proportion of the young men of any nation received a college education, or its equivalent, that it was natural and proper that those who were educated should choose to enter the so-called professions, which demanded a higher degree of education than the majority of young men received, and which, on account of the comparatively small number of aspirants, offered a favorable field for the acquisition of wealth or fame. But now things are different. Among all but the lowest classes, higher education is the rule, not the exception.

The hundreds of young men pouring out of colleges and institutes of learning on every graduation day, are filling to overflowing the ranks of the professions.

It is one of the characteristics of the professions, that they are not progressive. Of course the increase of population and intelligence has made room for labor of more brains and hands; but, in comparison with the spirit of the age, the three professions have accomplished little that can be called progress. The worlds of science, discovery, and invention have made bold leaps of late. The world itself has, as it were, grown larger, and made more room and opportunity for the rising generation of minds and hands. But, strange to say, this rising generation, reasoning with themselves—"Our fathers were educated and went into the professions; we are educated and so must enter the professions"—still

pour into the over-filled and crowded ranks of the professions, leaving vacant the more profitable fields that are waiting on every hand.

The professions are already so filled that, though there is, as always, "room at the top,"—at the bottom of the ladder, where all must enter and beyond which few ever climb far, there is such a struggling mass of aspirants and counter-aspirants, that the honest man of ordinary talents, can hardly get a foot-hold before he is pushed aside by some less scrupulous or more talented rival. There are a hundred per cent. too many doctors; there are thousands of lawyers that the world would be better off without; if we must not say that there are too many ministers, we will say that there are many who, were they to be tried by the test of the word they have promised to expound, the test of being "called of God," would be weighed in the balance and found sadly wanting.

What then, young man, though you have an education? What though you can read a little Latin, use a little poor French, or take a feeble flight in the mysteries of higher mathematics? Is there any necessity that you should waste your own time and strength, and that of your fellow-beings, by muddling the brains of bewildered jurymen with your fancied eloquence; or spouting mediocre English, and worse logic, from some village pulpit; or dosing unlucky victims with medicines of which you can barely puzzle out the names?

No! you have a nobler destiny. With all your wonderful acquisition of

languages and metaphysics, there has come—or ought to have come—a certain amount of "mental muscle;" and there are far more profitable fields for the exercise of that muscle than any the time-worn professions can offer.

Metaphysicians will tell you that the heating of an iron in a blacksmith's forge, is merely "an effect of mind over matter."

Don't stop to cipher out whether it is or not. If you have mind enough to heat a piece of iron, go heat it. You will find useful forms enough into which to hammer it after it is red-hot.

Don't think that because chance, or the inclination of parents, or your own ambition, has given you the advantage of a liberal education, you are thereby doomed to the time-worn ruts of "the professions." You were made for something; find out what it is, and then do it; and just so near as you come to doing it faithfully, so near will you come to the best worldly success that a man can gain—the consciousness of having done his duty.

### ♦ ♦ ♦ COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editors of the Student :*

MT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1884.

A short time ago your correspondent enjoyed the enviable distinction of being the most elevated man east of the Rocky Mountains. He stood on the top of the observatory, upon the summit of Mt. Washington, and was head and shoulders above his companions, consequently everybody and everything were below him.

A most glorious view is unfolded

before the observer from this highest eminence in New England. All the beauty that can be produced by a happy and diversified arrangement of mountain and valley, lake and river, is comprehended within the horizon line which forms the limit of vision from the summit. The tourist who visits Mt. Washington on a clear day, obtains a view well calculated to excite the liveliest feelings of admiration. On some accounts the morning is preferable for getting the finest view. When the air has been cleared by storm and wind, the sun, reflecting from the ocean, reveals it as a long band of silver just against the horizon, and so bright and shining is it, that one would hardly suspect its distance to be sixty-seven miles in a direct line. Portland is easily discernible with a glass, while ships are not infrequently distinguished on clear days.

One can look in no direction from the summit without seeing much to engage his interest and time. In fact so extensive is the territory to be seen—being not less than fifty thousand square miles—that one's conception of it is apt to be quantitative rather than qualitative; so true is this that a casual observer will overlook many a scene whose intrinsic beauty would challenge his admiration if viewed by itself, simply because its own effect is lost among others of equal or greater merit.

To the north-east we see the Rangeley lakes; Winnipiseogee, with its multitude of islands, is seen nearly due south, while smaller lakes and ponds innumerable dot the surrounding country.

The Glen House, where so many Bates boys spend the season, nestles down apparently at the foot of the mountain, but is eight miles away by the carriage road. In connection with this I may relate a little incident that happened this morning. About 1.30 A.M., the night watchman came to my room, and told me that there were three gentlemen in the office who had walked up from the Glen, and would like to see me before returning. I surmised who they were and went down, meeting McWilliams, Bates, '87, Mr. Adams of Colby, and C. H. Stanley. They had made the ascent by the carriage road, leaving the Glen about 10 P.M., and arriving here at 1 A.M. After a short chat, they went to their rooms and I saw them no more, for they left about five o'clock.

The signal service station, established here some years since, is worthy of a visit, to inspect its workings. Here, two or three men stay all winter, making prescribed observations, and submitting their reports to headquarters. Observations as to temperature, velocity of the wind, height of barometer, amount of precipitation, humidity, etc., are made daily, at fixed times, and accurate records are kept. During the winter they make regular trips to the base of the mountain, for their mail, going, of course, on foot, as there is no other mode of travel. They also have telephonic and telegraphic communication with the base. The signal men agree that it is a fine place to save money. W. Scott Jewell, one of the victims of the late Arctic expedition, was stationed here for a while.

I remember to have read quite a number of stories about coasting in Maine, but there is no doubt that New Hampshire can produce the finest coast in the country. Those of your readers who have been here are familiar with the construction of the railroad track, which in addition to the two friction rails of an ordinary railway, also has a rail in the centre, with cogs at regular distances, by means of which very sharp inclines are surmounted. On this centre rail is placed a board with handles on the sides, which serve to keep the board on the track, and also act as brakes if necessary, and sometimes it is necessary. The length of the railway is about three miles and one quarter; the grade varies from 1980 feet in a mile to nearly level in one or two places. This whole distance has been traversed very close to three minutes, so you can get some idea of the tremendous rate of speed acquired; indeed when the trip is made without a stop the board is hot from the friction. I went down the other day, but did not go very fast, taking about seven minutes, including one stop. One can't help thinking of what *might* happen when flying down over "Jacob's ladder," about thirty feet high, at the rate of a mile a minute. It may be a matter of taste, but I would just as soon be going at the rate of a mile a minute, as at half that rate if I was going to fall off. There have been two men killed while sliding, and quite a number of lesser casualties, but there are always plenty who would like to try it, but sliding is pretty strictly prohib-

ited, except by those employed on the road.

This month will probably bring us more pretty frigid weather; last night was so cold that we could almost see the north pole. If we don't get frozen up you may hear from us again.

W. D. F., EX-'85.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., }  
Aug. 18, 1884.

DEAR STUDENT:

Assuming that any place which interests all who visit it may be of interest to those who cannot, I venture to send this communication.

With what mingled feelings of pity and awe we look upon neglected old age! How our sympathies are awakened for those who, having passed the years of active usefulness, are neglected by those whom they once tenderly cherished!

Something of the same feeling comes over us when we see a city, which has enjoyed great prosperity, been the mother of great men, and figured prominently in the history of its state and country, but which for some reason has been so long neglected as to show signs of decay. Such an one is the city whose feet the busy Merri-mac bathes just before it pours its waters into the great bosom of the ocean.

Newburyport is one of the most interesting of the many old cities, such as Marblehead and Salem, which lie along the coast of Massachusetts. Newburyport is situated on land sloping toward the right bank of the river. Its principal street extends from the

Parker River on the east to a point four or five miles west. Of course the houses are rather scattering at either end, but the road is dignified by the name High Street its whole length. Starting from the east, one rides over what is called "the clam shell road," made by putting on clam and oyster shells, which have become pulverized, till hardly any fragments can be seen, and packed down as hard and smooth as a floor. On either side of the road are orchards and cultivated fields; on the latter many vegetables are raised for the city market. Judging from the sense of smell, the fragrant onion forms no small part of the productions. Gradually the houses draw nearer together, and we pass on the left, a little green with a base-ball ground and duck pond. Seeing these two, we looked for a place for their complement, the small boy, and saw a little school-house peering from among the trees.

As we enter the city proper, the houses on the left are back some distance from the street, on a ridge which forms the height of the land. Both the architecture and general appearance about the houses impresses one with their age. It may be safe to say that most of them were built by sea captains in the days when the city had a large East India trade. It is hardly possible to find a modern house anywhere on the street. You are not impressed with them as individuals, but as a class, for they are very like each other. It may be well to notice one, which almost hidden by trees, is surmounted by a gilded eagle, and not

so much the house as the man who formerly owned and occupied it—Lord Timothy Dexter—a self-honored lord, who made a fortune by a series of successful bulls, and who spared no expense to attract attention. One or two illustrations will show what is meant by the last sentence. Some one, as a practical joke, advised him to send a cargo of warming-pans to the West Indies. So he immediately fitted a ship and started it off. It would have proved a losing venture, but for the ingenuity of the captain, who, not being able to dissuade Dexter from his wild scheme, had handles put on the coal pans, and sold them to the sugar planters for ladles, while the outsides, made of perforated tin, were sold for strainers.

On one occasion the fancy took him to know how it would seem to have his own funeral. So he made all the preparations, got into the coffin, and had a sermon preached. During the exercises, it occurred to him that his wife was not as grief-stricken as the occasion demanded, so he got out of the coffin, gave her a sound beating, and then got back, where he remained till the close of the sermon. As we return from this digression, the Old South Church, built in 1756, attracts our attention. In it is a whispering gallery 115 feet long, said to be one of the finest in the country, and under its altar the bones of Whitefield repose. A short distance from the church is a house that must fill one with interest when he learns that that noble spirit, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, once lived in it. A short distance from the city, and

reached by a lovely drive past many giant willows, is the residence of Ben : Perley Poore. On an island in the river is a cosy house, where Harriet Prescott Spofford lives. The bridge, which connects Newburyport with Amesbury, crosses the island, and is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, suspension bridges in the country.

Newburyport was settled in about 1635. The surrounding country was well fitted for agriculture, while a good harbor gave it commercial advantages. As early as 1680 it turned its attention to ship-building, and in the early part of the eighteenth century, there were as many as seventy ships on the stocks at one time, while at present the ship-yards remind one of old nests, from which the birds have flown, and are now only fit to be destroyed by the action of the elements. The city was prominent in the Revolution. The first tea was destroyed in her harbor, she fitted out the first privateer, and her sons composed the first volunteer company to join the Continental Army. The first female high school in the country was established here. Although her former glory has passed away, and signs of neglect can be discerned, she can point with pride to her past record and find consolation in that, though praises and attention are now transferred to other places. There are a few mills and other manufacturing interests here ; they are not carried on by natives, but by those who have gone in from other places. The only thing that has occurred to arouse it from its lethargy was the Greeley reception, August 14th. The

city was full of people, and a really fine display was made. One old gentlemen said : " We have been asleep for more than forty years and are just getting woke up." But it is doubtful if they ever fully awake, for habits have about the same power over places that they do over persons, and it is probable that in the future, as now, it will be interesting for its age and what it has been, rather than for what it ever will be.

E. B. S. '85.

### LOCALS.

We're up at the cottage, Jen, spending a week ;  
Aunt Hattie and Emma are here ;  
The breeze is as fresh on the lake as it was  
That day you were up here last year.  
We wear our old clothes in the same reckless  
way

All day long,—“ sans disgrace et sans fear ; ”  
I feel the old, lazy, luxurious ease,  
But, Jen,—Oh, I wish you were here !

The ripples still break on the sand by the beach,  
And the boat's keel still grates on the stones ;  
The hammocks still swing 'neath the trees in  
the grove,

And we still pelt each other with cones ;  
The golden-rod still grows as bright by the  
road,

The “ natives ” still prow! 'round as near.  
Our wet bathing-suits are still spread in the  
sun,

Oh Jen,—but I wish you were here !

The maple trees stand by the rail, as of old,  
And their branches bend low o'er the rocks ;  
The same mingled sunshine and shade from  
their leaves

Still flecks the veranda's broad walks ;  
We still eat our dinners from forks with two  
tines,

As we did that day up here last year  
When I helped you to gravy five times in one  
meal,—

Oh Jen,—well, I wish you were here !

—D. C. W., '85, in *Lewiston Journal*.

We are glad to welcome the excellent Freshman class.

Where are the tennis courts?

Our band continues to improve.

Nearly all the boys went home to vote.

Professor in Astronomy—"Mr. S., what is the use of twilight?" Mr. S.—"So the hens can go to roost!"

We have heard nothing about the Sophomore-Freshman class game of ball. There are no signs of enthusiasm on either side as yet.

Prof. in Chemistry—"Mr. S., what is soda water?" Mr. S. (who has been betting on the election, absently)—"Five cents a glass—six tickets for a quarter."

One giddy Senior, who went home to vote a week earlier than need be, on being asked what he had been doing, replied: "Trying to persuade her to vote 'yes!'"

"I am engaged in scholarly pursuits," reflected a student-pedagogue, as he chased a dodging urchin up and down the aisle of a district school-house, with a ruler.

Rev. Dr. Green, for many years a missionary at Constantinople, gave a very interesting lecture before the students of the college at chapel hall, Thursday afternoon, Sept. 4th.

The game laws were off the first of September, and a number of students were noticed to be absent from recitation that day. No great amount of game is reported as bagged, however.

The boys who marched in the grand Republican torch-light procession, Fri-

day evening, the 5th, all agree that they never tasted better lemonade than that which the Auburn people, along the line of march, furnished them.

Prof. in Astronomy—"Now Mr. W., are there any clocks made which keep mean time?" Mr. W.—"Yes, sir; the clock in the bell-room keeps the meanest time on record; never is right, except when it's stopped."

"I was only eavesdropping," as a Lewiston parent muttered, as he threw a bucket of water over the gable end of the house, upon the Bates College lad who was hanging on the gate buzzing the daughters of the family.

The college band and Blaine and Logan Club went to Bangor, Friday, Sept. 12th, to assist in the Republican demonstration there. The boys had the pleasure of listening to Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and Congressman Boutelle.

The officers of the Freshman class are as follows: President, C. W. Cutts; Vice President, R. A. Parker; Secretary, Miss R. A. Hilton; Treasurer, Miss D. F. Cobb; Poet, A. C. Townsend; Historian, S. H. Woodrow; Orator, C. D. Blaisdell.

Bates seems to have her share of candidates for public office this year. Hon. Moody Currier, LL.D., the Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, is a member of our Board of Fellows. Bates gave Mr. Currier the degree of LL.D.

"The way of transgressors is hard." The fellow who attempts to stay out a week or two after term begins in the fall, is sure to run upon some member

of the Faculty, whenever he enters a railroad train, or turns a sudden corner, and soon acquires the nervousness of an escaped convict, in constantly watching for the dreaded Prof.

On invitation of President Cheney, Judge West, of Ohio, the eloquent blind orator, who nominated Blaine at the Chicago convention, addressed the students of the college in a well-worded speech, Sept. 6th. After the speech, the Judge was introduced to the boys, and each had a chance to shake hands with the eloquent Ohio man.

The newly-elected officers of the Base-Ball Association are: President, C. T. Walter, '85; Vice President, A. E. Verrill, '86; Secretary, W. C. Buck, '87; Treasurer, H. E. Cushman, '87; Directors, A. B. Morrill, '85; E. A. Merrill, '86; A. S. Woodman, '87; C. W. Cutts, '88; Manager, J. H. Williamson, '86. The manager is already contemplating games for the last of this season.

The Sophomores have once more brought forth the surveying instruments and begun the circuit of the college grounds, just as if everybody didn't know the exact number of acres to a foot. But it is not the Sophomores alone who make the campus ring, for the ladies of the college have formed a Lawn Tennis Association, and the boys must look out for their laurels in the future.

The newly-elected officers of the Polymnian Society are: President, E. B. Stiles, '85; Vice President, J.

W. Flanders, '86; Secretary, J. R. Dunton, '87; Treasurer, I. Jenkins, '87; Librarian, A. H. Dunn, '86; Orator, E. B. Stiles, '85; Editors, J. M. Nichols, '85, E. A. Merrill, '86, U. G. Wheeler, '87; Executive Committee, G. A. Downey, '85, A. E. Blanchard, '86, A. F. French, '87; Committee on Music, E. B. Stiles, '85, E. D. Varney, '86; J. Bailey, '87.

The Eurosophian Society have chosen the following list of officers for the ensuing year: President, C. A. Washburn, '85; Vice President, G. E. Paine, '86; Secretary, C. S. Pendleton, '87; Treasurer, S. G. Bonney, '86; Executive Committee, A. B. Morrill, '85, J. H. Williamson, '86, A. S. Littlefield, '87; Editors D. C. Washburn, '85, G. E. Paine, '86, Miss Nannie B. Little, '87; Music Committee, M. P. Tobey, '85, J. H. Williamson, '86, F. W. Chase, '87; Librarian, J. W. Moulton, '87.

The students of the college have organized a large Blaine and Logan Club, with the following officers: President, H. M. Cheney, '86; Vice Presidents, W. V. Whitmore, '85, A. E. Blanchard, '86, J. Bailey, '87, R. A. Parker, '88; Secretary, E. D. Varney, '86; Treasurer, F. W. Sandford, '86; Captain, J. Bailey, '87; First Lieutenant, C. T. Walter, '85; Second Lieutenant, A. E. Verrill, '86; Executive Committee, F. S. Forbes, '85, J. H. Williamson, '86, J. Bailey, '87, C. W. Cutts, '88. The club procured seventy-five very neat uniforms,—consisting of white frocks with blue trimmings, white buskins, pretty caps

with blue plumes,—and appeared in the big demonstration of Sept. 5th. Both the band and company did finely, and won much praise.

Wood Hall, so long and familiarly known as "The Barn," is numbered among the things that were, but are no more. It has been sold and torn down, and is being removed and set up as a tenement house, on the corner of Brooks and Sabatis Streets. Its old yellow-brown walls no longer disfigure the campus; its bare halls and well-worn stairs—so familiar to many students who came to Bates from N. L. S.—no longer echo to the midnight yells and horn-toots of skylarking middlers; the faded motto of one of the extinct societies, that was merged in the "Union," no longer declares above the door of one of the old society rooms, "*Hoc est campus ingenii*," before which the staring Junior Prep. was wont to stand and wonder to what tribe of Indians the campus formerly belonged, usually concluding that it must have been the yaggers, whom he has heard mentioned. The Beehive disappeared several years ago, and now that the Barn has followed it, the whole of the campus is, or can be, graded—an improvement greatly to be desired. As it is reported that the corporation did not become rich from the sale of the property, the proper thing now is for some wealthy and benevolent individual—instead of leaving his money for his heirs to squabble over—to make a good liberal donation to put up some new buildings on the eastern part of the campus.

## PERSONALS.

### ALUMNI:

'68.—The following from the *Morning Star* may be of interest to our readers: "Prof. O. C. Wendell, of Harvard College Observatory, in addition to his regular work, is calculating the orbits of many of the meteoric rings. He is struck by the coincidence between the orbits of these rings and some of the cometary orbits previously calculated. Many astronomers think that there is a relation between comets and meteoric rings, and that some of these rings may in part be composed of comets or of disintegrated comets, and such work as Prof. Wendell is doing may help establish the theory."

'67.—A. H. Heath preached at the Court Street F. B. Church, Auburn, August 10th.

'69.—L. C. Graves has been visiting his brother, who lives in Chelmsford, Mass., and preached August 10th, at the Mt. Vernon Church, Lowell.

'71.—J. W. Flint, principal of the High School at Collinsville, Ct., spent some days in this city recently.

'71.—J. M. Libby was one of the candidates for county attorney for Androscoggin County.

'71.—J. T. Abbott has been appointed Water Commissioner by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire.

'72.—E. J. Goodwin has been elected principal of the Nashua High School at a salary of \$2,200.

'73.—I. C. Dennett, professor of

Greek in the Colorado University, will visit Maine some time during the present year.

'73.—Freedom Hutchinson, Esq., of Boston, was in town recently.

'73.—L. R. White, M.D., of Kansas, has been visiting here during the summer.

'74.—F. B. Stanford has been preparing a catalogue of the library.

'75.—J. R. Brackett has recently been elected Professor of English Literature in Colorado State University.

'75.—F. L. Evans is city solicitor for the city of Salem, Mass.

'76.—E. C. Adams, principal of the high school, Beverly, Mass., has been visiting in town with his family.

'77.—N. P. Noble took a prominent part in the Franklin County Republican Convention, presenting some of the candidates.

'78.—C. E. Brockway has settled in Pike, N. Y.

'79.—E. W. Given is teaching the classics in Newark, N. J. Mr. G. received the degree of A.M., from Princeton College at the last Commencement.

'80.—A. E. Tuttle is teaching in Salisbury, Mass.

'80.—Laura W. Harris has resigned her position in the Auburn High School on account of ill health.

'80.—W. H. Judkins is making campaign speeches for Blaine and Logan.

'80.—E. E. Richards was married a short time since, and his wife has gone to Europe.

'80.—Prof. I. F. Frisbee, of the Latin School, attended the summer

school of languages at Amherst, Mass., this summer.

'81.—E. T. Pitts has received and accepted a call to the West Congregational Church of Portland.

'81.—H. S. Roberts is principal of the Simonds Free High School, Warner, N. H.

'81.—C. A. Strout has been elected principal of a grammar school, somewhere in N. J.

'81.—C. W. Williams, who graduated this summer from the Newton Theological Seminary has been called to the Baptist Church, Quincy, Mass.

'81.—R. E. Gilkey will enter the Theological School this fall.

'81.—C. A. Strout has left Simonds Free High School, of Warner, where he has been very successful, to accept a position in Crawford, N. J. H. S. Roberts, '81, takes his place at Warner.

'82.—J. C. Perkins, of the Roxbury Latin School, has been on a yacht cruise along the coast of Maine.

'82.—F. L. Blanchard, of the New York Tribune, paid us a flying visit recently.

'82.—J. W. Douglass, who is still teaching in Washington, D. C., was in town in August.

'82.—Miss E. B. Forbes is recovering from her eye trouble, and has been teaching.

'82.—S. A. Lowell has been making campaign speeches.

'82.—H. S. Bullen is principal of the grammar school at Bourne, Mass.

'83.—L. B. Hunt was married Aug. 10th to Miss Susie Doughty, of Gray.

'83.—J. B. Ham is teaching in Wells.

'83.—H. H. Tucker was here re-

cently, black and rugged from a trip to Moosehead Lake. He is to teach at Wolfboro, N. H., this fall.

'83.—F. E. Manson is teaching the Bowdoinham High School.

'83.—F. E. Foss, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was up to see the boys the first of this month.

'83.—We clip the following item: "The Oceanic Hotel, at Star Island, is doing an excellent business this season under the popular management of Mr. O. L. Frisbee. There were 110 guests at the house on Thursday, July 17th, a larger number than in any previous year on the same date, and nearly all the rooms were engaged for August."

'84.—Miss A. M. Brackett has been called to a position as teacher of Latin in the Hallowell Classical Institute.

'84.—Miss Etta M. Brackett has accepted a position in the Columbia College library, New York City.

'84.—C. S. Flanders was a delegate to the Republican State Convention held September 2d, at Concord, N. H.

'84.—E. R. Chadwick has entered the Theological School, but is quite sick of slow fever at present.

'84.—W. H. Davis has been studying medicine during the summer and is to act as principal of the Alfred High School during the fall.

'84.—R. E. Donnell is principal of the Foxcroft Academy.

'84.—Kate A. McVay has been elected to a position in the Lewiston schools.

'84.—Aaron Beede is teaching at Standish, Me.

'84.—Miss F. A. Dudley was mar-

ried August 23, 1884, at Northwood, N. H., to Mr. W. F. McKenzie. They make their home at East Somerville, Mass. The class sewing-machine was claimed early.

'85.—C. A. Washburn is teaching in Nichols Latin School.

'85.—G. A. Goodwin is waiting at the Glen House.

'85.—R. E. Attwood is waiting at the Glen.

'85.—W. D. Fuller is head waiter at the Summit House, Mt. Washington.

'85.—C. E. B. Libby is teaching in Lisbon.

'85.—W. W. Jenness has returned to college after a long absence.

'86.—W. H. Hartshorn is teaching at Gray, Me.

'86.—A. E. Verrill is teaching in Nichols Latin School.

'86.—Chas. Hadley is teaching in Nichols Latin School.

'86.—W. A. Morton has returned from Saratoga.

'87.—E. K. Sprague is teaching in Abbott Village, Maine.

'87.—Ira Jenkins is teaching in Whitefield, N. H.

The class of '88, with the names of the schools where they fitted:

N. E. Adams, Wilton Academy; B. M. Avery, Nichols Latin School; G. F. Babb, Lawrence, Mass., High School; C. D. Blaisdell, Kent's Hill; G. W. Blanchard, Nichols Latin School; W. H. Bradford, Lewiston High School; Miss I. F. Cobb, Auburn High School; H. J. Cross, Foxcroft Academy; C. W. Cutts, W. S. Dunn, F. S. Hamlet, H. Hatter, Nichols Latin School; Miss R. A. Hilton, Lew-

iston High School; H. W. Hopkins, Hallowell Classical Institute; J. H. Johnson, Simonds Free High School; Miss N. B. Jordan, Lewiston High School; J. H. Maxwell, J. H. Mansur, Nichols Latin School; Miss D. C. Morse, Lewiston High School; Miss S. A. Norton, Miss F. M. Nowell, Lewiston High School; F. W. Oakes, R. A. Parker, D. T. Porter, W. Powers, Nichols Latin School; Miss M. G. Pinkham, New Hampton, N. H.; J. K. P. Rogers, Berwick Academy; E. E. Sawyer, Simonds Free High School, N. H.; H. L. Shaw, G. W. Suow, Nichols Latin School; C. C. Smith, Auburn High School; W. N. Thompson, Foxcroft Academy; W. F. Tibbetts, A. C. Townsend, Nichols Latin School; C. L. Wallace, New Hampton, N. H.; F. A. Weeman, S. H. Woodrow, Nichols Latin School.

### EXCHANGES.

The *Occident*, from the University of California, is the first exchange to greet us after our vacation. The *Acta* came till August, and was especially welcome. These two form a chain. The *Occident* links are of gold.

The most unmistakable signs of progress in any of our exchanges are found in the *University Press*. It is enlarged and improved in many respects. The *Press* is one of the few weekly exchanges that we receive.

We were sorry that the *Colby Echo* should make the suggestion concerning an incorrect item in a recent *STUDENT*,

that it was a "cruel joke" or a "malicious falsehood." The item in question was abridged from the *Journal of Education* and, by a mistake, the name of the retiring professor was given where that of the newly-elected professor should have been used. The statements from which the item was abridged may not have been correct, but the character of the *Journal* in which they were found was, we thought, such as to warrant us in using them. We express sorrow that there should have been any mistake,—even so much as the change of a name,—but we cannot think our neighbor can justly call an item, even if it be untrue, a "willful and malicious falsehood" or a "cruel joke."

The *Acta Columbiana* gives a very good reason for not presenting its political views. It is for the same reason that hundreds of other subjects are shut out from its columns. Politics is left for that class of journals whose existence depends upon political controversies. This general reason is sufficient for refusing to open the columns of a college journal to politics. But if one says that the treatment of politics by students could be made more candid and rational than by the politician and the demagogue, we have specific reasons for showing that this could hardly be expected. Could the student in politics be expected to be more candid or rational than the college president or college professor in politics? If not, there are certainly grounds for expecting him to be unreasonable, to condemn unsparingly for an offence not shown to be true, or to

ignore vices which are acknowledged.

The *Harvard Advocate* for June 6th contained an article on Harvard journalism during the war. From this we learn that little was written directly on the great struggle. From our present position, it is easy to see that such a course was the best that could have been taken. A poem from an old *Advocate* is given, of which the following is the last stanza :

They quarrelled—parted. Each made haste to answer

His party's call to fight;  
Each echoing from his heart the patriot's motto,  
"I battle for the right."

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## AMONG THE POETS.

### REVERIE.

Off on a summer's eve, when day is done,  
And lengthening shadows blending into one  
Are lost to sight ;  
When, 'mid the calling of the cuckoo bird  
And the faint lowing of the distant herd,  
The silent night  
Creeps from the dark recesses of the dales,  
Shrouds the smooth river in its misty veils,  
And o'er the plain  
The sweetest odors of the flowers arise  
To blend their fragrance in the sunset skies  
Of crimson stain :

How often do we think of ending life,  
Of rest succeeding misery and strife,  
Of some sweet nun  
Who, 'mid the organ's melancholy throb,  
A muttered prayer, a sympathetic sob,  
Hears the "Well done,"  
And like the shadows of departing day  
Her soul has drifted peacefully away.  
But, as the sun  
Sets but to rise more gloriously at morn,  
Her life has not to Death and darkness gone  
But just begun.

—Polytechnic.

### THE SOUL'S MIRROR.

I lingered on the green hill's level crest,  
And viewed the river winding on its way—  
A harmony in gold and rose and gray  
That won its glory from the bright bequest  
Flung like a robe upon the dreamy West  
By the fair goddess of departing day ;  
For all this beauty clear reflected lay  
Upon the streamlet's undulating breast.  
"And thus," I cried, "thine every word and  
thought  
Shines silently and sweetly on my soul,  
And reappears in lessened glory there.  
Oh may its surface be obscured in nought ;  
No more may stormy passion-billows roll,  
But may its waters be forever fair."

—*Advocate.*

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### THE MEETING.

Down in the meadow's flowers,  
Close by the purling rill,  
Keeping his tryst for hours  
Stands he, and listens still.

Tripping o'er the daisies,  
Borne on the softest wind,  
Comes she, through meadow's mazes  
Only a tick behind.

Quick ! in his ear love's prating ;  
Quick ! kiss his cheek so brown.

\* \* \* \*

He was a tall reed, waiting ;  
She was a thistle down.

—*Athenæum.*

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## COLLEGE WORLD.

### COLUMBIA :

The college library was open during the summer vacation from early morning till ten o'clock at night.

The graduating fee will hereafter be fifteen dollars.

The total number of graduates from all the departments of the college since its foundation now amounts to 8,500.

DARTMOUTH:

Work on the new buildings is rapidly going on.

Greek prizes for the Junior class have been permanently endowed.

HARVARD:

All the studies of Sophomore year are now elective.

Forty young ladies are candidates for admission to the Harvard Annex this year.

Latin, Greek, and Mathematics are no longer required after admission to Harvard for the degree of A.B.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN:

During the past year 1,400 students attended the University of Michigan, of whom 200 were women. Two members of the Faculty are women.

The largest observatory dome in the world is being made in Cleveland for the University of Michigan. It weighs ten tons and has a diameter of forty-five feet four inches at the base.

Prof. Douglas amuses and amazes his classes by charging a suspended copper plate heavily with electricity and producing a miniature cyclone, funnel-shaped, and whirling with sufficient velocity to catch up pens, pennies, and pith-balls from off a table.

WILLIAMS:

Sanskrit has been added to the college curriculum.

A new French Grammar, written entirely in French, has been introduced.

MISCELLANEOUS:

President Robinson, of Brown University, at the annual meeting before

the corporation, devoted a large part of his report to college sports.

The State University of Mississippi is now open to lady students.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Journal of Education*, under its classical department, publishes the entrance examinations used this year at Yale, Williams, Dartmouth, and Amherst.

The *Beacon* is a unique publication. It has been published only little more than half a year, yet from the beginning, it has by its merit, taken a foremost position. The review of books and the stage, literary and personal notes, are especially interesting. The suggestions to art students are such as to commend the *Beacon* to those engaged in painting, drawing, embroidery, etc. Beacon Publishing Co., 295 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

A recent number of *Science* contained an article from the pen of Prof. Newcomb in review of President Eliot's paper in the *Century* on a "Liberal Education." The eminent astronomer ably presents his views which conflict with President Eliot's in many points. Electives, which have so strong an advocate in President Eliot, are not favored to that extent which, at the present time, may be called popular. The ends of education are discussed and the claim is advanced that they will be best subserved by a system of education which will develop the student in his weakest, not his strongest

points. The character of the writer and article are such as to command attention. The reports of the meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, at Montreal, and the American Association, at Philadelphia, are especially full and interesting. *Science* is published at No. 4 Bond St., New York City.

English critics have been praising Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton's paper in a recent *Manhattan*, on "Shaughnessy." Mrs. Moulton received a great deal of attention in Europe.

### CLIPPINGS.

#### RONDEAU.

"A gusty March!" the maiden said,  
As they held up the gate that houseward led,  
And listened anon for the bull-dog's chain—  
The sound they so feared to hear again—  
While the old folks snored in their peaceful  
bed.

Then the bashful swain inclined his head,  
And coy at his very words, grew red,  
As he took up in turn the same refrain,  
"A gusty March!"

A sound is heard as of falling lead;  
She whispers softly, "Here's papa, Fred!"  
And the governor, shaking his shaggy mane,  
Comes fiercely on like a direful bane.  
He speaks, and his tones are full of dread—  
"Augusta, March!"

"Summer boarders taken in," is  
the candid advertisement of a New  
England farmer.

A restaurant at Cony Island has a  
large placard on its piazza announcing,  
"Eighteen carrot vegetable soup."

Professor—"What can you say in  
regard to the articulation of the bones?"  
Student (doubtfully)—"I don't think  
they articulate very much."—*Ex.*

"May I have the pleasure of seeing  
you home?" he bashfully asked.  
"Certainly," she graciously replied.  
"There is a high hill just in front of  
the house or, if you prefer it, you can  
climb a big tree in the cow lot. Go  
anywhere where you can get a good  
view."

Her father's footfall made them start,  
She gently murmured, "Dust thou, Art!"  
And Arthur dusted.  
—*Acta.*

Together they were looking over  
the paper. "O my, how funny!"  
said she. "What is it?" he asked.  
"Why, here's an advertisement that  
says, 'No reasonable offer refused.'"  
"What's so odd about that?" "Nothing,  
nothing," she replied, trying to  
blush, "only those are my sentiments."  
—*Waif.*

An eyeglass, a collar, a languid smile,  
A stylish tie, and a nobby tile,  
A faint moustache, an attitude,  
And hairpin legs—behold a dude!  
—*Yale Record.*

One of the professors of Vassar Col-  
lege has the inestimable good luck of  
being popular with the young ladies.  
They admire his sincerity and frank  
simplicity. He had long been in the  
habit of calling upon his pupils to  
recite in alphabetical order, beginning  
at the commencement of the roll; but  
one morning he surprised them by say-  
ing, in a pathetic and grieved tone:  
"I understand that you are accustomed  
to learn your lessons only when you  
think your turn will come to recite. I  
must put a stop to this, young ladies.  
Next time I shall begin at the other  
end of the class."—*Occident.*

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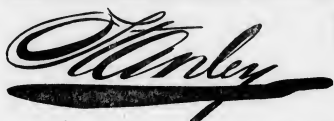
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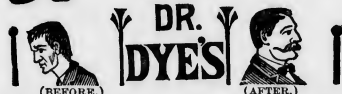
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ON AND AFTER

**MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1884.**

## Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:

7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.

9.45 A.M., for Farmington, Winthrop, and Maranacook.

11.50 A.M., for Portland and Boston.

2.32 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.

4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.

11.05 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

## Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:

6.35 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.

8.45 A.M., (Mixed) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 2.20 P.M.

11.00 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.

1.00 P.M. for Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Bangor, Ellsworth, and Bar Harbor.

2.30 P.M., for Farmington.

5.40 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, Waterville, and Bangor.

11.30 P.M., (every night) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday nights only. Runs to Bar Harbor, but not to other points beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.30 A.M.

## Passenger Trains leave Auburn:

7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.

9.32 A.M. for Farmington, Winthrop, and Maranacook.

11.54 A.M., for Portland and Boston.

2.18 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.

4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston.

10.45 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

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Vol. XII.



No. 8.

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→\* OCTOBER, 1884. \*←

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WE are on the last half of our term. It seems as though no term ever passed more rapidly and quietly. We believe good work is being done by all the classes. Certainly a good amount of reading has been done. Over four hundred and fifty volumes have been taken from the college library. If we add the books taken from the society libraries, we shall have more than five hundred volumes already used by the students. But the most prominent reminder that the term is passing is found in the noises that come from Hathorn Hall. The Freshman class are getting ready for their public declamations, which come toward the last of the term, and doleful sounds—they sound thus as one passes by on the outside—can be heard almost any time. Considerable interest is shown by the upperclassmen in these declamations. We have no doubt that the class of '88 will show a good amount of ability in this direction.

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leges have men for each enterprise, foot-ball, base-ball, tennis, rowing, and for the various literary and musical associations. But it is evident that one man cannot belong to and excel in all these associations. Excellence in any single department of such work requires that the whole attention be given to that one thing. Our band requires so much attention from a large number of students that athletics suffer. Those interested in base-ball regret that our best ball-players have greater interest in other things, but for our part we think a young man in college makes a wise choice when he decides to devote his spare time to music or some outside literary work.

While we recognize the facts as they stand, we still think we are not doing the best we can. If for any reason our best ball-players do not choose to play, we can practice those who will play. Who knows but that there are in our midst men who could never blow a horn successfully, but who may yet win laurels in athletics?

The following question was recently discussed in the Eurosophian Society: "Is the position taken by the Independents tenable?" Most of the speakers had no sympathy for the independent movement, and freely denounced the prime movers in it.

To us this seems to be a wrong channel for college sentiment, and inconsistent with real scholarship. There is great need that independence in politics among our people should be cultivated.

This is the bulwark of our republic. It is more; it is the very foundation of every republic. It is this that the professional politician and trickster hates and fears.

The latter's lease of power, his very subsistence, depends upon crushing out this spirit of independence among our people. He thrives and luxuriates in the aroused prejudices and blind action of his constituents.

And so the action of any considerable body of men in withdrawing from the rank and file of a leader is speedily denounced by a whole army of politicians, and the more prominent dissenters are visited with every abuse that a politician can invent.

Party discipline, indeed, is such at present that something of hardihood is required to break away from the mandates of political managers.

And this is the state of affairs in a country that is proud of its republicanism. What strange inconsistency! Why, the perfection of a republican form of government would require that every man should be so well educated and so well versed in ethics of government that one and all should be competent to think and act intelligently and independently in affairs of state. Such perfection, of course, is not to be hoped for till men are created differently. But ought the spirit of republicanism to be crushed out? Ought this tendency among thinking men toward true republicanism to be denounced? And ought these denunciations to come from college students?

No. If there is a class of men in this country that owe, more than an-

other, to purification in political methods, to the protection of the rights of citizenship, to the advancement of good government, it is the liberally educated.

And the *liberally educated* man, who is actuated by good motives, will not be found acting inconsistently with the requirements laid upon him. For he, whose education has not tempered his prejudices, has not made him an independent thinking man, has not been *liberally educated*.

The entering class at Yale is smaller than usual, and yet we often hear it said that success in base-ball is sure to bring a large entering class to the successful college. Yale won the inter-collegiate championship in base-ball, so we see the rule has failed in this case at least. By the same rule Princeton, last in the race for base-ball honors, would have a small class. But Princeton has a large class.

And are there strong grounds for supposing that such a rule is true in most cases? We think not. This argument is used chiefly inside college walls and by students. Outside there is a reaction that is not favorable to base-ball. This may be truer to-day than it has ever been in the past. But to-day, as ever in the past, parents have something to say about sending their sons to college. With the more thoughtful, to have won an inter-collegiate championship in base-ball is not so good a recommendation as to have a well-earned reputation for imparting able, scholarly, instruction.

In our own State the attendance at

the colleges does not, we think, follow success or defeat in base-ball in a direct variation. From all that we can learn the Freshman class at our own college, in which the enthusiasm over base-ball was so low last year that no nine was put into the field, is larger than at either of the other colleges.

Probably there comes to every student times when the wheels of his intellect become clogged so that it is about impossible to keep the machinery running. As he pores over his books, Mechanics seem a mass of confusion, Psychology a mere meaningless arrangement of words, and Calculus makes an impression so infinitely small that it could not be computed by Calculus. This state may be due to continued mental strain but is, perhaps, more often due to a too close connection between the last meal and the time of study. In either case the best remedy is a brisk walk in any direction which inclination may indicate.

If thought is confused, take a stroll by the river. Watch the water as it foams and dashes over the rocks. It pictures well your state of mind and you fall into sympathy with it. Then watch it as it has passed the rocks and become calm. Gradually your mind will assume a like calm.

If the mind is in a misty condition and it is difficult to get interested, an hour or two in the woods on these October days will work wonders. The varying tints of the autumn foliage, the playful antics of the squirrel as he lays away his winter store, and, perhaps, the occasional whir of the par-

tridge as he starts up affrighted from the ground, will draw your mind from books so as to rest it, while the physical exertion necessary to reach the woods will send the blood coursing through the arteries carrying the life-giving oxygen to all parts of the system. Then you can return to your work and find yourself able to do twice the work in an hour that you could before. Do not go with the thought that you are trying to work off a drowsy spell, but try and get interested in what you see so as to forget yourself. It will surprise you that there are so many interesting objects in nature for the observant. And gradually you will find a sympathy growing up between yourself and nature. You will begin to think her thoughts, and rock, hill, tree, and stream will have a new charm. If you don't believe it, try for yourself.

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Where is the sanctum? We often hear this question asked by some of our inquiring friends. Well, the sanctum is anywhere—nowhere. It is, in fact, as a whole, a myth; as separate parts of a supposed entity, it is partly contained within the walls of Parker Hall.

That the *STUDENT* needs a room set apart for its own special use has long been felt—especially by the editors. The advantages of such a room are obvious. If once obtained it would soon be considered indispensable to the editors, as a place in which to perform most of the work connected with the *STUDENT*, and as a consultation-room. It would serve as a repository

for all *STUDENT* matter, and thus would save all the trouble now experienced in collecting the matter for the press.

But it would be of still greater service to the students in general, as all of the exchanges would be kept on file there, and, by having the room open at specified times, each one would have the opportunity of learning what is transpiring at nearly every college in the country. A pleasant half-hour could be spent reading the witticisms of other colleges, or a profitable one reading the literary articles—many of which are of a high order of excellence. It would also tend to awaken interest in our college paper. All would have the opportunity of comparing it with other college journals. The fact that the *STUDENT* aims to represent the college, and not any particular class or faction of it, would be more fully realized. Each one would feel that he had some interest in the journal that represents his college, and would feel more indebted to it. Thus would the *STUDENT* and its readers be reciprocally benefited.

Such a room could be fitted up at a small expense, and, no doubt, the college would be willing to do this, or, at least, give some aid towards it. This is a matter in which we alone ought not to be interested, but every person in the institution—especially the underclassmen and the class of '86, as they would be the ones who would derive the benefit from it.

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It ought to be the ambition of every student to have a good library.

Of course every student, while in college, has access to a large and well-selected library, and so does not feel the need, to any great extent, of a library of his own. But the moment he leaves college he will feel the need of one, if he continues to be a student. For after graduation the student's lot is quite likely to be cast in a place not blessed with a well-selected public library.

And even if one has access to a good library, the need of a private library is not removed. For there are many books that the student will always want within easy reach. The nucleus of a library ought to be, and usually is, formed by a student while in college. But we think not so much is done by students in this line as might be if they were more thoroughly impressed with the desirability of a library of their own.

Lack of means may prevent any large additions to one's stock of books while in college, but in almost every case some additions might be made. A few good books can be procured each term, and ought to be, even if one has to practice self-denial in some indulgencies.

We urge every student to begin early in his course the formation of a library, and to add to it as he may be able books of enduring excellence.

Great care, however, should be exercised in selecting books, and in most cases it would be better for a student to be advised by some one with an intimate knowledge of literary productions.

Whatever the person who is in the habit of abstracting the magazines

from the reading-room may think of himself and his method of obtaining literature, he certainly is not thought very flatteringly of by the other patrons of the room. It is all very well to say that while you are reading a magazine no one else can be using it, and so you might as well have it in your room as to read it down stairs: but at the same time it is against the rules of the association, and when you neglect to return it as soon as you are through with it, you are depriving others of what they have paid for. The truth is, the person or persons who take them away evidently do not intend to return them. The person in charge of the room informs us that three numbers of the *Century* have recently been taken, and one of *Harp-er's*, none of which have been returned. The fact that no one ever sees these magazines, when they go, or when they return, makes it pretty evident that the perpetrator does not care to be discovered. We know of no softer name that fits any better on such actions, than stealing.

Considerable interest has been manifested lately, especially by the upper classes, in the question whether or not it is possible to establish the secret societies at Bates.

The principal objection on the part of the Faculty seems to be that it is feared they would kill the literary societies. It seems to us, however, as though they would be a benefit rather than an injury. At present, our two literary societies seldom display more than a spasmodic activity during the fall term, and then settle down into almost

complete inaction during the rest of the year. We think that two or three chapters of the Greek letter societies, kept alive by feelings of brotherhood and secrecy, would spur the old societies to new life and create a friendly rivalry that would be of great advantage.

Many world-renowned statesmen and noted authors have been active society men while in college, and have kept alive the fraternity feeling in after years. On meeting an acquaintance from another college, almost the first question invariably is, "What's your society?" And there is a wonderful fascination in knowing that you are bound by bonds of sympathy and brotherhood with thousands of others of the same tastes and circumstances as yourself in all parts of the world.

There can be but little doubt that a person entering a college where the secret societies are established would do well to join one: the only question is, whether or not it is advisable to introduce them in a college where they have not been started.

It seems to us that there would be at least no harm in making the experiment, and that a large number of the students would be glad to see it tried. And we are inclined to think that if the Faculty really found that a majority of the undergraduates believed the secret societies would be an advantage to them, they would seriously consider the advisability of allowing the experiment to be made.

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There is one sign of progress that we would like to see at Bates College, and that is a telephone. The Junior

class are perhaps more interested in this than any other class. They will have charge of the *STUDENT* soon, and could avoid a great many trips down to the city, if there was a telephone at the college. A manager has already been chosen for 1885. Editors will soon be announced. If you choose a man to do your business for you, ought you not to be willing to make the work as light as possible, especially if he receive nothing but honors for his work? To ask a man to walk a thousand miles when a hundred would do as well, is not a spirit that should be fostered inside college walls. The new arrangements in regard to the reading-room may, perhaps, make this a suitable place for a telephone. If not, the room of the manager or first editor of the *STUDENT* could be chosen. The present officers of the *STUDENT* think that if they were to go over the year again, they would have a telephone, even if it were wholly an expense to the *STUDENT*. They could earn enough to pay the extra expense, at more agreeable work than running to the *Journal* office through rain and snow.

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At the recent annual meeting of the members of the Reading-Room Association, it was decided that it was for the interest of the Association, in future, to keep the reading-room locked, and allow only members to hold keys. In our opinion this is a good move. This arrangement will, it is hoped, do away with several difficulties which have always been a great source of aggravation in the care and management of the room. We hope this change is for the better.

# LITERARY.

## EDELWEISS.

By C. W. M., '77.

On the lofty Alpine summits,  
Near the snows,  
Where the weary-footed climber  
Seldom goes,  
Grows a flower, so they tell me,  
Pure and white,—  
Star-like blossoms, shooting up  
Into the light.  
And throughout all Switzerland,  
Maidens know  
How it came there, close to snow-land,  
Years ago.  
Lived a maid, so runs the legend,  
Once on earth,  
So pure that ne'er was found a suitor  
Of like worth.  
And, at last, into a flower  
Like a star,  
She was changed, and on the moun-  
tains  
Placed afar;  
Close beside the virgin whiteness  
Of the snow,—  
Type of womanhood most lovely,  
Here below.  
And the youth who to the maiden  
Whom he loves,  
Brings the priceless star-like blossom,  
Worthy proves;  
For 'tis only through much peril  
And much pain,  
One the edelweiss, that peerless  
Flower, may gain.  
And, if the maiden in her girdle  
Place the flower,  
The lover knows her heart is his  
From that hour.

## A NEW BRANCH OF STUDY.

By W. H. J., '80.

THE present seems to be a time when leading and representative educationists are questioning, criticizing, and revising college curricu-

lums. It is in the line and spirit of progress so to do. The world is changing. The demand of to-day differs from the demand of yesterday, and is larger. What Humboldt would now be pleased to style "a finished man the finest fruit earth holds up to its Maker" is a broader, readier, more versatile man than would have answered the description in his day. The horizon of knowledge is far more extended. The relations of men are wider as well as more minute. Discovery has opened up new fields; invention has created new pursuits. What of power and thought was once devoted to the exercise of war is now employed in the channels of peace. To fit men and women for the new, and as we may believe nobler, because broader, sphere of activity, usefulness, and duty, is the object of collegiate study.

The discussion—not altogether new, but freshly awakened by a recent oration of Mr. Charles Francis Adams—has chiefly confined itself to the relation between the ancient and modern languages in a college course. I purpose without touching upon this controversy, both sides of which have been ably and exhaustively argued, to speak of another branch of study to which, so far as I am aware, little, if any, attention has been paid in outlining a course of higher education.

The present curriculum cannot be curtailed to make room for new branches. It must be enlarged if new ones are deemed worthy of admission. The languages, ancient and modern, demand a share of attention, inviting the student into fresh and rich litera-

tures. Mathematics affords a drill in exact science. The department of Physics, growing more and more important with the progress of discovery and invention, presents an almost infinite field of intellectual labor. Psychology and logic are, by merit, too well established to be disturbed. Is there room for another branch?

The object to be attained by the student is to reach that degree of discipline and range of power, whereby in the various concerns of life he may ascertain the truth. The distressing fact in all the probable sciences is their probability. Men get discouraged and lost in an unsuccessful search after certainty. The majority prefer an ounce of sight to a pound of faith. In religion, sensible persons are heard to remark: "Well, I don't know what to believe; you can get any belief you wish out of the Bible." True is it that there are a thousand different systems of faith based on the Scriptures.

Not that mathematical certainty is attainable in the common affairs of life. It is not. Men have prejudices and biases, and differ in judgment. "They easily believe that which they desire." Therefore they debate, discuss, argue, contend, get mad, and disagree. In this way, possibly, it was wisely designed that the equipoise of society should be nicely maintained. However, I doubt not it will be admitted that, if people in common affairs are rightly to arrive at such opposite and contradictory conclusions, it is unfortunate that they have such an absurd way of getting there. And in all matters wherein there is but one

right conclusion, it is equally unfortunate that people so widely differ.

What convinces men is evidence. When the evidence is sufficient to convince them to a certainty, there is proof. Experience tells us, however, that what is proof to one is not proof to another. The reason is that what is evidence to one is not evidence to another. And a more important reason is that, generally speaking, men have no standard, no rules, to aid them in deciding what is and what is not evidence of any particular thing. No rules can be laid down to fix arbitrarily what is proof,—that is, the amount of evidence that should bind them to a belief. But there are rules, general ones, to determine what is evidence and the comparative value of different kinds of evidence. These, I contend, the student should master.

To illustrate: Against the two leading candidates for the presidency certain charges are made derogatory to their private and public character. The average Democrat is ready to believe any rumor involving moral turpitude on the part of Mr. Blaine; the average Republican is equally ready to believe the charges preferred against Mr. Cleveland. In brief, each unconsciously receives as evidence of charges, what, if examined by the simplest rules, would be seen to be incompetent. Neither takes into account the fact that to start with, the characters of both are fairly good. On the contrary, one believes, to begin with, that Blaine is a rascal; the other, that Cleveland is a libertine. It is not perhaps exaggeration to say, that

of the many who have an expressed opinion respecting the truthfulness of the charges against the candidates, not more than one in five can cite competent evidence in support of his belief.

Place a man on trial where his property, reputation, or life is in peril, and every scrap of evidence on which the issue rests is admitted by definite, scientific, and certain rules. No rule can be there or anywhere else laid down as to what is proof, but what is evidence is determined by a tribunal whose authority is unquestioned, and whose rules of determination are the product of all ages in which the science of jurisprudence has flourished.

Reflecting that judicial tribunals are established to ascertain truth under most solemn sanctions, and in most solemn forms, and knowing, too, that evidence is there admitted by recognized and tested rules, we must admit that rules for the determination of what is evidence of propositions are possible and practicable, and that they form, in themselves, a distinct and practical science.

Why this science has been restricted in its application to the courts, and has not been more developed and applied in practical and every-day discussions of affairs is strange. For example, the student has his assignment in debate. He is to prove something. He asks himself: what is evidence of the proposition I am to establish? And further what is the best evidence? I make bold to say that no study in his course answers that question. When once he has obtained

his matter, logic will teach him how to arrange it; grammar will instruct him how to form his sentences; rhetoric will give embellishment to his style. And these, perhaps, acting reflexively, may aid him in the choice of his matter of proof. But their aid is indirect. Logic, rightly applied, will assist him most. By it he may test and correct his work. But few students, I fancy, place any great reliance upon the application of the rules of logic.

It may be said that the object set forth is only another name for that general discipline of mind, which is avowedly the object of all collegiate study. Discipline of mind is the object. The branch of study, I would suggest, is but another method to attain it; and I would suggest it, simply because it is a more direct one.

My only aim in the preceding observations has been to make some suggestions of a practical nature, in view of certain needs of the student, which I have noticed in my own observation and experience. The world needs to-day, not men of educational fashion, clad in the dress suit of knowledge, and fitted only to pose in drawing-rooms of culture, but workers, toilers with hand and brain, furnished and equipped as architects of a great future. To this result it should be the purpose of all to contribute.

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All the Senior class except one at Washington University, St. Louis, favor Mrs. Lockwood as a presidential candidate, and that one favors a co-ed. of his own university.

## THOUGHTS.

By W. P. F., '81.

The tree hath a thousand leaflets  
That flutter in the wind,  
And, forever waving and trembling,  
A thousand thoughts hath the mind.

Forever waving and trembling,  
Like leaves in the north wind's breath,  
Till they flutter away and vanish  
In the icy wind of death.

◆◆◆  
THE EDUCATED MAN A  
THINKER.

By A. B., Jr., '85.

**A**N ancient philosopher sat musing  
in a cypress grove. Before him  
lay an open book, but he could hardly  
read a line of it, and yet he continued  
to study it; for its mysterious pages  
seemed fraught with wisdom.

These pages were not written by  
man, they had been inscribed in the  
sublime characters of Nature. Upon  
them were pictured the ocean with its  
mysteries; the landscape with its own  
peerless beauty; the mountains with  
their changeless grandeur, and that  
ever retreating fantastic dome whose  
flaming hieroglyphics forever inspire  
the human race to wisdom.

With no aid, save this one book of  
Nature, Socrates became so wise that  
through all succeeding ages he has  
seemed to be wisdom personified.

What a contrast between this philoso-  
pher and the modern student! The  
student of our own time has all the  
aid that can be given by schools, libra-  
ries, and teachers; and yet, when he  
emerges from classic halls, the chances  
are that he has not yet found the true  
source of knowledge or taken one  
draught at her Pierian spring.

What is education? If it consisted  
in the ability to repeat words, Edison's  
phonograph would defy competition.  
It is true the scholar must be able to  
tell what he knows. He must be able  
to give definitions. But there is a  
vast difference between giving defini-  
tions and repeating those that have  
been given by another. The school-  
boy is taught that grandeur is eleva-  
tion of thought; but what meaning  
can these words convey to his mind  
till the chord of grandeur in his own  
soul has been swept by the hand of  
Nature? When he stands upon the  
summit of some lofty mountain while  
the rolling thunders rend the clouds  
that hang drooping beneath him, then  
he knows the definition of grandeur.

Education is that training which  
gives its possessor full command over  
all his native powers. The more read-  
ily and forcibly one can concentrate the  
penetrating power of thought upon a  
problem that calls for solution the bet-  
ter educated he is.

And yet only a few of those said to  
have a liberal education know how to  
exercise their powers of independent  
thought. Some one has said that for  
the last twenty years Harvard College  
has not graduated a single man who  
has done anything worthy of note,  
either as an orator, as a philosopher,  
as an author, or as a poet.

Have all questions been so thorough-  
ly discussed, all mysteries so clearly  
solved, that the orator and philosopher  
no longer have scope for action?  
Have the muses yielded up their last  
treasures and sped to realms unknown?

Look for a moment at a piano.

How simple in structure! Eight single tones with their variations comprise its utmost power. And yet these tones may be so combined as to produce the most varied harmonies. So it is with the simple elements of knowledge which are at the disposal of every one. He that possesses the faintest spark of originality will never want for material nor for opportunity. As the piano will never cease to send forth new harmonies in answer to the divine touch of genius, so Nature will never cease to give new conceptions of truth to the thinking man.

To say that future ages may not produce men as great as Socrates, as great as Demosthenes, as great as Homer, is to limit the sublime power of Nature. But no one can hope for intellectual achievements who has not first learned to think.

If the pioneers of education without the aid of schools could elaborate such marvelous systems of thought, should not he that has been trained in the schools be able to achieve something? Shall we say that schools are detrimental to true education? No. But if they would be of the greatest possible benefit let them imitate Nature's method of education.

Socrates himself is the father of the ideal school system. It is true he had no school-house save the cypress grove, but his text-book was the universe. He pointed out to his pupils the various phenomena of Nature, and asked them to explain the causes. Forth from this primitive school there went men that could think—men like Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle. It is true they bore away no

college parchments, and they needed none; they carried as their diplomas the well-trained power of thought.

Every intelligent child possesses a certain divine spark which makes him struggle to know the causes of things. Better would it be for him never to see a school than for him to receive the culture of America, Germany, and Italy at the expense of his native individuality.

That school is best which is so arranged as to give the greatest stimulus to independent thought. Question the student so as to arouse a spirit of inquiry; then let him go hungry for knowledge, till he will think for himself.

By glancing at the history of our more wealthy universities it will be seen that they sent forth their greatest men while struggling with poverty. A young institution nobly contending against the relentless grip of poverty has a peculiar charm for the ambitious youth. Better would it be for Harvard to assemble her classes in tents than for her to be enshrined in walls of gold at the expense of her pristine ambition.

The success of the self-made man is due to the fact that early in life he acquires that keenness of perception and profundity of thought which are the natural reward of independent thinking.

The rolling ages cannot exhaust the treasures of knowledge that are wrapped in the bosom of Nature. But no genius can hope to bring them forth, save the genius of laborious thought.

If you would be an orator, you must

think. If you would become an author, then learn to think. If you would be a philosopher, think! If you would be a poet, you must elaborate thought and feel emotion. If you would do anything worthy of a scholar, do not rely too much upon books. Rise into Nature's pure realm and drink deep of her inspiration.

It is better to derive one thought from the source of all truth than to receive a hundred by tradition.

### ••• ECHOES.

By I. W. J., '87.

In a verdant mountain valley,  
Where the wood-bird sings its song,  
And the downward brooklets dally,  
Winding placidly along,  
Stood a girl, almost a woman  
In her stature and her grace,  
There to list the echoes human,  
That forever throng the place.

Round the budding beech above her  
One warm arm of rounded snow  
Did she clasp, as round a lover  
Battleward full soon to go:  
And her shapely head was leaning  
In attentive attitude,  
That her ear might win the meaning  
Of the echoes of the wood.

Once two happy lovers found them  
In this calm reposeful grove,  
And the echoes then around them  
Still reiterate their love.  
Softest echo-echoes greet her,  
She, too, hears love-woven words,  
Falling from sweet lips, and sweeter  
Than the music of the birds.

Soon with singing passed the maiden,  
And in silence straightway came  
One with soul, alas! crime-laden,  
And with shameless lips of shame.  
See! he listens. Ah! what hears he,  
Standing there with bated breath?  
Can it be an echo fears he?  
Pallid is his brow as death.

Echoes evermore are calling  
On the mute avenging sky,  
For the sound to him appalling  
Is a murdered man's last cry.  
Thus within the self-same valley,  
Thus within the self-same wood,  
Kindred echoes ring and rally  
Round the evil and the good.

—Portland Transcript.

### ••• HAVE THE MARSHALS OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON BEEN UNDERESTIMATED?

By J. M. N., '85.

NOTHING can be more unfortunate for a great man than to be born and to live in the shadow of a greater. Had Shakespeare not lived Jonson might have stood at the head of the English drama; had it not been for Cæsar, Brutus might have ruled the world; and had there been no Napoleon many a French general would occupy a distinct place on the pages of history, who now appears as a mere transient figure. The peak that first catches the rays of the morning sun is crowned monarch of the hills; while the rest, however grand, are accounted only his body-guard. Thus the mighty genius of Napoleon so overshadows all those about him, that they have not received their due praise nor has history accorded them their just place. Their merits have been regarded as mere reflections of his own. To his strong mind and to that one arm is attributed all the glory of their grand achievements. But with weak men Napoleon never could have shaken Europe to her center, and led his victorious armies in triumph through her capitals.

The marshals that led his armies

were men of native strength and genius. They were selected for their personal qualities alone. He looked not at the decoration that adorned the breast, but at the achievements that marked the warrior. Rank and fortune bought no place of trust from him. He tried every man before he entrusted to him the success of his plans; and those who commanded armies were men who, as he knew from experience, never flinched in the hour of peril, and amid the tumult of the battle field were firm as the rock over which the surges break in vain. Promoted on the field of honor they received their titles amid the dead that cumbered the ground on which they had proved themselves heroes, and the spot where they had fought the bravest and suffered most was made the birthplace of their renown.

Dukes and princes led the allied armies of Europe, but *men* headed the battalions of France, and as they stand grouped around their mighty chief they form a circle of military heroes the like of whom the world has never seen. Erroneous and unjust are most of the opinions respecting these men. They have been denounced as "ambitious warriors storming over battle fields for glory." We forget that they were men who contended for a great principle, men who in the darkest hour of France, upholding the cause of the people, followed the star that dazzled all Europe with its splendor till it set at Waterloo to rise no more forever. They may have been ambitious, but theirs was a noble ambition and was indissolubly con-

nected with the welfare and glory of France. The struggle which they so triumphantly maintained they knew to be that of liberty against despotism, equal rights against privileges. On every battle field they exhibited the same heroic devotion to their country. Instead of being ambitious warriors fighting for the love of their own glory they won their laurels in the patriotic struggle for liberty. And yet we Americans, who are never weary of entwining wreaths of honor about the brows of our own military leaders, look with unsympathizing eyes upon those who fought for the same rights and to resist the same aggressions.

It is true they may not have been religious men, but do we hesitate to honor even the irreligious men who fought so nobly in our revolutionary struggle? Shall Ethan Allen be honored any the less as a patriot because he was an infidel? Why then shall the charge of infidelity destroy our sympathy for the marshals of France?

We do not look for the lives of our revolutionary heroes from the pen of English historians, neither is it just to suppose that Englishmen could unfold the true character of these men or understand the noble motives that inspired them. But condemn as we may the character of these men, read the record an outraged and defeated world has written against them till they stand as criminals before heaven and earth, yet one cannot visit the battle fields where once the fate of Empire was determined without the profoundest admiration for the men who made them memorable. But when prejudice

shall have given way to calm reason: when the envy and hatred of their enemies shall have disappeared and the world can look impartially on the plebeian soldier rising to the most brilliant throne of Europe, then will these men receive the homage due to their military talent, to their sincere devotion to liberty and their country, and then will it be seen that the blood they shed for France was not shed in vain.

#### THE STUDY OF BIRDS.

FROM my earliest school-boy days I loved the birds—loved them before I could call them by name or have that acquaintanceship that comes from a recognition of their notes or knowledge of their habits. My first earnest resolve to make friends with them came after I had, in a thoughtless moment, shot a beautiful songster. I said, holding the tiny creature in my hand, I cannot restore your life; I will love birds for your sake.

I may say here that my acquaintanceship with birds since that time has been formed wholly without the aid of a gun. I think it is possible to know our friends without killing them. I have no kind words for those ornithologists (?) who, in the name of their science, shoot our beautiful visitors through what I call a morbid curiosity, and allow their specimens to become worthless on account of neglect or ignorance. The beautiful birds that visit our fields and groves ought never to be shot, unless in the interest of science they are at once taken to the rooms of a taxidermist. The habit of

practicing on birds, frequently indulged in by bungling boys, while it may in a few cases lead to skilled workmanship, should by all means be discouraged.

The nature of the study of Ornithology is such as to encourage one in its pursuit. He lives in a new world who has opened his eyes to behold the life along his pathway. The knowledge gained comes from experience and is not easily forgotten. We may forget what we learned from the books—Greek roots, Calculus, and possibly Trigonometry. A part of this last-mentioned science is remembered by students, for it is used, among other things, to measure the height of church steeples and the distance across impassible barriers, from a number of angles and base lines taken at a distance. This I remember, because, from the center of a field, we measured the distance from one corner to another, pretending we could not measure it with our chain. We did measure it afterward, however, to verify our work from the center of the field. This much is remembered distinctly. The average college student in his Senior year could tell you what Calculus treats of—by looking it up in the dictionary. Here is a difference in part accounted for by the fact that one was a pleasant experience, the other a humdrum, in-door task.

Not easily do we forget the knowledge learned in field and woods. The note of a bird or the first sight of a songster, watched for through many days, will never be forgotten. What lover of birds does not remember the ramble in the woods where he formed

the acquaintance of some new songster? There is a lone bush a thousand miles away, by an unfrequented path, whose outline and surroundings are plainly pictured on my mind, because there the redbird was seen for the first time. I could almost reach the beautiful creature with my hand. There was a look of independence and firmness which seemed to say, "You are the intruder and must retreat, I shall not."

Even more plainly remembered than this is an early morning visit, toward the last of December, with a company of birds. The harsh notes of a blue jay and the pounding of a woodpecker called me forth to see whence so much din came. It was a beautiful morning. The birds must have risen with the sun, for as I passed into the yard the sun was not more than its diameter above the horizon. Behind the house and away from the sun was a background of wooded hills. In front a gentle slope led to some tall oak trees. Here I passed an hour with friends. Some woodpeckers were busy at work. One in particular, I noticed, would pound vigorously on an old tree, and then listen to find out, I suppose, if anything was stirring within. At my feet some sparrows were hopping about in quest of their morning meal. A little wren seemed to be exploring a pile of wood. It came very near me and did not seem to be afraid. There were two blue jays that seemed to me to be very proud, and I thought were feared by the other birds. A passing crow, a bluebird, a redbird, and a glimpse of what I called a mocking-bird—from

seeing one in a cage—added pleasure to my early visit. I felt amply repaid for being deprived of my morning nap, and can never forget the experience of that morning.

Another sight, especially interesting to me, was a flock of redwing blackbirds. It was the first day of February. I had left the traveled road to avoid that often-referred-to, disagreeable, Kentucky mud, and was passing across a field of stubble. A noise, in depth and volume not unlike thunder, and a flashing from thousands of epaulets first attracted my attention, as, at a distance of a half mile, a flock of redwings arose. They floated over the field like an immense dark cloud, and alighted not far in front of me, covering ground, fence, and trees, as far as the eye could see. There was abundant opportunity for estimating the number of birds, which must have been up in the tens or even hundreds of thousands.

These were most obvious experiences. Who would not notice such a flock of redwings? But other things were seen that were the result of a newly-acquired interest in the study of Ornithology. And this interest came from association with an enthusiastic teacher. We had been having lectures in Ornithology during the fall term at college. What student at Bates does not watch the birds with more interest, know them better, and love them more, after associating with our enthusiastic instructor in Ornithology? If a student ever came here indifferent to this branch of Natural History, there must have been a transformation.

The least inviting of all the work

we do is to name the birds scientifically. One feels as Adam must have felt when the whole creation was brought to him to be named. But we soon pass to the fields and groves. The eye, given us to see, is no longer blind. Clothed in beauty, an ever-increasing object of interest, the birds are at our side, and above us. Even in the season of snow and frost, the sunshine of a calm day, like an oasis in a desert, is associated with the sight of a winter bird.

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### COMMUNICATION.

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FORT FAIRFIELD, ME., }  
 Sept. 26, 1884. }

DEAR STUDENT:

Allow me to give you a brief account of a short stay in Northern Maine.

Leaving Lewiston in the afternoon, and Bangor in the evening, we find ourselves, when we awake from the not over-refreshing sleep of a night spent in a "reclining chair," whizzing along the bank of the St. John in Her Majesty's dominion of New Brunswick. The gray light of the early dawn flickers over the landscape, giving weird shapes to the trees and banks of river-fog, as we are hurried past. Soon things grow warmer and brighter, and we pass through golden fields and pastures, where farmers are going to work, and cattle are warming themselves by a little gymnastic exercise after the chilly night.

Shortly after leaving Andover, at the mouth of the Tobique river, we cross the line again, and are once

more in our native State. Here we leave the St. John, and enter the valley of the Aroostook, a tributary of the St. John. The track runs by the very side of the river,—sometimes even down over the bank, just above the rocky shore,—and looking from the car window we see a long panorama of rich, level intervalles, dotted with graceful elms, and, beyond these, large fertile farms and groves of wood.

Early in the forenoon the train stops at Fort Fairfield; and we get out at a small passenger station, surrounded by a number of roomy and irregularly placed buildings, known in the vernacular of the Aroostook farmer, as "pertetter houses." This same "pertetter" business is one of the chief industries of the place. Some of the farms in this neighborhood are among the finest in the State; and thousands of bushels of potatoes are annually shipped to Boston and other cities: while many more thousands are taken to the starch factories, to be ground up and treated to a process for extracting the starch. Here, after being weighed and dumped into the bin, they are first washed, by being placed in a trough of running water and stirred by a revolving cylinder fitted with projecting arms. They are next ground to a pulp, mixed with cold water and allowed to stand till all the starch settles to the bottom; when the water and pulp are drawn off. The starch is then dried in dry-houses separated from the rest of the factory, and kept at a "high and dry" temperature. A large part of the inhabitants of many of the towns in this

portion of the country are directly or indirectly concerned in this industry; and many a new dress depends, in more ways than one for its brilliancy, upon "starch."

The raising and drying of hops is also getting to be quite an industry here. We frequently see several acres of them clinging in frost-browned festoons to rows of long poles, between which troops of girls are picking them, to be dried and sent to the markets. Large quantities of them are used annually, principally in breweries. As Aroostook is one of the strongholds of the W. C. T. U., and the prohibitory amendment, we would hardly suppose that this industry would be looked upon with favor; but probably the growers do not care to see so far ahead as that.

The village of Fort Fairfield is a busy and thriving, but long, rambling, badly laid out place, consisting of one main street, about a mile and a half in length, with houses and stores on both sides, but with hardly a cross-road in the whole distance. The town takes its name from an old fort which formerly stood on the brow of Fort Hill, an abrupt embankment, about half way from the "Lower End" to the "Upper End" of the village, which was evidently a part of the ancient bank of the river, before it had shrunk to its present size.

The remains of the old earth-works and block-house, built in the time of the "Aroostook War" scare, are still visible. The earth-works, shaped somewhat like part of a six-pointed star, is still in tolerably good condition; all

that is left of the block-house is the celler, where the original octagonal shape can still be traced in some of the foundation logs. A depression at one side marks the place of the magazine. The old barracks, or rather a long three-tenement house, built for the officers, is still in use. Even old settlers appear to know very little about the fort, or the cause of its erection. The so-called "Aroostook War" grew out of an old dispute about the boundary line between the northeastern part of Maine and New Brunswick. Some years after the war of 1812 it broke out afresh and assumed considerable importance. For reasons of policy our government wished to make peace with its neighbor without resorting to arms, and offered Maine a large tract of land in the West if it would concede its claim on the disputed territory. The offer was indignantly refused, and troops were sent to garrison the frontier. Strong diplomatic reasons, however, being urged at Washington, the claim was eventually withdrawn. The fort seems never to have been used, and tradition says that the only military manœuvre ever executed from it was a hasty and somewhat precipitous retreat, occasioned by the apparition of an old woman in a red cloak, coming up the river on the ice to trade with the soldiers. Her red cloak, seen in the distance, caused an alarm to be raised that the "red coats" were coming, when the fort was immediately abandoned, the troops hurrying off up the river,—a story that should evidently be taken for what it is worth.

The view from the hill is extensive,

comprising a large extent of fine farming land, good pastures and woodland. The trees are already beginning to turn with the early frosts of this northern climate, and the bright autumn sun, pouring down upon the hillsides, gorgeous with the crimson and yellow foliage, and the mellow, golden fields, where the grain has recently been reaped, makes as realistic a representation of the "field of the cloth of gold" as one could wish to see.

The land, as we have said, in this region is fine farming land. A remarkable peculiarity is its freedom from stones. It is rare that they are found in sufficient number and of suitable size to make a stone wall around even a small enclosure. Almost all the fencing is of the "Virginia" or V-style, with split cedar rails,—an expensive method if it were not that land and rails are plenty.

However, my communication, like these same zigzag fences, is getting lengthy; so I must stop.

Yours fraternally, W.

### LOCALS.

Why is it th<sup>t</sup> wh<sup>n</sup> e<sup>r</sup> I m<sup>ee</sup>t,—  
Wh<sup>n</sup> e<sup>r</sup> I p<sup>ss</sup> vp<sup>n</sup> y<sup>e</sup> ftr<sup>ee</sup>t,—  
On<sup>e</sup> d<sup>i</sup>nti<sup>e</sup> m<sup>i</sup>d<sup>n</sup> th<sup>t</sup> I kn<sup>w</sup>  
My litt<sup>e</sup> wits d<sup>eff</sup>rt m<sup>e</sup> f<sup>o</sup>?

Is it y<sup>e</sup> dimpl<sup>e</sup> in h<sup>r</sup> ch<sup>ek</sup>,  
Th<sup>t</sup> h<sup>o</sup>lds m<sup>e</sup> f<sup>o</sup> I c<sup>nn</sup>o<sup>t</sup> fp<sup>ak</sup>?  
Is it h<sup>r</sup> ribb<sup>n</sup>, or h<sup>r</sup> pin  
Th<sup>t</sup> prick<sup>l</sup>s f<sup>o</sup> my h<sup>art</sup> within?

Is it o<sup>n</sup>e or all of th<sup>se</sup>?  
Th<sup>t</sup> f<sup>o</sup> my 'wild<sup>r</sup>d br<sup>ain</sup> d<sup>oth</sup> t<sup>afe</sup>?  
Wh<sup>t</sup> c<sup>n</sup> I f<sup>y</sup>—wh<sup>t</sup> c<sup>n</sup> I do?—  
O d<sup>ear</sup>, I c<sup>nn</sup>o<sup>t</sup> tell—c<sup>n</sup> y<sup>o</sup>v?

Bring back those reading-room magazines!

The Freshmen are looking for declamations.

The Eurosophian Society has an excellent orchestra.

At the recent election of class officers, every member of '85 was present.

We advise the hair-pin-leg gentry not to get too earnest in kicking the foot-ball.

The annual base-ball contest between the Freshmen and Sophomores occurs Saturday, October 18th.

Freshman (translating)—"For I need a rest"—Prof. (interrupting)—"You may stop right there."

Prof.—"Mr. Y., if we were stationed at the sun what would we become?" Mr. X. (gravely)—"Baked."

Freshman year 's the year for greenies,  
Sophomore year 's the year for pranks;  
Junior year 's the year for plugging,  
Senior year 's the year for ranks.

The Eurosophian Society holds a public meeting Friday evening, October 24th. The college band will furnish the music.

The *Williams Athenæum*, speaking of the new triennial, remarks that "hereafter one will be published every five years." Good.

One of the Professors recently made the announcement that "the Rev. Mr. — will soon sail for India and his wife, as a missionary."

Prof. (illustrating the derivation of words)—"For instance, 'pig' is Anglo-Saxon; but pork is—what, Mr. W.?" Mr. W.—"Hog Latin."

The morning after the recent oleagi-

nous treatment of the blackboards, it was remarked that the next thing in order was a "Lecture on Greece."

Prof. (in Astronomy)—"How is it Mr. X., can a person see stars by going down into a well?" Mr. X.—"Yes, sir, I think so, if he strikes on his head."

One of the students in Chemistry recently made a perfect recitation by answering the one word "chalk." He hopes the Professor chalked down ten for him.

Blaine men outnumber the Cleveland men nearly six to one. This is true if you call the co-eds. "Blaine men," as one young lady did in speaking of her sister classmate.

Now that so much *gas* is given us by the campaign orators, it has been suggested that it would be well to make torch-lights on the Davy safety-lamp principle, to avoid explosions.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Maine will be held at Biddeford, November 13th to 16th. We hope a good number of students will try to be present.

The editors hope that the students will always try to patronize those firms who advertise in the columns of the *STUDENT*. Our advertisers are the best and most reliable firms in the city.

The Prof. incidentally asked the class in Astronomy the other day how many degrees there were in a circle; and one bright Senior promptly replied, "three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter."

Prof. in Chemistry (who has been

explaining that when the oil of corn meal is extracted by ether, the meal is left nearly colorless)—"Now, Mr. G—, what should you say it is that gives the color to our corn cake?" Mr. G.—"Molasses, principally."

Scene in Psychology: Prof.—"In the concept 'man,' why is it not necessary to imagine a person with the characteristics of some individual we know,—as for instance, black hair?" Senior—"He might be bald."

The directors of the Base-Ball Association have selected the following to constitute the first nine: Attwood, Washburn, Whitmore, '85; Bonney, Hadley, '86; Woodman, Walker, Cushman, '87; Cutts, Tinker, '88. The nine chose Whitmore captain. A second nine under the head of Morey, '85, has been formed.

Scene in Astronomy: Prof.—"Last year I asked a student the question, 'If the moon's orbit coincided with the ecliptic, would there be any node?' He said it would be 'all node.' Now, Mr. A., what would you say of that answer?" Mr. A. (after a lengthy pause)—"I should say he 'knowed' it all." Horrors!

"In reckoning latitude by the pole-star, what altitude do we take?" "The mean altitude." There was a wicked gleam in the Professor's eye as he asked, "Well, what do we *mean* by that?" But the class didn't happen to be paying attention, and no one but a worn-out *STUDENT* editor, racking his brain for locals, saw the pun.

College sports and games seem to be at a discount. With the exception of the ladies' there is not a tennis court

in active operation on the campus. The foot-ball has been used a little this term. Base-ball has revived a little from its languishing condition, but is still quiet. Some card playing is carried on in the rooms, but most of the chess players seem to have left college.

The award of prizes for the original declamations by the Junior class, which was postponed last Commencement, was recently announced. The committee selected three names; but, owing to peculiar circumstances, the Faculty decided to pass over the first name, giving the first prize to A. B. Morrill, and the second to C. A. Scott.

The college boy generally calculates to discount a theologian in a joke, but one fellow met the wrong man the other day. It was one of the most sedate of those bodies which vibrate around the halls of Bates. "Hullo, Exodus!" shouted the too-hasty Senior. "Why, hullo, Le-vit-i-cus!" retorted the other, without raising his head.

Some unknown person or persons recently treated the blackboards in the mathematical room to a coat of grease—an old trick which gets round again every now and then. It was, of course, impossible to use the boards for some time, and the perpetrators probably enjoyed the absence of crayon work to their hearts' content. Wish they had greased that examination board while they were at it!

One of the Professors recently announced that he had a lecture brewing for the *STUDENT* editors. The Literary editor immediately wanted it for his

department, and another one tried to get it in the form of a communication. It was at last decided, however, to let the local editors have it; but as we go to press the lecture has not been forthcoming, and we are obliged to leave our readers in suspense.

The members of the College Christian Association gave a very enjoyable reception to the Freshman class in the small chapel recently. Refreshments were served in abundance. Speeches were made by E. B. Stiles, '85, the president of the association, Professor Angell, Rev. C. E. Cate of Main St. Church, and C. D. Blaisdell, class orator of '88.

It is really a relief to learn from our text-book in Psychology that "whether the affection of the angular gyrus is a spontaneous cell-grouping of itself, or an effect sent up from an excitement of the retina or tubercular quadrigemina, or the effect of a preconception or misconception sent down from the frontal lobes," the result will be the same.

The ladies of the college have formed a Lawn-Tennis Association, bought a set, obtained a finely-located court, and are now enjoying themselves. The officers of the Association are: President, Miss Ham, '85; Vice-President, Miss Tucker, '85; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Tracy, '86; Executive Committee, Miss Little, '87, Miss Rankin, '86, Miss Emerson, '85, and Miss Hilton, '88.

The officers of the Sophomore class have been elected as follows: President, H. E. Cushman; Vice-President,

R. Nelson; Secretary, Miss Nannie B. Little; Treasurer, F. W. Chase; Executive Committee, J. Bailey, C. S. Pendleton, Miss Mattie E. Richmond; Poet, I. W. Jordan; Historian, E. C. Hayes; Orator, W. C. Buck; Toast-Master, A. S. Littlefield; Chaplain, J. W. Moulton; Marshal, J. Bailey.

The officers for the coming year of the Reading-Room Association are: President, C. A. Washburn, '85; Vice-President, F. H. Nickerson, '86; Secretary and Collector, E. D. Varney, '86; Executive Committee, F. A. Morey, '85, H. M. Cheney, '86, A. F. French, '87, C. W. Cutts, '88. The Association has decided to keep the reading-room locked hereafter, and permit only members who have paid their bills to hold keys.

The officers of the Senior class have been elected as follows: President, A. B. Morrill; Vice-President, B. G. W. Cushman; Secretary, R. E. Attwood; Treasurer, Miss A. H. Tucker; Executive Committee, W. W. Jenness, E. B. Stiles, E. H. Brackett; Poet, D. C. Washburn; Orator, A. F. Gilbert; Odist, C. T. Walter; Marshal, M. P. Tobey; Chaplain, W. V. Whitmore; Toast-Master, F. S. Forbes; Historian, C. A. Washburn; Prophet, C. A. Scott; Curator, J. M. Nichols.

The Junior class has elected the following list of officers: President, J. H. Williamson; Vice-President, J. W. Flanders; Secretary, Miss Lizzie H. Rankin; Treasurer, E. A. Merrill; Executive Committee, Chas. Hadley, A. E. Blanchard, L. H. Wentworth; Marshal, W. H. Hartshorn; Poet, A. E. Verrill; Orator, H. M. Cheney;

Odism, Miss Angie S. Tracy; Toast-Master, W. H. Hartshorn; Curator, C. E. Stevens; Chaplain, E. D. Varney; Business Manager of the STUDENT, J. H. Williamson.

It seems to us as though the economy of whitewashing the walls of one of the recitation rooms, especially one in which the seats are arranged around the sides, is *apparent* rather than real. It is impossible to sit in a normal position on the settees without covering one's shoulders with lime, which neither brushes off easily nor benefits the clothes. A coat of paint would have cost but little more, and it would seem as though it might be taken out of those "repairs" and "incidentals" which form no inconsiderable part of every student's term bill.

The annual public meeting of the Polymnian Society was held in Chapel Hall, Friday evening, Oct. 10th. The several parts were admirably chosen and well carried out. The excellent music by the Mendelssohn Quartette was by no means unappreciated by the large audience present. The eulogy by Mr. Blanchard, the oration by Mr. Stiles, and the paper, especially received well-deserved applause. The programme:

Quartette—Blow Mountain Breeze.—Kerbusch.

Prayer, by Rev. G. E. Lowden.

Response—Peace and Love.—Barnby.

Declamation—Horatius. E. C. Hayes, '87.

Eulogy—Ben Butler (politically).

A. E. Blanchard, '86.

Poem—A Freshman's Dream. J. Bailey, '87.

Trio—Humorous Glee.—Jarvis.

Discussion—Are our Free Institutions in Danger from Roman Catholicism?

Aff.—A. F. French, '87.

Neg.—G. A. Downey, '85.

Quartette—In Absence.—Buck.

Oration—When My Ship Comes In.

E. B. Stiles, '85.

Paper—"The Polymnian Oracle."

E. A. Merrill, '86, and Miss A. S. Tracy, '86.

Quartette—Three Chafers.—Truhn.

### PERSONALS.

#### ALUMNI:

'69.—G. A. Newhall has recently visited us. Mr. Newhall intends to enter the ministry soon.

'72.—Rev. C. A. Bickford attended the Free Baptist anniversary at Lewiston.

'72.—Rev. F. H. Perham visited his *Alma Mater* recently.

'72.—Fritz W. Baldwin, who was for several years the popular principal of Nichols Latin School, has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Chelsea, Mass.

'73.—Almon C. Libby is a civil engineer in Minneapolis. Of the many excellent engineers in that city, he is conceded to be one of the best.

'74.—T. F. Keene is a member of the Minneapolis bar.

'74.—Rev. Thomas Spooner was in Lewiston during the anniversary of the Free Baptists.

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy and Rev. A. L. Morey took active parts in the exercises of the anniversary.

'76.—W. C. Leavitt is having good success as attorney-at-law in Minneapolis.

'77.—B. T. Hathaway has a good salary as principal and superintendent of the Northfield High School, Minnesota.

'80.—Miss E. H. Sawyer is teaching at Foxcroft Academy.

'82.—I. M. Norcross was in town recently.

'82.—W. H. Dresser has been making a short visit here. Mr. Dresser is still in the employ of W. C. King & Co., Springfield, Mass.

'82.—J. F. Merrill was recently admitted to the Androscoggin County Bar.

'83.—O. L. Bartlett has closed his school in Farmington, and will attend the fall term of the New York Medical School.

'84.—C. S. Flanders has been rusticated at the White Mountains this summer.

#### STUDENTS:

'85.—E. H. Brackett is teaching in Scarborough, Me.

'85.—R. E. Attwood acted as Treasurer for the L. & A. H. R. R. Company during State Fair week.

'85.—W. B. Piper, formerly of Bates, '85, and F. B. Otis, Bates, '79, have received life diplomas from the California State Board of Education. Certificates to teach in any part of the State are granted upon these diplomas, without further examination.

'85.—D. C. Washburn has been absent a few weeks visiting his old home in Aroostook.

'86.—J. H. Williamson has been chosen by his class to succeed Mr. Small as business manager of the

'86.—The Juniors have a new member—Miss Eva Pratt of Andover, Me. Miss Pratt comes from Kent's Hill Female College and is an experienced teacher.

#### THEOLOGICAL:

'83.—Rev. B. Minard is having good

success as pastor of the First Free Baptist church in Houlton, having recently received sixteen new members.

'85.—F. E. Freese was ordained pastor of the Free Baptist church at North Anson, October 1st.

'85.—W. P. Curtis, owing to poor health, will give up his course, and teach again at Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

'87.—E. R. Chadwick has so far recovered from his sickness as to be moved home.

'86.—Franklin Blake has been delivering a course of illustrated temperance lectures at South Lewiston.

'86.—W. W. Carver will deliver temperance lectures in Greene this month.

### EXCHANGES.

The *Princetonian* in an editorial, "Live and Let Live," discusses the relation of this "golden rule" of trade to book-buyers and book-sellers. Not so much complaint is found with the high rates of profit on new and second-hand books, as that on the "printed notes." The spirit of the editorial is withal such as ought to be displayed under the circumstances. We have thought sometimes that we should have to leave college to earn money to buy our text-books, although constantly told that we are the most favored of all customers, receiving our books at 20 per cent. discount. A book marked 75 per cent. above publisher's retail price, and then 20 per cent. off, is still 40 per cent. above. The *Princetonian*

claims that it does not seek to crush out a legitimate business, but only to protest against exorbitant prices. A co-operative company among the students is proposed as a remedy. Such a plan has been tried successfully at some of the colleges.

The *Amherst Student* devotes considerable space profitably to an account of "The *Student Breakfast*"—the second annual breakfast of the Association of *Student* Editors, which occurred on commencement week. A noticeable fact connected with the papers presented by the alumni—former editors of the *Student*—was that they were upon topics closely connected with the interest of their *Alma Mater*. We think such an association could do much good. The general interest of the college would be subserved; but especially, if such an association was formed in the different colleges, would undergraduate effort in literary work be encouraged.

Our neighbor, the *Bowdoin Orient* has yielded to the overpowering force of custom, and donned a new robe. In its desire to give something neat and appropriate, it has succeeded eminently. No more tasty, typographically beautiful magazine can be found among all our exchanges. The scrolls and scenes at the heads of some of the departments, as "Antilogia" and "Collegii Tabula," are especially appropriate. We learn from the *Orient* that they have a "large increase to their number, having just entered a class of 88." This was news to us. We had learned from various sources, from our neighbor the *Colby Echo*, and from some

Bowdoin students, that the entering class numbered only 28. We should have thought at once that it was simply a mistake of one figure, and 28 was intended instead of 88, had it not been for that word *large*. Either our information concerning the entering class at Bowdoin has been wrong and they have a large class of 88, or we still have some news from the *Orient*, i. e., that a class of 28 is called a *large* class at Bowdoin.

The *Yale Record* finds fault with the way in which the Junior and Senior optionals were announced last summer. A list of subjects with the instructors was given, but no information as to the work to be done, nor any facts to guide the student in the choice of his studies. This may have been a necessary inconvenience at the beginning of a great change. The *Record* suggests this as an excuse. But comparative tables are given further on, showing the elective system as generally accepted by the public, and as found by the students. All we find in the *Record* would seem to show that their elective system is not the most satisfactory. This is not, however, in keeping with what we have gleaned from our exchanges. On the contrary, we have always found a ready welcome extended to any additions to the elective courses. The *Harvard Advocate* may facetiously point out what the limit of electives is to be; but *Advocate*, *Argo*, *Echo*, and *Orient* are earnest in welcoming any increase of electives.

Athletic enthusiasm at Yale is concentrated on foot-ball.

## AMONG THE POETS.

### LOST.

One day while slowly sailing  
Upon a summer's sea,  
My hand with water trailing  
In idle reverie,  
Awaking from my dreaming,  
I saw a jewel bright,  
Down through the depths go gleaming,  
And vanished out of sight.

To-day while fondly gazing  
Into thine eyes of brown,  
In their clear depths anazing  
Tenderly looking down,  
My heart went from my keeping,  
I know not how or when.  
In spite of all my seeking,  
I find it not again.

My ring has gone forever,  
Far down beneath the wave.  
My heart returneth never,  
Thine eyes, Love, are its grave.

—*Argo*.

### RUTH.

With cheeks that mock the blush of dawn,  
And eyes like lights in shadows caught;  
A shape as lissome as a fawn  
And lily-tall.

When home she brought  
The grain the reapers to her cast,  
I ween the fields lost half their light:  
It was as if the sun had passed  
Into a cloud, and hid from sight.

—*Advocate*.

### BEFORE HER GLASS.

He said my gown made me look like a queen,  
Though he never saw one I am sure,  
That my hair had a wave, and a shimmering  
sheen,

And my mouth was alluring demure.  
He said that my airs had a womanly grace,  
Though he knows I am only a lass,  
That my eyes—Pshaw! the truth about figure  
and face

I can see for myself in the glass.

But this isn't all that he told me to-night,  
There was something—a word or two more,  
Which didn't sound quite like the rest, though  
he might

Say it just as he praised what I wore.  
Yet he told me he loved—(am I silly!) *loved*  
*me*,  
Though he knows I am only a lass,  
And I think—but, oh dear! how I wish I could  
see  
*Just exactly how much*, in the glass.  
—*Athenæum*.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

### AMHERST:

The entering class numbers 104, by far the largest class for several years.

A series of games of base-ball are to be played for the class championship of the college.

The *Student* rejoices over the abandonment of compulsory attendance of Sunday afternoon church service.

President Seelye has been nominated for Governor by the Prohibition party, but the *Student* announces after consulting with the President that "he could accept neither the nomination or the office."

### CORNELL:

Fifty thousand dollars has been given to endow a chair of Moral Philosophy.

President White has been chosen president of the newly-founded American Historical Association.

From President White's report we learn that the whole number of instructors is 54; number of students, 461,—414 men and 47 women.

According to the *Cornell Review* only three men in the United States have received the degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, and Doctor of Literature. These men are Prof. Wilson of Cornell; President McCosh

of Princeton; and President Barnard of Columbia.

### PRINCETON:

Princeton is represented in the tennis contests at Hartford.

Both Democrats and Republicans are drilling for parade. Politics are lively.

Gymnasium work has been made compulsory for the two lower classes.

An art department is to be added to the curriculum. \$60,000 has been given to endow a chair.

The Juniors are taking an optional course of readings from the Prometheus of Æschylus, under Prof. Orris.

The Freshmen beat the Sophomores at base-ball by a score of 18 to 1. This is the only instance of the Freshmen winning a game for many years.

A treaty between the two literary societies forbids that sort of solicitation for members known as electioneering. The Freshman judges for himself which is the better society, from the work that each does before him, and then gives his name to the society that he chooses, not the society that wears him out first by importuning.

### WILLIAMS:

The *Argo* reports increased enthusiasm over tennis.

Permission has been granted to the nine to enter the base-ball league.

The class yell is, Rah! rah! rah! rah! rah! rah! *νιχίζουμεν*, 'eighty-eight.

The Freshmen number only 57, begin by far the smallest class that has entered college for a number of years.

Prizes are offered for Senior orations, to be awarded only to those who

have previously taken no rhetorical prizes.

Dr. Scudder's lectures on "Childhood in Literature" were highly appreciated by the students.

Fears are entertained by '86, that, owing to the advanced age of Dr. Hopkins, they will be deprived of his instruction next year.—*Athenæum*.

Possible causes of the smallness of '88: Lack of numbers, the Wall Street disasters, the refusal of the Faculty to play at the November elections, because they could not have it their own way.—*Athenæum*.

#### YALE:

Yale holds the championship in football, base-ball, and rowing.

President Woolsey heads the Blaine and Logan electoral ticket of Connecticut.

Many changes have been made in the curriculum. Students in the preparatory schools will take one less book of Cæsar, two less of Cicero's Orationes, and one less book of the Anabasis and Iliad each. The time thus gained will be used in studying the elements of French and German, one of which will be required at future examinations. Three hours a week will be devoted to the language offered for admission during Freshman year, and in Sophomore year either French or German is required. The Seniors and Juniors have fifty-six elective courses open to them. The required number of hours of class-room work is seventeen; in the Junior year seven of these hours have prescribed studies,

and in the Senior year only five, leaving ten and twelve hours for elective studies in the respective classes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS:

Principal Dawson of Montreal has been knighted by Queen Victoria.

There are one hundred and four college graduates in the present House of Representatives.

A woman's college is established at McGill's University, Montreal, with an endowment of \$50,000.

The attendance at some of the leading colleges for the current year is as follows: Michigan, 1,554; Harvard, 1,522; Columbia, 1,520; Oberlin, 1,474; Yale, 1,070; University of Pennsylvania, 1,044; Institute of Technology, 561; Princeton, 527. Last commencement Harvard graduated 195; Yale, 142; Princeton, 113; Cornell, 67. The following are some of the entering classes: Harvard, 283; Cornell, 226; Yale, 142; Princeton, 137; Wellesley, 115; Brown, 75; Dartmouth, 72; University of Vermont, 50; Hamilton, 44; Union, 43; Rutgers, 40; Bowdoin, 37; Colby, 33.

Of eight of the principal colleges, the only one advocating a protective tariff is the University of Pennsylvania. At Williams, the free-trade theory is taught, likewise at Yale, Harvard, and Amherst. Princeton is in an undecided state as to which side to uphold. At Columbia, in the school of political science, all instruction has a leaning to free trade.

The Merrill Prize (of more than \$800) at Colby was won this year by a young lady. A triumph for the co-eds.

It is reported that out of 586 graduates of Vassar College, only 188 are married.

There has been established, with headquarters at Chicago, another Correspondence University. The Chau-tauqua plan is to be followed.

### COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

#### OUR POSITION.

We are unanimous in our desire to keep out of the maelstrom of politics, from the simple fact that in taking any aggressive position, we at once renounce our privileges as a journal devoted to literary work, and the interests of the little world that lies within the range of college jurisdiction. Let the outside press bray and bluster, put up straw images and destroy the same in turn, while each paper strives to outdo its compeers in that most skillful of all achievements of the nineteenth century, viz., the destruction of private and public character; it rather becomes our pleasure, editorially speaking, to get as far from the passage of arms as possible, and turn our attention to the vicissitudes of life along the banks of the Green river. And we certainly feel that in assuming this position, we are true to the best interests of our paper, which never has identified itself as in any way a political organ.—*The Argo*.

#### THE LIMIT OF ELECTIVES.

The enterprising band of reform has once more been at work at the college curriculum, and we are gratified on our return to find that the curriculum

has approached still nearer that of a true university. The latest changes, by making the Freshman year elective, was a necessary result in the evolution of the elective system; and though we cannot predict the future with the same accuracy that we can the past, it seems evident that the present change is by no means necessarily the last. Why should not the reform be carried beyond our own doors and into the boarding, the preparatory school, the kindergarten, and the nursery? A free exercise of individual choice should be the undisputed right of all minds. Thus, if the school-boy has a natural bent for tarts and ginger-snaps, why should he waste his energy on tripe and fishes? If the babe spurns its phosphate and boiled milk, why should it not have sugar-plums and pickles?—*Harvard Advocate*.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

The Freshman enters college with the determination to make things fly, to stand way up in his studies, and to pose as one of the pillars of the institutions. He already sees himself the possessor of honorary medals, the envied of this class, and the pet of the upperclassmen. After a few weeks he finds that he is not the only genius in existence, and if he wishes to attain the high mark which his ambition points out to him, he discovers hard work to be necessary. But the fond hopes he cherished before entering college still present themselves to his mind, and he makes his first resolution to study, to work hard, and, if necessary, to be a veritable bookworm.

Things may go on a swimmingly for a short time, but nature generally asserts itself, and he finds himself gradually abandoning the hard task he had resolved to perform. Classmates get along without hard work and why can't he? Thus he reasons with himself, and generally has recourse to the convenient pony. The final result is that his good resolutions are never fulfilled and remain only as reminders of his entering days.

But a resolution once broken is broken forever, and offenses against it are committed without the slightest twinge of regret. How then can you succeed? There is one way, and that is, stick to your proposal. Work on the principle of business before pleasure. Never mind if it is rather hard at first. Trinkets that cost us most are valued the most by us, and the end will justify the means. Do not swerve one iota from the rule of conduct you have laid down for yourself, and you will find that success is not so very hard to attain, and that whatever you may have lost by privation, you have more than regained in a better way.—*Niagara Index.*

#### SOCIETY WORK.

Those who are in the early part of their course will inevitably be told that they have no time for society work. This incessant wail for time is what one of our professors has called a "college idol," a superstition handed down through generations. There are, to be sure, only twenty-four hours in a day, but society work lays no claim to the bulk of one's valuable time. It

calls for good work done during spare moments, and the little careful reading and thought that is possible after the demands of Greek and Mathematics are satisfied. The societies do not call for a vast quantity of work; they aim at quality. Here is the field for the future lawyer, minister, editor, for all who wish to exert an influence as speakers or writers. If one is gifted, he will have the pleasure of excelling here among his peers. If he feels the need of drill he will find ready sympathy and the help of friends.—*Oberlin Review.*

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#### LITERARY NOTES.

The *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, devoted mainly to Archaeology, has an interesting table of contents. It has correspondents in all parts of the world, students of Anthropology, classical Archaeology, and Oriental literature, greeting one another through this medium. But its distinctive work is the collection, and presentation in such a form as to be used for future reference, of American Archaeological information. The edition is limited in number, and the *Journal* will be of increasing value in the future. Bi-monthly: \$4.00 per annum. F. H. Revell, publisher, 150 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Moses King, the publisher at Harvard Square, in Cambridge, Mass., is about to bring out a new edition of "Students' Songs," which has already had a sale far in excess of any similar collection ever published. The book

contains sixty-six of the most popular songs as sung at the present time in all the colleges of this country. The full music accompanies the songs. The whole is handsomely printed and has an attractive glazed paper cover. One of the reasons for its success is the low price at which so many unique songs and music, nearly all copyrighted, are furnished. It is sent free of postage for fifty cents.

The *Literary News* for October is full of good things. It gives, as it claims, the freshest news concerning books and authors. An arrangement of the topics of all the magazines is of great convenience to those who are looking for all that may appear pertaining to any particular subject.

Most of the cartoons of the *Beacon* are upon political subjects, and are good from the Republican standpoint. A late number did not fail, however, to hit that modern wonder, the Senior of an American college surrounded by the modern aids to development (physical).

The *Musical Herald* aims to be the leading educational magazine for music-teachers, students, and all interested in music. The *Herald* well sustains its reputation by a varied and attractive table of contents from month to month. Published at Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, publish in neat and convenient form, the address of Robert P. Porter to the Arkwright Club of New England, on "Protection and Free Trade To-day." The author aims to give a practical view of the tariff question. The work

is issued in a pamphlet form at ten cents per copy, and will be appreciated by those who have no time to read the many volumes on this important question that fill our libraries.

*Science* continues to publish the excellent papers read at Philadelphia before the American Association for the Promotion of Science.

A double number of the *Manhattan* is promised for October and November.

Mr. Butterworth of the *Youth's Companion* has written a volume of "Poems for Christmas, Easter, and New Year's." Estes & Lanriat are the publishers.

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### CLIPPINGS.

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No distinction in regard to sex is recognized at Washington University, as is shown by the following: Prof.— "Miss A., you may go, but I'll detain the other gentlemen a few minutes longer."

"I tell you what, Jennie," said an irate father, "you must no longer encourage that young scamp, Greatake. You must sit down on him, or I will." It is sad to relate that Jennie obeyed her father to the letter. She sat down on him at 9.30 P.M. and stayed there for an hour and forty minutes by the parlor clock.—*Ex.*

"Mamma," said a young girl, "do geese lay gooseberries?" "Oh! no, my child, they grow on trees." "Well, what are goose eggs, anyhow?" "They are the things, my dear, that the baseball players make when they don't make anything."—*Ex.*

One of the college papers tells a story of President Hopkins. The President, meeting on a car a student whose character for sobriety was not good and whose appearance was an evidence of a recent debauch, approached him and solemnly and reproachfully said, "Been on a drunk?" "So have I," was the immediate reply.

The new elevator recently put in at Vassar College is not much used, as the girls prefer to slide down on the banisters.—*Press*.

Undressed kids are seen frequently on the beach during bathing hour.—*Chaff*.

Prof. Perry (discussing the legitimacy of speculation)—"I understand, Mr. B., that while you were at Chicago there was a corner in pork." Class explodes, but Mr. B. does not see the point.—*Williams Athenæum*.

"What have you done?" drawled the East India Hammock, languidly, making a lazy effort to swing a little in the evening breeze. "Done," said the little Base-Ball, scornfully: "What have I done?" Since two o'clock I have been at it. I broke the short-stop's fingers, knocked an eye out of the catcher, skinned the pitcher's hands, doubled up the umpire twice, drove the wind clean out of the second-base, broke six panes of glass and a woman's head in the school-house, and knocked a spectator cold." "What have I done?" I have lain around all day, a limp mass of protoplasmic net-work." And he smiled in bitter triumph as he thus displayed his college training.—*News*.

One of our exchanges tells us that a Harvard student was persuaded by some Yale friends to stop over and witness the annual rush. A man of '88, however, singled him out and in a minute he was completely shirtless. He is completely disgusted with Yale tactics.

The denizens of Congress Avenue are going to present the students with a new dormitory of brick—one brick at a time.—*Yale Record*.

Dresses are made with V-shaped openings in the corsage.—*Fashion Item*. That is the correct sort of thing, of course. But for every dress of that kind there occurs a whole lot of V-shaped openings among the old man's greenbacks.—*Ex*.

"Maud" wants to know how to make a "Daisy tidy." Maudie, dear, ask an easy one. It is impossible to make a daisy any tidier than it grows. The daisy is a mighty tidy flower, and you oughtn't to try to improve on nature.—*Beacon*.

Wealthy Citizen (to young man)—"Are you aware, sir, that I have several daughters?" Young Man—"Yes, sir." "Can you speak French, Italian, German, and Spanish?" "Certainly, sir." "Are you a college graduate?" "I am." "Have you a good musical education?" "I have sir, and am quite a good artist." "Do you understand the usages of good society?" "Perfectly, sir." "Then, young man, you can have the position of coachman in my family. In view of recent events I am determined to run as few risks as possible."—*Beacon*.

*The Bates Student.*

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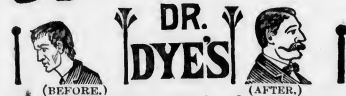
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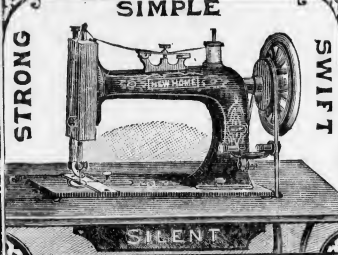
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- 11.50 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.32 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.
- 4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.
- 11.05 P.M., (Mixed,) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

## Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:

- 6.35 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.45 A.M., (Mixed) for Farmington, arriving at Farmington at 2.20 P.M.
- 11.00 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 1.00 P.M. for Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Bangor, Ellsworth, and Bar Harbor.
- 2.30 P.M., for Farmington.
- 5.40 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, Waterville, and Bangor.
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This train returns to Lewiston on arrival of Night Pullman trains from Bangor and Boston, arriving in Lewiston at 1.30 A.M.

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- 9.32 A.M. for Farmington, Winthrop, and Maranacook.
- 11.54 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.18 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
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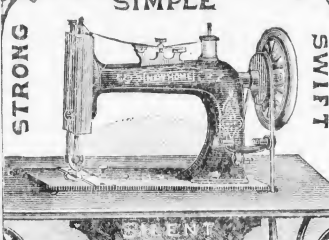
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THE

# BATES STUDENT

Vol. XII.



No. 9.

*οὐ δοξεῖν ἀλλ' εἶναι.*

---

»⌘ NOVEMBER, 1884.⌘«

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

»\* LEWISTON, MAINE.\*«

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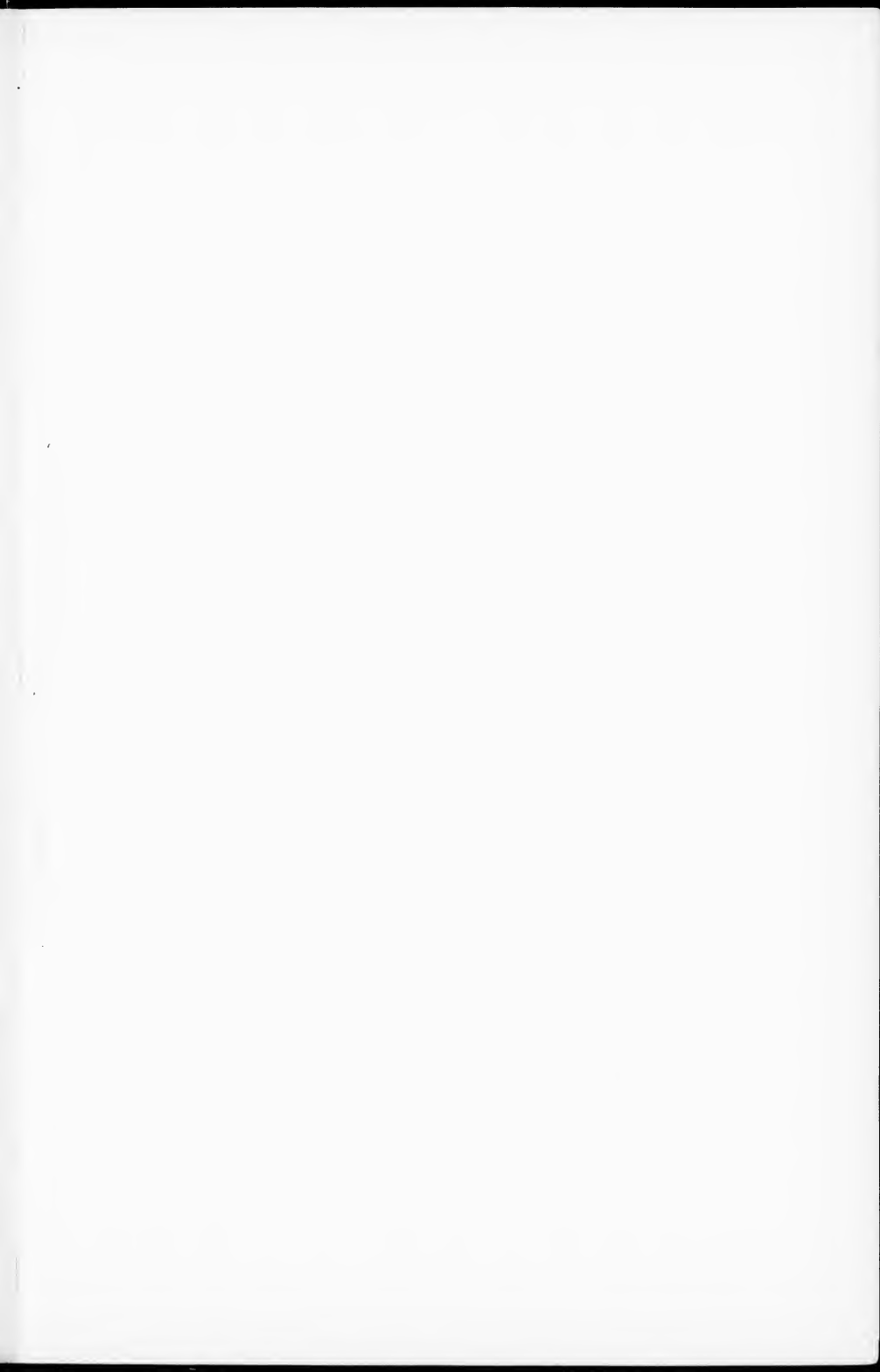
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Ernest D. Rowell

# THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XII.

NOVEMBER, 1884.

No. 9.

## Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE  
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '85, BATES COLLEGE.

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### EDITORIAL.

WE are pained to announce the deaths of three *alumni* of our college: Mr. James Nash, '75, Mr. E. D. Rowell and Mr. Oscar Davis, '81. Obituaries of Mr. Nash and Mr. Rowell will be found in another column. An obituary of Mr. Davis will appear in the December number of the STUDENT.

There is one feature of college commencements that has received some adverse criticism of late—we refer to Greek and Latin salutatories. A recent criticism contains the statement that an ancient sacredness is all the claim by which they hold their existence. But is this likely to keep them much longer? The sacredness of age in the use of Latin and Greek has been disregarded at Yale and Harvard. In these colleges the English language will hereafter be used in commencement programs and triennials. Yale has also abolished the Latin salutatory, it is said on account of the wretched attempts of the past few years.

A criticism of Latin salutatories here does not come from any such reason as has been given at Yale. Indeed, it could not, for we doubt if any salutatorians could perform their

parts with more skill and neatness than the young ladies who have talked Latin to us from the commencement stage for the past two years.

It is for a better reason than this that we object to Latin salutations. We think that a student who has earned the second position for scholarship in his class ought to be able to say something. If he has anything to say we think he ought to be allowed to say it so he can be understood.

---

We have been pleased to observe that one of the editorials in the October number of the *STUDENT* has been a subject of discussion. We refer to the editorial on secret societies. We have been pleased, not only because interest is manifested by the students in the subject, but also because the general sentiment of the students harmonizes with the views set forth in the above-mentioned editorial.

We have been further gratified by a communication from an alumnus, whose eye was caught, and whose interest aroused by the editorial in question, and by a promise, from the writer, of an article on the subject. (The article will appear in the December number of the *STUDENT*.)

We are satisfied that the students as a rule hold decided opinions on this subject. Now then, if we are in earnest about the matter, let us keep the question alive. Let it be discussed in the *STUDENT* till the subject is exhausted. This is the way success must come. The Faculty must understand that we feel earnestly on the subject; that we regard the non-existence of

the Greek-letter societies at Bates as a hindrance to her recognition and good standing in the college world; that we feel, by it, that we are shut out, in a measure, from the society and fellowship of college men, before and after graduation.

Realizing that our efforts must be seconded by those of the alumni if we are to succeed in this movement, we extend a cordial invitation, nay more, an earnest appeal for encouragement and aid.

If the effort is great enough, we believe that the consent of the Faculty to the introduction of the Greek-letter chapters may be obtained and our hopes realized.

---

We were much pleased with the proposition advanced by Prof. Hayes to the Seniors in regard to the study of logic during the coming term. He proposes to omit the usual examination at the completion of this study, provided that a certain per cent. (eighty-five) has been obtained upon the daily recitations. Those who reach this degree of perfection will not be examined, but all who fail will be subjected to the trying ordeals of the customary examination.

As before stated we are entirely in sympathy with this proposition. It is a move in the right direction. It would tend to a more diligent application, and hence to a more complete mastery of the subject. It would place a premium upon good scholarship. This may be the result expected from examinations. But if so, to a great extent, they fail. They rather

place a premium upon the ability to crowd into the intellect in one week sufficient knowledge of a subject, with what may be obtained during the examination through the innumerable methods of cheating, to enable the student, in the vernacular of the collegian, "to pass."

No doubt the main object of examinations is to act as an incentive to good scholarship, and to test the student's knowledge, and thus ascertain whether or not he has been faithful in his work. If they are intended to be puzzles, enigmas, for the student to solve, than they should certainly be condemned. In most cases they are not meant to be such, but are fair tests of the thoroughness of the work done by each one.

So the *object* of examinations is commendable. But is this the best way of accomplishing it? Do examinations bring about the desired result? They fail in both respects. They neither incite to assiduous, faithful work, nor do they measure the student's knowledge. It is strange that college faculties are blind to these facts. Often are they convinced from daily recitations that certain students have scarcely any knowledge of the studies pursued during the term, and yet are at a loss to understand how these same students succeed so well on examination.

How much better to have *daily* examinations! How much better to incite to faithful work from day to day. We are glad that this experiment is to be tried at Bates and hope it will prove so successful that it will be unanimously adopted by the Faculty.

Preparation is the prime element of success. If a man would be successful in any vocation of life, let him get thoroughly ready for his work. This truth is nowhere more palpable than in teaching. The successful teacher owes more to careful preparation, than to all things else. This, we believe, is pretty well understood by the student teachers of Bates, as is attested by their general success. In the hope, however, that we may be of some service to inexperienced teachers and that we may more thoroughly impress all with the necessity of careful preparation, we take this opportunity to express our convictions on the subject. By preparation we do not now refer to the general stock of knowledge requisite for successful teaching. We refer rather to daily preparation for work in the school-room.

The fact that the branches taught are elementary does not warrant the teacher in neglecting to make this daily preparation. For a teacher needs not only to understand the branches taught, but he also needs to be familiar with each day's lesson.

Every recitation should be previously prepared by the teacher; interesting and novel ways should be devised for the presentation of a subject.

So far as possible (and they may be almost wholly) text-books should be dispensed with in the recitation. The text-book should serve the teacher merely in giving him a subject for discussion during the recitation. With this subject, an average amount of general knowledge, and with a careful study of the subject in hand, an earnest teacher will be able to eliminate from

the recitation the dull routine that characterizes too many schools and to make the exercises interesting and profitable to his pupils.

Even young pupils, although they are unable to assign a cause for a dull, uninteresting recitation, are not slow to *feel* its dullness and to experience a corresponding indifference in the school. If the teacher, with a book before him, asks the pupil the exact questions he finds in it and then carefully scans the book while the pupil repeats or tries to repeat the words of the book, he will be sensible in a short time of an apathy in his pupils for which he need not be at a loss to account.

As elsewhere, let a man work faithfully in a school and a measure of success will be his.

There is a lesson for those who think no good would come from an inter-collegiate oratorical association in the fruits of inter-collegiate contests in athletics. Greater preparation is made than would be for a home contest among classes. Indeed, the result of home contests frequently furnishes material for the beginning of real work for the inter-collegiate contests.

The same principal would apply in oratorical contests. Nor would the benefits derived from one another be less here than in athletics. As some colleges may cling to an old and imperfect stroke in rowing until the superiority of a new stroke is learned by comparison with other colleges, so may defects in the methods of oratory be retained until inter-collegiate contests shall make them manifest.

There is in this editorial no spirit of

criticism on the result of inter-collegiate contests in athletics. Let it still be said that Colby, or Bowdoin, or Bates, as the case may be, has the best baseball nine, tennis players, or athletes in any game; but let it also be known who is the best orator, or writer, or thinker, in the respective colleges. This is not asking too much. It is simply raising that which is of primary importance to an equal footing with that which is secondary.

By no means the least important among the expenses of a college student are those necessarily accruing in the purchase of the text-books for the course, to say nothing of the many books of reference which are highly desirable, provided the student's pocket-book is able to furnish the "where-with." That it is of the utmost importance to every one to be able to purchase the required text-books at the very lowest market prices, every one will admit. Although our city book-sellers give "a reduction of twenty per cent. to the college boys," every one knows that the profits on some of the books used in college are perfectly exorbitant. The question at once arises, is there no way to overcome this obstacle and render it possible for students to purchase books without paying a profit to so many middle-men?

At some colleges, bookstores are opened by one of the students, where books can be obtained at cost, or at a very small margin; at other colleges, co-operative associations are formed among the students, in this way rendering it possible for new books to be purchased at prices far below those

offered by the regular booksellers, and also enabling the student to exchange second-hand books for new ones. This movement seems to be a worthy one.

One of our students here commenced selling books and small stationery last spring, and every one was pleased with the opportunity to patronize "home talent." And yet the Faculty, who are always so desirous of our saving a dollar, when we can, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that this student could not sell student supplies at the college and that we must go down town and pay from ten to fifty per cent. more for precisely the same grade of goods. What could be the reason, pray?

One of the worst effects of a political campaign is the wrangling and acrimonious debates that spring from it. Blinded by party prejudice, everybody sees only his own side of the question, and gets in a passion because his opponent is equally blind.

The result of the recent election was rather a surprise to both parties. Republicans have grown so accustomed to having things all their own way that you could almost always tell one in a debate, by the self-satisfied, "it's-no-use-for-you-to-talk" air with which he laid down his arguments: while the Democrats, by their long continued and oft-repeated defeats have become so accustomed to being worsted, that a sulky, half-defiant air was often substituted for one of courtesy. It is well to remember that in this, as in everything else, "*un gentilhomme est tourjours un gentilhomme.*"

## LITERARY.

### IN NOVEMBER.

By W. P. FOSTER.

From my hill-circled home, this eve, I heard  
The tempest singing on the windy height—  
The first wild storm of winter in its flight  
Seaward—as though some mighty Arctic bird  
Had left its snowy nest, and on the fired,  
Steep mountain summit paused one boisterous  
night

To fill the valleys with its fierce delight.  
Ah me, I thought, how every pine is stirred,  
How every waving bough gives forth its roar,  
And the first shout, as though some harper  
hoar

Laid his great hand upon the hills around,  
And drew a loud hymn forth, a voice to sound  
Far, far away, beyond the world's dull shore.

—November Century.

### GROWTH THE END OF BEING.

A SEED so small that its parts cannot be discovered by the unaided eye, reveals under a microscope the essential organs of a full grown plant. Earth, rich in food, bids the plantlet choose; air surrounds it; sunlight greets its first appearance. To doubt that it is designed to become a plant is impossible. Its life is growth of form. Every variety of form and color, flower and leaf and fruit, is but the specialized product of the same process of growth. Each becomes perfect when the conditions of perfection are met. Fruit and leaf furnish food for animals, seed perpetuates the species, flower and form are symbols of purity and beauty.

The same law of design is seen in the lower animals. A bird builds its nest, lives its life, accomplishes the object of its existence. Impelled by instincts of well-being and self-preser-

vation the bee constructs its cell and stores up its honey, the beaver builds his dam.

Some animals know instinctively, in their animal way of knowing, what man can acquire only by long years of practice. This is but another proof that the object of existence in these animals, as in plants, is completed with their life. It also suggests the peculiar destiny of man.

Intellect, feeling, will, are distinguishing characteristics of man. A plant does not seek food and development more naturally than does the mind. Surrounded by an innumerable number of facts and forces, out of whose depths it cannot bring complete harmony, the mind ever struggles toward a more perfect being. It seeks to know the mystery surrounding it as naturally as a bud seeks the sunlight.

The prime cause of intellectual activity is from within. Its counterpart is a field for activity without. The power of observation is first developed. Memory, thought, classification, generalization, follow. Each is a necessary growth. Without these man would not be man.

As a result of this activity there has been wonderful growth of physical science, the elements have yielded themselves willing instruments to man's service, all knowledge that helps to ameliorate man's condition has shared in this growth.

But this is not the end of being. To accomplish the purpose for which the soul was created, this growth must be in the particular direction toward which the soul tends. The soul itself

reveals what this direction is. There is something within impelling us to choose the right and giving its approval when the right is chosen.

A plant from a dark corner sends forth its vines toward the sunlight, an element essential to its growth. It recognizes the influence of sunlight by change of color and vigor of growth. The choice of that which is right is as essential to the symmetrical growth of the soul as sunlight to the plant.

That some fail to choose the way of highest development is no proof that this is not the designed end of being. Power of choice is a quality that exalts man. Without will the soul would not be God-like. Never suffering defeat strength would become weakness. Virtue never tried is mere innocence. Honor that one cannot help is honor destitute of all significance. The elements of the soul, like the firm trunk of a tree, are woven in fibers by daily struggle.

When a soul is seen raised above its difficulties, lifted out of its narrow limits by love, or seeking truth for its own sake, then its possibilities are disclosed. Such a course implies an exercise of choice. It leads to a symmetrical development of the higher powers of man's nature. This is the end of being. Herein is purest pleasure as well as greatest good.

Such a development is in keeping with all the lessons of nature. The intelligence that clothes the flowers of the field in their beautiful robes and, throughout the whole universe, constantly adapts means to ends, has not created man with yearnings never to

be satisfied. He who created the seed created the sunlight also. He who gave man's yearnings for a higher life gives hopes that they shall be realized. All our higher powers join with revelation in declaring that the soul is immortal. The germ growth here is a sure prophecy of coming sunlight.

◆◆◆  
THE PILOT.

By A. L. M., '76.

Upon a spacious flowing sea  
A host of silver fleecy sail  
Are outward bound eternally  
To nobly win or sadly fail.

The same blue sky is overhead,  
The same blue wave is underneath,  
Which lured them on to early wed  
The coral to their laurel wreath.

The Pilot's voice they heeded not,  
While He their erring course deplores,  
Still guides the trusting to the spot  
Where rolls the sea thro' golden doors.

His hand is clean, His heart is pure,  
Nor light of day, nor moon, nor star  
Needs He, nor darkness can allure  
To wreckage on yon crystal bar.

His city stands inviting all  
To sail within her spacious fold,  
Thro' gates of pearl with jasper wall,  
And streets all paved with burnished gold.

The Pilot heed, He speaks to thee,  
"I am the way, the truth, the life,  
Take up thy cross and follow me,  
My Peace doth quell the Ocean strife."

◆◆◆  
RUTS.

By E. B. S., '85.

THE resultant of the continued repetition of an act is a habit. A habit crystallized is a rut. Habit is here used in its best sense, as so under the control of the possessor that he can use it to his advantage, instead of

being controlled by it. In this sense it is extra sail, a help to progress, a turnpike along which one may go safely and rapidly. While it binds, it does not chafe; while it keeps one in the same general direction, it allows of such variation as may be necessary for the best development.

When a habit is allowed to become a rut it narrows and makes men opposed to development and progress. Thoughts and actions become circumscribed by very narrow limits. Any attempt to turn men from their ruts often meets with poor success. The writer recently spent the Sabbath in a town not far from Lewiston, and had the old people's Bible class in the Sabbath school. The scholars were requested to move nearer together as they were scattered. But one old gentleman objected, saying: "We're used t' settin' so and don't like t' make any change." Then he was asked a question, and replied: "We ginrally begin at t'other end." A certain amount of conservatism is good; but a narrow conservatism not only checks but breaks the wheels of progress. There is a constant danger, unless men are on their guard, of falling into ruts. They get so used to doing work in a certain way that they do not use their minds to improve old methods, to devise new ones, or even to take advantage of the products of the thoughts of others. Indeed, so little mind is used that work is done in a vacant sort of way. Like the man who brought in a vigorous bass tone when a soft one was required, and on being rebuked replied: "Well if I

didn't play that 'hoss fly' for a note." Men in ruts play a great many "hoss flies" simply because they do not think as they work. They are in a certain track and take in everything in that track without regard to its relation to the work in hand.

Men acting in ruts are apt to become bigots. This may be seen in the persecutions of the Middle Ages and the narrow sectarianism of our own age.

Judging things as they appeared to their eyes, men thought that the earth was flat and motionless, and so firmly did they become fixed in their belief that they treated with violence those who first dared to suggest for the earth, rotundity and motion. The introduction of labor-saving machinery was met with every hostility because it was thought that the old ways were good enough, and that the new notions would deprive many of the means of sustenance. But instead of this more men were employed, and things that had before been luxuries were brought within the reach of all.

As a result of getting into ruts men become unpractical. They do not study their work in more than one relation—the bread-and-butter relation,—so if they find their rutted progress impeded they are helpless. Like the Irishman who had a stick too long for his purpose, and said that if it was too short he could splice it, but, as it was he didn't know what to do.

Thinkers, too, are in danger of getting into ruts. Consecutive thought, without which discovery and advancement in the realms of thought is impossible, is difficult, and there is a

temptation for one to think in a circle, or, in other words, to combine and recombine old material instead of striking out on new lines.

This accounts in part, at least, for the great number of unsuccessful professional men. Many cling to old and exploded theories, grow shabby and despondent, while their neighbors, perhaps their inferiors in natural gifts and learning, availing themselves of the advanced thoughts of the age grow happy and prosperous.

Ruts, then, as fatal to material progress, and vigorous liberal thought, should be avoided, by forming habits that will be servants and not masters, by being liberal but not loose. Avoid extremes! Neither adopt or reject new ideas at first sight; but "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

Do not be afraid to think or act in new channels! You may be called a "crank." But as the crank is such an important principle in mechanics, so the so-called "crank" may set in motion influences that shall move the world. No man of good sense should be afraid to give to the world what he has wrought out by faithful thought, even if it does not harmonize perfectly with the generally accepted ideas of the age.

---

The professor recently remarked that if anything should happen to one of the fixed stars, it might be a thousand years before the light would get here to let us know it; but one of the boys thought that even then it would beat the election returns.

## SUNDAY MORNING.

By D. C. W., '85.

Through the painted, pictured windows  
Comes a flood of mellow light,  
Warming up the shadowy transepts  
With its colors rich and bright.

And from out the distant chancel  
Comes the service, floating down,  
As the preacher slowly reads it,  
In his rustling stole and gown.

But my thoughts are sadly wandering  
From the solemn and the grand :  
And I scarcely keep the places  
Through the prayer-book in my hand.

For there sits a dainty maiden  
Just across the long, straight aisle,  
With a pious little look on,  
And a most bewitching smile.

And she sings like Saint Cecilia  
Till the roof the music feels,  
And the sombre oaken rafters,  
As the chants the organ peals.

And at last, the service ended  
With a burst of rapturous song,  
From the pulpit comes the sermon,—  
Strange, I find it none too long !

Then the solemn benediction  
Seems to leave a peaceful touch,  
And I, slowly rising, linger  
Till I met her in the porch.

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN  
GABLES.

By A. H. T., '85.

THE author has stated the purpose of this work in his preface. It is to show "that the wrong doing of one generation lives into the successive ones, and divesting itself of every temporary advantage, becomes a pure and uncontrollable mischief." I think this aim entirely worthy of the genius that the author was able to make use of in its development, and that it was attained to a high degree of success. The chief difficulty, I think, in effecting

this purpose is to show the relation of cause and effect between the events of succeeding generations. We can see plainly how the wrong done to old Matthew Maule caused enmity between the two families for years, and how it directly cost the Pyncheon family a large share of their property, happiness, and good name. But the chief topics of the story, Jaffrey Pyncheon's crime and its consequences, cannot be supposed to have grown so directly out of that of his ancestor.

The fatality that attached to him was no uncommon one—nothing more than the inheritance of the old Puritan's avaricious disposition.

The scene of the story could be located nowhere else to so good advantage as in the house which was both the origin of the crime and the witness of all its tragic results. The book was fitly named, "The House of Seven Gables." There is not a scene where the reader is not made conscious of the presence of the old mansion and its sad associations.

The mention of the picture, the well, the harpsichord, and the Pyncheon elm is an ingenious way of suggesting the family story to the reader's mind ; and it is a very effective way.

The gloom and decay and neglect manifest about the old home, never fail to symbolize the gloom, decay, and neglect that have fallen upon the once proud race of Pyncheons.

There are some things also to remind us of occasional bright incidents in its history, setting in relief the general gloom ; such are like the blossoming of Alice's posies on the roof and the visits

of the humming-birds to the scarlet-flowering beans.

A great deal of mystery is woven about the story in a remarkable way. It is not the superstition that pertains to ghosts, hobgoblins, and such far-fetched intruders; but, only the mystery that inevitably envelops all God's providences. I suppose that Nathaniel Hawthorne had a great liking for the mysterious that made him effective in detecting and presenting it. Were these Pyncheons only the victims of apoplexy or must their deaths be attributed to the dying sentence of Matthew Manle? Does God visit such direct punishment on evil-doers? Such questions are continually presented and left for the reader to ponder over or answer as best he can.

The mysterious element of this romance is delightful nutriment for the superstitious mind and makes the story more attractive even to the practical person. Clifford continually brings to one's mind the question: Is he a malefactor, or the victim of somebody else's crime? Not until the very last part of the book is the question answered. Appearances are always against him. Though we are so thoroughly in sympathy with him as to hope to learn of his innocence, we are never free from doubts about him. The main characters of the book appear to be incidental to the history of the house. Their interesting story affords a chance to dwell on the record of their ancestors. Hephzibah and Clifford are the most interesting personages. Their misfortunes alone are enough to make them so. A strange hero and heroine, the

aged brother and sister! One so ugly with the constant scowl on her face, the other so witless and feeble. Yet what hero and heroine did we ever attend through trials to triumph, with more satisfaction than we see Hephzibah and Clifford established in the scanty portion of prosperity and happiness that came to them at last? All the other characters, as well as these, are of the commonest sort. Their counterparts may be found in any New England town.

In Jaffrey Pyncheon we have a true example of the wolf in sheep's clothing. His smile claims fraternity with the kiss of Judas Iscariot. What kind of man deserves less charity than he who, having wronged another and held all his life-time the power to right that wrong, fails to do so and yet pretends to great virtue! His portrait is dwelt upon with a great deal of minuteness. Not only is his outward demeanor interpreted, but even the impulses of his heart are analyzed.

What seems most striking to me in Mr. Hawthorne's style, is its poetic nature. The descriptions exhibit this element most noticeably, yet the whole book might be almost called a poem. In this lies its chief charm. There is the same enjoyment in reading it over and over again that there is in reading a choice poem.

♦♦♦♦♦

Reports from the Colleges of Ohio and Indiana show that Greek has not suffered from the recent discussions of its claims. At Oberlin, Marietta, and Belmont Colleges, and DePauw University there are increases in the percentage of students taking Greek.

## COMMUNICATION.

Nuera Elluja, Ceylon, }  
 Oct. 1, 1884. }

To the Editors of the Student :

Several years ago I sent the STUDENT a brief sketch of "How I first saw Mount Everest." To-day I shall speak of another fine climb, or how I went to the highest peak of Ceylon one day last week. Every American student should know that so high an authority as the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain now gives the palm for mountain climbing and fresh discovery to our countryman, Mr. Graham, who in his recent Himalayan tours reached the summit of Kubra, 24,000 feet above sea level, and 1,700 feet higher than human foot ever ventured before. Though I have seen hardly a mention of this remarkable feat in my American periodical, I have been delighted to see how kindly and heartily the *Spectator* and other English papers speak of Mr. Graham's achievement. His paper read before the Geographical Society in London, created great interest, and the chief point in it that I now recall, was that higher peaks than Everest had been seen. From the top of Kubra these intrepid climbers saw peaks of an inner or central range, towering over the shoulders of Everest. The idea had occurred to scientific men that there might be such an inner range of mountains of greater height than those belonging to the Shikim and Nepal front, that had long been counted the highest mountains of the globe. But Mr. Graham's explorations have been the first to bring in

anything in the line of real proof of the correctness of this idea. His wonderful achievement will stimulate Himalayan tourists to fresh daring and discovery.

The highest peak of the Ceylon hills (for, in comparison with the Himalayas, we cannot call these mountains) is called Pedrotallagalla, and rises to 8,280 feet above the sea. It is situated in the central province of Ceylon and towers over Nuera Elluja, the hill sanitarium of the island. Though Pedro (we may omit his caudal appendage for brevity's sake) is the highest peak of Ceylon, it is by no means so famous as Adam's Peak, not so high by a thousand feet, which is a Buddhist shrine of great antiquity and renown, and to which many pilgrims from many lands, Buddhist, Hindu, and Mohammedan alike, have for centuries been wont to come, each finding on its holy head some trace—be it but a faint footprint—of his own hero, Adam, Buddha, or Rama. I was eager to "do" Adam's Peak, of course, but during this southwest monsoon it is completely covered by cloud, and climbing is not only dreary but even dangerous. So my English chum and I had to relinquish all hopes of holy pilgrimage, and contented ourselves with "doing" Pedro instead.

The average altitude of Nuera Elluja is upwards of six thousand feet, so we had only two thousand to make from the door of our hill-home. It was a gloomy outlook and the Scotch mist, or London fog, or denser Ceylon clouds were flitting around old Pedro's bald head. We had been waiting a

full week for him to uncover, and it was our last day at this charming sanitarium, so we set out determined to reach the top and see what we could. The path is a fairly even one and the grade by no means heavy or steep. The hills on every side are in their greenest, gayest dress, and you may look down upon acres of coffee, cocoa, and cinchona, and patches of tea sandwiched in between them. A fatal fungus has of late years been killing off the coffee plants, and planters are now substituting tea for coffee. The cinchona thrives hardly so well as in our hill districts in India, but is indeed a blessing in all these Eastern lands, the *habitat* of fevers of every type. The larger demand for cocoa in Europe, particularly in connection with the temperance movement in behalf of sailors and soldiers, has given a fresh impulse to cocoa culture in Ceylon, and there is no finer growth to be seen than the beautiful cocoa gardens at present. And if your eye be clear and strong enough and the atmosphere of the right tone and temper, from the shoulders of Pedro looking westward you may catch glimpses of the extensive cinnamon gardens and cocoanut plantations of the western coast. The spice of the former and the oil of the latter constitute two of the chief exports of Ceylon.

At an easy, talking and walking gait my British brother and I soon gained the top of Pedro. The zigzags are delightful on the way up, and wild flowers abundant. There are, however, less birds than in our Indian hills, and how one misses the grand snowy range

in the distance, such as I've gazed on with ever increasing wonder and joy at Darjuling, Massoorie, and Nynce Tal in the Himalayas. You have the bright rhododendron all along your path, with its evergreen leaf and red flower; and ferns of many kinds from the humble little scented fern at your feet to the noble tree ferns towering over your head. This is "the forest primeval" on the sides and spurs of these old hills, and here one communes with nature in her own most secluded and sacred temples.

After a two hours' slow and sauntering march we are standing on the stone towers built by government for the trigonometrical survey. A stiff cold breeze is driving the floating clouds down into the valley. It is but little we are able to see, for it is raining at Nuera Elluja, and the heavy rain-cloud brooding over the settlement shuts out the view completely. We are above the clouds and below us the white sheet of nimbus looks like the table-cloth spread for the gods. An occasional whiff of thin mist blown in our faces by the rising wind teaches us what clouds are made of, and deeper lessons, too. On a fair day, not in this dismal southwest monsoon, one may see both seas, the Bay of Bengal or Indian Ocean on the east, and the Sea of Arabia on the west from some of these higher peaks. Snow is out of the question in Ceylon, so near the equator, but there is sharp frost in some of the still nights of January.

It was far too cold for heated climbers to stand long on the summit

of Pedro, and we had promised to breakfast with two good Islington missionaries at the hospitable mountain house of our kind Scotch hostess. On that noble height we gave three cheers for the Queen, and three cheers, too, for the President, then we sang the dear old long-metre doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,  
Praise Him all creatures here below,  
Praise Him above ye heavenly host,  
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost!"

and having picked a fern and pocketed a bit of rock as mementos of our climb, we walked quickly down to Naseby to meet our friends.

J. L. PHILLIPS, M.D.

# IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES NASH.

THE patriarch of Uz, when speaking of the grave described it as being "without order." All history and observation confirm this as being a true description, not merely of the grave but of those who go down to its embrace. It has been said that "order is Heaven's first law." And so it may be. In many things we can trace it. We see it in the movements of the worlds above us, we find it in the world which we inhabit. The seasons come and go, day and night succeed each other, and in the things around us there is an order which we can plainly observe. But we find no such order in regard to death and the grave. Were there order here as in other things, we should see men passing

away in the succession with which they came. Those of maturer age and longest service would die first,—ripe fruit only would be garnered. But the young do die as well as the old, and we can trace no order in the time, the age, the circumstances, the means, the manner; the grave gathers its victims. Death strikes often when and where we should least expect it. And we sadly, truthfully say,

"Leaves have their time to fall,  
And flowers to wither at the north wind's  
breath,  
And stars to set,—but all,  
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O  
Death."

We were painfully reminded that death is without any order in the decrease of James Nash. The shaft struck where we looked not for the blow. And while we yet feel the stroke, it is fitting that we place on record some memento of the esteem in which he was held while living, and of the affection in which his name is embalmed, though dead.

James Nash, son of Ammi R. and Julia A. Nash, was born in Lewiston, Nov. 30, 1853, and died Oct. 17, 1884, aged 30 years 10 months and 17 days. The immediate cause of his death was brain fever, but for several years his health had been somewhat infirm.

Mr. Nash, having fitted for college at the Nichols Latin School, was graduated from Bates College in the class of 1875, a class numbering seventeen. Both in his preparatory and college course he was considered a very promising young man.

During his Junior year in college he was awarded a prize for excellence

in original declamation. He was a faithful student, making all his preparations for class work with great assiduity. Taking into account his ill health he was remarkably persistent in the prosecution of his studies. And this latter trait of character was manifest in a marked degree in his life work, his chosen profession. In oral and written discussions he did his own thinking and arrived at independent conclusions and opinions. He was graduated from college with honor, and bore away with him the high respect of his professors and classmates.

Soon after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, and was admitted to the Androscoggin Bar to practice as attorney in State courts, Feb. 3, 1877. Justice Charles W. Walton presided at that term of court.

Mr. Nash at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Lewiston, securing a fair degree of business, always conducting his business above reproach, and so secured for himself a reputation for manly and upright conduct. To the writer, in a private conversation, he said, I prefer to be strictly honest in business rather than win a dollar by dishonesty. And while by adhering to this principal he may have lost the gold that perisheth, he most certainly laid up that spiritual coin that is current in the land where he now dwells.

Mr. Nash was a Christian in the New-Testament sense of that word. He exercised strong faith in Jesus Christ as his Saviour. Although not connected with any church organization,

he lived a Christian life. After participating in a communion service at the Free Baptist church, a few weeks before his death, he expressed to his wife his great satisfaction in thus celebrating the death of his Saviour. His love to Christ was ardent, and to the writer of this article he confessed that the great mistake of his life was the refusal to follow his convictions that he ought to preach the gospel of his Lord and Saviour. Probably the very humble estimate he had of his own powers deterred him from doing what he otherwise might have done. He was really a man of unaffected humility.

Being peculiarly reserved in his manners, he was never demonstrative in his affections or in his social bearing, but to those who best understood him he was a loyal friend, and such were wont to place him in the company of those whom the great poet designated when he wrote:

"The friends thou hast and their adaption  
tried,  
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."

He was a friend of large and generous heart, tender and lively sympathies, ever manifesting that gracious courtesy that enabled him to maintain the poise of a Christian gentleman.

Mr. Nash was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Talbot, of Turner, on the 22d of January, 1884, who now survives him. An unusually tender affection characterized his domestic life.

Mr. Nash was always interested in all the great moral and political questions of his day. At one time he was a candidate for Representative to the

State Legislature, and although not elected, the vote thrown showed that he was greatly appreciated.

His last sickness was of short duration: his death was a victory. At his funeral service, which was very largely attended, appropriate words of commendation and consolation were spoken by Revs. Burgess, Cate, and Barrows.

#### EUGENE DUNBAR ROWELL.

Eugene Dunbar Rowell was born in Skowhegan, Me., June 17, 1858, and died at Faulkton, Dakota, October 24, 1884.

Mr. Rowell graduated at Bates College in June, 1881, and his death was the first in a class numbering at graduation thirty-six—the largest that the college has sent out. He was early left an orphan, his father dying when he was five and his mother when he was seven years old. Thus, although he had tender and loving relatives, and after his mother's death found a home with an aunt, Mrs. Lewis Dunbar of Fairfield, Me., he learned the meaning of sorrow in his boyhood. Perhaps, it was in part the result of this that the troubles and disappointments of his young manhood were borne with a courage and serenity that impressed all who knew him. Endowed with natural abilities of a high order and early developing a decided love of study, he was eager to gain a liberal education. Amid many hindrances and discouragements he prepared for college at the Nichols Latin School. There he gave proof of powers that led his

teachers to anticipate for him unusual attainments as a scholar. His college course amply justified these expectations. He applied himself with diligence to his studies and gained a high standing in each department of college work. He had a strong, clear mind and could concentrate it upon any subject requiring his attention. Although his opportunities for study were won, in great degree, through his own efforts, and he never had good health, he made a steady growth both in scholarship and strength of character during his entire course and graduated with high honor. Like many of our students, he found it necessary to *earn* the money required to pay his expenses at college, and he, therefore, spent a part of each year in teaching. In this work, notwithstanding his gradually failing strength, he won a high reputation, and, even before he completed his college course, his marked success found recognition in the offer of an excellent position. Although aware that disease had already a strong hold upon him he courageously devoted himself to his self-assumed, but difficult task. He was, however, soon compelled by rapidly failing health to abandon it. In the spring of 1882, hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial, he went to Dakota. There he took up a claim and cheerfully encountered the hardships incident to pioneer life. The result was a temporary improvement in health and the prospect of complete recovery. But in September, 1884, he took a severe cold, which was followed by an

attack of pleurisy. Anticipating the fatal result of this illness, and hoping only that he might be permitted to die at home, on October 15th, as soon as he was able to make the attempt, he began his journey eastward. He reached Faulkner, a distance of but *seventeen miles*. There he died of consumption, Oct. 24, 1884, at 5.15 A.M. He was buried in Lewiston, Oct. 30th. Several of his former classmates and teachers, together with many friends and relatives, were in attendance at the funeral services. Five brothers and four sisters survive him. Says one of these: "His last days were passed calmly awaiting the summons that all must obey. Trusting in Him whose love for humanity is as boundless as the realms of eternity, he obeyed the Master, and his spirit returned to the God who gave it."

Mr. Rowell had the sincere regard of all his associates at college, and in an unusual degree the love of his classmates and of those who knew him intimately. He was serious, self-reliant, frank, and manly. He was a true friend, a devoted classmate, and an affectionate brother. His life was brief, but his earnestness, sincerity, and fidelity made a deep impression upon those who shared his confidence and knew his struggles. He was an alumnus from whose future his college expected much, and had he lived and been favored with health, we believe he would have not disappointed her.

G. C. C.

## LOCALS.

### PRAYERS.

The chapel bell is tolling;  
The Juniors who are bowling,  
The Fem's o'er campus strolling,  
Make haste to reach their seat.  
A Soph comes in belated,  
With staring eyes dilated,  
And puffing cheeks inflated,—  
Drops down, almost dead beat.

All things come to an end, though  
The Prof, up by the window,  
Prays for the Fresh, and Hindoo,  
"In deepest darkness sunk,"  
While sad I sit and wonder  
Profoundly, how in thunder,  
Save through some lucky blunder,  
To miss another flunk.

"Where's the fire!"

A hook and ladder company—house-painters.

Nutation of the pole—taking a nap in sermon time.

Is an artificial protection for a bald head a wig-warm?

Prof. in Psychology (announcing lesson)—"Yon may go to the judgment." Class look startled.

Prof. in Chemistry—"Mr. H., how is it that glue sticks things?" Mr. H.—"It,—well, it has a tendency to hang on."

Prof. in Chemistry—"What is a negative picture, Miss T.?" Miss T.—"One taken wrong side to and wrong side up."

The combined libraries of the college now contain 12,449 volumes. Of this number, 1,076 have been added the present year.

The editors wish to express their gratitude to Rev. Mr. Barrows of this

city who so kindly consented to write the obituary notice of the late James Nash, class of '75. Our thanks are also due to Prof. Chase for the obituary of Mr. Rowell.

A wheelbarrow ride around the campus, while the band plays, is one of the sights promised us as the result of a wager between a Senior and a Sophomore, on the New York election.

One of the Professors was inquiring after a high chair and a cradle, recently. This is no joke, though it is evident that the Professor intended the above-named articles for a *little Joke*.

Buttercup and cream, with the college garnet between, has been selected as the class color of the Freshmen. Their motto is *ὅθι πρόωτος ἔμιν ἀντιστος*. You may stop right there. Translate if you will!

"My son," said a father to his offspring, whom he had just been lecturing on the flippancy of youth, "When you are as old as I am, you will not be so foolish, I hope." "Hope I shan't," was the rather equivocal reply.

"I think we are going to have a heavy blow," whispered the Sophomore in church the other Sunday, as he saw Deacon Jones flourishing his red bandana 'round, preparatory to playing a solo on his nasal organ.

Latest from New York: First Junior to second ditto—"What's the news, Sale?" Second Junior—"They say Cleveland's elected. Now we're going to have free trade and I can sell books at the college spite o' fate!"

Class in Chemistry. Prof.—"Mr. W., will you please give an illustration of

the cleansing effect of soap?" Mr. W., who has been for several weeks concentrating all his hopes upon his upper lip, blushes and thinks the Professor means something personal.

It's no use—there! I can *not* see through this Astronomy lesson, can you, Clara? Of course I understand how they can tell the time it takes Neptune and Uranus to go round, if they watch long enough, and how far they are from the sun, and all that, and their names; but how *do* they know how cold it is there?"

It is evident that the Professor in Latin is discouraged over the attention given him by one member, at least, of the Sophomore class, for, after a lengthy explanation recently, being asked to show up the same point again, he retorted: "Now, now, Mr. W., why do you stuff cotton into your ears while I'm talking, and just as quick as I'm through, pull it out and ask me what I've been talking about?"

The annual ball game between the Sophomores and the Freshmen was played Saturday forenoon, Oct 18th, and resulted in a score of 19 to 9 in favor of the Sophomores. Only six full innings were played owing to an accident to one of the players. If the game could have been finished the Sophomores' score would probably have been doubled, judging from the position of affairs when the game was called.

"This thing is getting Sirius," remarked one fellow, tapping the finder of the telescope, at the observatory, the other night. "You're a Lyre," replied another, as he stood the prop up

against the wall, "I was only trying to get the Elevation of the Pole." "By Gemini," exclaimed the first, "you better stop calling names, or I'll knock you into your Bootes." "Oh, you will, will you?" replied the other; "you better wait till you Can-cer." Just then the moon began to Dipper orb into a cloud, and some one stopped the quarrel by remarking, "Com-ets getting late, so let's Seas-on this star before it is out of sight: it's Plan-et won't be up much longer." In the hush that followed, one of the co-eds. was heard explaining to her companion, "See, Cassi-op-eia there are three bright stars in a row: do you know what they are?" but her friend had h'Orion one of the fellows. and didn't take any notice. One of the boys asked the dude if he had ever read the legend that Jupiter Eta Whale one morning for breakfast. He said he hadn't, but that he had heard that when he wanted anything from the Castor, he Cent-aur Bull to bring it. The girls, however, at last said they must go home, as it was getting Zo-diac their Mars would be worried about them; and as the Professor, too, was observed to Ram on his hat and remark that the top of his head was a Little Bear and he was afraid he might catch cold, they all started for home. The fellow who had a cold in his head said he was very much Pleiades with his view; but the chap who got left when he asked one of the girls if he might go home with her, was overheard to say that he had had an awfully Mean Time.

The Eurosophian Society held their annual public meeting in chapel hall,

Friday evening, Oct. 24th. It was a first-class entertainment in every particular. The excellent music furnished by the college band was a pleasing feature of the exercises. The singing by Miss L. P. Sumner, with Mr. B. F. Wood as accompanist, was enthusiastically received. The declamation by Mr. Pendleton and Miss Little's reading were the best executed parts. Mr. Scott's oration and the discussion showed much thought and careful preparation. Mr. Jordan's poem was received with considerable favor. The paper is always full of interest and never fails to send the audience away in good spirits. The paper this year was no exception to the general rule. The program in full:

Selection.—Keller. College Band.

Prayer.—F. L. Hayes, '80.

Declamation.—Death of Little Paul.—Dickens.  
C. S. Pendleton, '87.

Reading.—Jane Courtney.—Anon.

Miss Nannie B. Little, '87.

Song.—Masks and Faces.—Molloy.

Miss L. P. Sumner.

Discussion.—Is a Republic Favorable to Literature?

Aff., S. G. Bonney, '86. Neg., A. B. Morrill, '85.

Oration.—The Stability of the Republic.

C. A. Scott, '85.

Poem.—A Monologue. I. W. Jordan, '87.

Song.—Tit for Tat.—Pontat.

Miss L. P. Sumner.

Paper.—"The Eurosophian."

G. E. Paine, '86, and Miss Mattie E. Richmond, '87.

Pretty Bird Quickstep.—Burchfield.  
College Band.

The first division of Freshman declamations was held at college chapel Monday evening, Oct. 27th. Music was furnished by the college band. M. P. Tobey, Miss Clara L. Ham, and F. A. Morey, from the Senior class, acted as committee, and selected, to

contend in the prize division, C. L. Wallace, C. W. Cutts, Miss Nellie B. Jordan, and C. D. Blaisdell. The program in full was as follows:

Eulogy on Lafayette.—Sprague.

C. L. Wallace.

Freedom and Patriotism.—Devey.

G. F. Babb.

National Injustice.—Parker.

W. N. Thompson.

Energy of Character.—Wise.

C. W. Cutts.

Influence of National Glory.—Clay.

H. W. Hopkins.

The Leper.—Willis.

Miss Florence M. Nowell.

Joan of Arc.—De Quincy.

Miss Nellie B. Jordan.

The National Monument of Washington.—

Winthrop.

F. A. Weeman.

Nomination of Blaine in '76.—Ingersoll.

C. D. Blaisdell.

Eulogy on O'Connell.—Seward.

J. H. Johnson.

What is a Minority?

W. Powers.

The prize declamations by the second division of the Freshman class, occurred at the college chapel, Friday evening, Oct. 31st. Though the weather was unfavorable, a good audience was present. Excellent music was furnished by Glover's Orchestra, whose last selection was heartily enjoyed. The program was as follows:

Eulogy on Wendell Phillips.—Curtis.

Wm. H. Bradford.

Liberty.—F. E. Brush.

B. M. Avery.

Declaration of Irish Rights.—Grattan.

J. H. Mansur.

Nomination of Blaine in '84.—West.

C. C. Smith.

Examples for Ireland.—T. E. Meagher.

A. C. Townsend.

Upon Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty.—Stryker.

Lucy A. Frost.

Duty of America to Greece.—Clay.

B. W. Tinker.

Last Days of Herculaneum.—Atherstone.

Ina F. Cobb.

Dangers to Our Republic.—Mann.

Wm. F. Tibbetts.

Garfield's Memorial Address.—Blaine.

S. H. Woodrow.

Future of America.—Anon.

W. S. Dunn.

The committee of award, consisting of A. B. Morrill, C. A. Washburn, and C. A. Scott, of the Senior class, selected, to take part in the prize contest, Messrs. Smith, Townsend, Tinker and Tibbetts. Messrs. Mansur and Woodrow also rendered their pieces in a thorough manner. The division, as a whole, was one of marked excellence, and it is difficult to select any one as worthy of special mention.

The third division of Freshman declaimers spoke Friday evening, Nov. 7th. Music was furnished by the college band, and a large and highly appreciative audience was in attendance. A. B. Morrill, C. T. Walter, and W. V. Whitmore, as committee of award, selected R. A. Parker. Miss M. Grace Pinkham, Miss Rose A. Hilton, and E. E. Sawyer to participate in the final division. Mr. Oakes rendered his selection in a very satisfactory manner. The program:

The Washington Monument.—Winthrop.

F. A. Weeman.

Eulogy on America.—Phillips.

G. W. Blanchard.

The Black Horse and Its Rider.—Shepperd.

R. A. Parker.

The High Tide.—Ingelow.

Miss M. Grace Pinkham.

Execution of Joan of Arc.—De Quincy.

F. W. Oakes.

Absalom.—Willis.

Miss Rose A. Hilton.

Catiline's Defiance.—Croly.

F. S. Hamlett.

Mind, the Glory of Man.—Wise.

J. K. P. Rogers.

Western Emigration.—Everett.

H. Hatter.

Washington's Genius.—Smith.

E. E. Sawyer.

The Indians.—Sprague.

H. J. Cross.

The exercises of the prize division of the Freshman declaimers were held

in chapel hall, Friday evening, Nov. 14th. A large and attentive audience was in attendance. Music was furnished by the college band. The committee of award, Rev. C. E. Cate, H. W. Oakes, Esq., and W. H. Judkins, Esq., awarded the prize to Miss Rose A. Hilton. If there were any faults in Miss Hilton's rendering of N. P. Willis' beautiful poem, "Absalom," we confess we were not able to detect them. Miss Pinkham showed marked talent, and her fine gestures and perfect enunciation showed long practice. Mr. Blaisdell and Mr. Sawyer rendered their selections in a manner which never fails to attract the careful attention of an audience. In short the distinctive characteristic of the entire division was the many things to be approved and the very few points to be criticised. We add the program in full:

The Black Horse and Its Rider.—Shepperd.

R. A. Parker.  
Dangers to Our Republic.—Mann.

W. F. Tibbetts.  
Joan of Arc.—De Quincy.

Miss Nellie M. Jordan.  
Eulogy on Lafayette.—Sprague.

C. L. Wallace.  
Examples for Ireland.—Meagher.

A. C. Townsend.  
Washington's Genius.—Smith.

E. E. Sawyer.  
Nomination of Blaine in '76.—Ingersoll.

C. D. Blaisdell.  
The High Tide.—Ingelow.

Miss M. Grace Pinkham.  
Nomination of Blaine in '84.—West.

C. C. Smith.  
Duty of America to Greece.—Clay.

B. W. Tinker.  
Absalom.—Willis. Miss Rose A. Hilton.

Energy of Character.—Wise. C. W. Cutts.

The young ladies of the college have organized a tennis club, to be known

as the Cyniscan Club, from the heroine in ancient history, who, being debarred from entering the Olympic contests on account of her sex, sent her trained race-horses in charge of her groom, and was the first woman to win the Olympic games. They have secured one of the best sites on the campus for a court, and are making arrangements for an in-door court in the gymnasium, during the winter.—*Lewiston Journal*. Who says our co-eds. are not both spunky and classic?

## PERSONALS.

### ALUMNI.

'67.—Rev. A. H. Heath is editing, in connection with his pastoral duties in New Bedford, Mass., a monthly religious journal called *The Old Colonist*.

'72.—E. J. Goodwin has been chosen President of the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge has withdrawn from the firm of V. D. Stockbridge & Bro., and is now an attorney in Patent cases, Washington, D. C.

'73.—J. H. Baker is the successful principal of the Denver Colorado High School. He has recently received a letter from President Eliot, of Harvard College, complimenting him as an instructor.

'73.—Chas. B. Reade, clerk of the Senate Committee on rules, is arranging with the government printer for the printing of the revision of the Senate Manual, a work which the committee intrusted to him.

'75.—J. Nash died of brain fever at his home in Lewiston, Oct., 1884.

'76.—O. W. Collins has obtained a position as Superintendent of Schools in

Framingham, Mass., and is attending Harvard Medical School.

'76.—E. R. Goodwin, Vice-President of the N. H. State Teachers' Association, at their last meeting read an interesting article upon "Examinations."

'79.—R. F. Johonnett is practicing law in Boston, 131 Devonshire Street.

'79.—J. W. Hutchins is principal of the East Bridgewater High School, Mass.

'80.—Rev J. H. Heald was married July 10th, 1884 to Miss Pike, a former member of Bates. Mr. Heald is Pastor of the Congregational Church at Bennington, N. H.

'82.—W. S. Hoyt is attending the fall term of the New York Medical School.

'84.—J. W. Chadwick is studying medicine.

'84.—Aaron Beede, Jr., read an interesting paper at Norridgewock, Me., October 19th, before the Teachers' Association of Somerset County. Subject: "The Teacher's Daily Preparation." On suggestion of State Superintendent Luce it will be published in full in the county paper.

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HISTORY OF THE CLASS OF 1881  
FROM JUNE, 1881 TO NOVEMBER, 1884.

BROWN, W. J.

Winter of 1881-82 taught school at Sherman's Mills, Me.; March, 1882, began to teach in an industrial school at Washington, D. C.; January, 1883, went to New York city where he practiced short-hand until September of the same year, when he went to Dakota Territory, thence to Little Falls,

Minn., where he was elected principal of schools; now principal of the high school at Monticello, Minn.

COOK, C. S.

Winter of 1881-82 taught school in Harrison, Me.; in spring of 1882 engaged the Waldoboro High School which he taught one year; in spring of 1883 went to northern Minnesota and remained till October; since then has studied law in his father's office at Bolster's Mills, Me., and at present is teaching there.

CLARK, EMMA J.

Married to Prof. J. H. Rand, November 24, 1881. Address, 28 Frye St., Lewiston, Me.

COOLIDGE, H. E.

Studied law for two years in the office of Judge Foster at Bethel, in the meanwhile teaching terms of school at Bethel, Mexico, East Rumford, and Sherman; April 30, 1883, became principal of high school at North Berwick, where he is still located. Married April 25, 1883; one child.

CURTIS, W. P.

Studied one year in Bates Theological School; November, 1882, went South; visited Kentucky and Florida; taught a short time at Pine Castle, Fla., and in February, 1883, became one of the professors of Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va., a position which he still retains.

DAVIS, OSCAR.

Principal of Somerset Academy, Athens, Me., one year; then began to travel for house of Dudley, Shaw & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Bangor, and in early part of 1881

became a member of the firm. Died October 29th, of typhoid fever, at Palmyra, Me.

DRAKE, O. H.

July, 1881, was elected Principal of Normal Department and Instructor in Natural Science of Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me., which position he still holds.

EMERSON, F. C., REV.

Entered Theological Department of Oberlin College, from which he graduated June 21, 1884; spent summer of 1883 at Gambier, Ohio, at work under the auspices of Home Missionary Society; August, 1884, became pastor of Congregational Church at Orchard, Iowa.

FOLSOM, H. P.

Went to Leadville, Col., September, 1881; while in Leadville was book-keeper for Tabor, Pierce & Co., lumber dealers; April, 1883, returned to Lewiston; May, 1883, entered drug store of W. E. Lane & Co., Lisbon St.; March, 1884, engaged as clerk with R. W. Clark, druggist, 258 Main St., Lewiston, Me.

Foss, H. E., REV.

First year after graduation was a student in the Theological Department of Boston University; spring of 1882 became a member of Maine Conference M. E. Church, on trial, and was appointed to Gorham, N. H., where he remained two years; in April, 1884, was admitted into full connection with Conference and received appointment at South Paris, Me.

FOSTER, W. P.

Fall of 1881 studied law in office of

Hon. Enoch Foster, Bethel, Me.; December, 1881, became principal of Grammar School at Lanesboro, Mass.; April, 1882, to July, 1883, principal of Camden (Me.) High School; July, 1883, became principal of Ellsworth (Me.) High School.

GILKEY, R. E.

Was engaged in drug business in Iowa till June, 1882, when he returned to Maine and entered a drug store in Saco; August, 1884, entered Bates Theological School. Married soon after graduation.

GODING, J. H.

Taught school two years in Illini, Macon Co., Ill.; September, 1883, began to keep the books of W. T. Roberts & Co., wholesale and commission grain dealers, Decatur, Ill., where he is now located.

HASKELL, C. S.

June to October, 1881, was soliciting agent of Glen House, White Mountains; then taught grammar school at East Wilton, Me.; February to July, 1882, was principal of West Lebanon (Me.) Academy; summer of 1882, agent of Glen House stationed on Mt. Washington. Married August 22, 1882, to Miss Dellie L. Coburn, of Lewiston; about the same time was elected master of Athens Grammar School, North Weymouth, Mass., which position he now holds, having been twice re-elected.

HAYDEN, W. W., REV.

Entered Bates Theological School, from which he graduated June, 1884. During his course taught one term of school at Kenduskeag, Me., and during

the past two years has preached nearly every Sabbath. Was married June 17, 1884, to Miss Cora R. Lambert, of Dover, Me.; July, 1884, became pastor of the F. B. Church at Whitefield, N. H.

HOBBS, W. C.

Fall of 1881 was assistant, and spring of 1882 was principal of Litchfield Academy, and during the summer took a course of French and German at Salem, Mass.; August, 1882, was elected Teacher of Languages in Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass.; summer of 1883 a student in Sauver College of Languages, Amherst, Mass.; September, 1883, returned to Maplewood Institute as Teacher of Astronomy, Chemistry, and German; summer of 1884 took a short course in Chemistry at Harvard University; is at present studying Chemistry and Astronomy in Boston University.

HOLTON, JOHN E.

Fall of 1881 taught high school in Eastport, Me.; his health failing, he rested during the winter, but in the spring taught a term at Livermore Falls, Me.; September, 1882, to March, 1884, was principal of grammar school in Essex, Mass.; spring of 1884 taught high school at Boothbay, Me.

LOWDEN, GEO. E., REV.

Entered Bates Theological School where he took two years of the course, preaching in the meantime in Providence, R. I.; June, 1883, was ordained and became pastor of Freewill Baptist Church, Houlton, Me. Married May 24, 1883, to Miss Adelaide F. Archibald, of Mechanic Falls, Me.

McCLEERY, C. L.

First year after graduation was news editor of *Lowell Morning Mail*; then became correspondent and business agent of the *Boston Journal* in Maine, with headquarters in Portland. Married November 19, 1881, to Miss Charlotte Lynde, of Freeport, Me.

NEVENS, H. B.

Fall of 1881 began a term of high school at Norway, Me.; was obliged to resign on account of ill-health; declined principalship of West Lebanon (Me.) Academy for same reason; spring of 1882 taught one term in Litchfield Academy; June, 1882, entered the office of Chas. W. Clement, wholesale boot and shoe dealer, Boston, where he remained a little over a year; August, 1883, was elected principal of Bridgton (Me.) High School, which position he still retains.

PARSONS, J. H.

Since graduation has been principal of Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me. Married June 27, 1882, to Miss Aurelia E. Damon, of Canada.

PERKINS, W. B.

Since graduation has been connected with the publishing house of D. Lothrop & Co., Boston; is at present located in New York city, No. 7 Bible House, engaged in wholesale book business, and is managing D. Lothrop & Co.'s New York branch house under the firm name of Spinney & Perkins.

PERKINS, W. T.

Fall and winter of 1881 read law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, Lewiston; during next two years was a student in the Law Department of Michigan University; admitted to the

bar of the Michigan Supreme Court March 18, 1884; received degree of LL.B. from University of Michigan March 26, 1884; formed a partnership, opened an office, and began the practice of law under the firm name of Johnson & Perkins, in Bismarek, Dakota Territory, June 18, 1884.

PITTS, E. T., REV.

Pastor of Congregational Church, Linington, Me., from June, 1881, to Sept., 1884; Supervisor of Schools in Linington during 1883; September, 1884, became pastor of West Congregational Church, Portland, Me. Married July, 1879, to Miss Etta R. Townsend.

RECORD, GEO. L.

Taught four terms of high school at Sherman's Mills, Baring, and Presque Isle, meanwhile devoting all his spare time to the practice of short-hand; in June, 1882, went to New York city, obtained employment as stenographer, learned to use the type-writer, became private secretary of George William Ballou, the noted banker, and, after his suspension, entered the law office of J. W. Risley, No. 2 Wall St.; in September, 1884, entered law office of Strong & Cadwalader, 68 Wall St., New York city; expects to be admitted to the New York Bar next March.

RIDEOUT, B. S., REV.

One year and a half in Bates Theological School, during which he preached at Lisbon Falls; went South in the winter of 1882-83, and in spring of 1883 became pastor of Congregational Church in Strong, Me., where he remained one year, and, although he

received a unanimous call to remain longer, declined the call and became general secretary of Y. M. C. A. in Bristol, Conn.; while in Strong taught Greek and Elocution in May School.

ROBERTS, H. S.

Principal of Lisbon Falls High School for three years; September, 1884, became principal of Simonds Free High School, Warner, N. H. Married some time in 1884 to Miss Holland, of Lewiston, Me.

ROBINSON, REUEL.

Fall and winter of 1881 taught in Waldoboro, Me.; April to November, 1882, principal of grammar school at Barnstable, Mass.; December, 1882, entered the office of Chas. W. Clement, manufacturer of boots and shoes, 165 Pearl St., Boston, where he remained till June, 1883; in July, 1883, was elected principal of Camden (Me.) High School, which position he still occupies. He spends his vacations in law office of Simonton & Rich, Camden, Me.

ROWELL, E. D

Principal of Fairfield (Me.) High School until January, 1882, when his health failed; April, 1882, went to Jamestown, Dakota Territory; in the fall found his health much improved; visited St. Paul, Minn., Sioux Falls, D. T., and finally entered a drug store in Salem, D. T., where he remained fifteen months when his health again failed. He then took up two land claims in Harrington, York County, D. T. Died October, 1884; remains brought to Lewiston, Me., and buried October 30, 1884.

SANBORN, C. P.

Taught three terms at West Yarmouth, Mass., and one term at North Truro; March, 1882, went to Boston and entered the office of E. F. Pierce & Co., chair manufacturers, 160-162 North St., where he is still located.

SHATTUCK, J. F.

During years 1881-82 was principal of Albany (Vt.) Academy, studying medicine during his vacations; spring of 1883 took a course of medical lectures at University of Vermont and, September, 1884, entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. Married October 24, 1883, to Miss Mary I. Kent, of Barton Landing, Vt.

STROUT, CHAS. A.

For three years was principal of Simonds Free High School, Warner, N. H.; August, 1884, elected principal of public schools, Cranford, N. J. Married November 29, 1882, to Miss Edith H. Jones, of Farmington, N. H.

TWITCHELL, F. A.

August, 1881, to October, 1882, engaged in book business in Boston; then entered office of D. F. Drake, D.D.S., 2,279 Washington St., and commenced the study of dentistry; continued his studies at Boston Dental College and Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which he received the degree of D.D.S., March, 1884; is at present practicing his profession in Providence, R. I.

WILBUR, F. H.

Spent six months at Fort Smith, Ark.; during next two years was in business during summer season at Bar Harbor, Me., teaching winters; sum-

mer of 1884 was employed in "Blue Store," Lewiston, Me.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES W., REV.

Entered Newton Theological School from which he graduated June 15, 1884; was installed pastor of First Baptist Church, of Quincy, Mass., July 23, 1884. Was married June, 1881, to Miss Clara B. McFadden, of Georgetown, Me.

#### TABULA.

We gather the following facts concerning '81 from the last report of the class secretary:

Twenty-three have taught school since graduation; twelve are still engaged in that profession. Six are studying law and one has been admitted to the bar. Seven are engaged in business; one is a dentist; one is a journalist; one is studying medicine; seven are ministers; fourteen can say "My wife and I;" seven can rock the cradle. At least five have a salary of \$1,000 or more, and four have \$900. Six are Odd Fellows; one is a Knight of Honor; one is a Mason; two belong to the United Workmen. Eight took the degree of A.M. last June. Five have suffered from ill-health since graduation. The first triennial reunion of '81 was held at Lake Auburn House, Thursday, June 28, 1884. Fourteen members were present. The following officers were chosen: President, Davis; Vice-President, Drake; Secretary and Treasurer, Nevens; Executive Committee, Cook, McCleery, and Foss; Toast-Master, Cook. Since then two deaths have occurred: Rowell, of consumption, in Dakota Terri-

tory, and Davis, of typhoid fever, in Palmyra, Me.

#### STUDENTS.

CLASS OF 1885.

E. B. Stiles was granted by the Massachusetts Association of Freewill Baptist Churches, at their quarterly session, October 22, 23, a license to preach for one year.

C. F. Bryant, formerly of Bates, now in the employ of W. C. King & Co., publishers, has been awarded a gold watch as a prize for selling the greatest number of books within a certain time.

F. A. Morey is teaching in Westport, Me.

B. G. W. Cushman and C. W. Harlow are teaching in Washington, Me.

M. P. Tobey is teaching at Kittery Point, Me.

A. F. Gilbert has begun a term of school at Wells, Me.

CLASS OF 1887.

U. G. Wheeler is teaching in West Bethel, Me.

A. S. Woodman and A. F. French have obtained positions, during the winter, as teachers in the city evening schools.

G. M. Goding is teaching in East Poland.

#### EXCHANGES.

The *Tuflonian* "ventures to suggest to the BATES STUDENT that lighter literary articles would be more in the spirit of the times in college journalism." The STUDENT would venture to suggest that the exchange editor of the

*Tuflonian* assume charge of the literary department of that excellent paper. But we acknowledge that to cry "you're another" is not a fair way to meet such a charge. We are situated, we doubt not, something like *The Tuflonian* in this matter. The editors themselves are the only ones who will write articles especially for our papers, so when we fail for time to write what we would like, we must use parts written for the stage or cut down the literary department. This applies to the undergraduates, and here at Bates suggests a possible evil influence of our method of choosing editors. One of the chief grounds considered in choosing our editors is excellence in prescribed rhetorical work. This naturally turns the efforts of the lower classes to that work.

The *Colby Echo*, under its new management, refers to the subject of an Inter-collegiate Oratorical Association in this State. To the *Echo* is due the honor of introducing, several months ago, this question of a state contest in oratory. The STUDENT at that time committed itself as in favor of such a contest. A letter was written by the Exchange editor of the STUDENT to the editors of the *Echo*, stating the propriety that the initiatory movement in the formation of such an association should be made by those who proposed the plan, and asking if some action could not be taken to find the sentiment of the students of the Maine colleges on this question.

It is, perhaps, true that enough has been said in the columns of the STUDENT on this subject. What we

need now more than anything else is that some one shall go ahead in active measures to secure the organization of the association. If there is a desire among the students of Colby for such an association, we would suggest that the *Echo*, or representatives of the Colby students, issue a call to meet and confer with representatives of the other colleges.

A writer in the *Harvard Advocate* has undertaken the task of answering this question. Has Brother Jonathan a son at Harvard? The object of the series of papers is to find out the type of American youth in Harvard as Tom Brown is a type of English youth at Oxford. We shall look with some interest for the development of this type as it is pointed out from the literature of Harvard graduates.

### AMONG THE POETS.

#### A LETTER.

This dainty scented letter,  
From far across the sea,  
Brings pleasant words and tidings  
From one that's dear to me.

To one who's tossed with fever,  
How welcome is the breeze  
That wafts to him the fragrance  
Of lands across the seas.

So to my restless spirit  
Thy words refreshment bring,  
And bid my thoughts of sadness,  
Like startled birds, take wing.

I prize the letter highly,  
But dearer yet to me  
Is she who penned the letter,  
Far, far across the sea.

—The Argo.

#### FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

"From hand to mouth" he gaily said,  
And pressed her dainty finger tips,  
Which salutation quickly led  
To one upon her perfect lips,  
As fair as roses in the South,  
"From hand to mouth."

So she was won and so was he,  
'Twas something like a year ago,  
And now they both are one, you see,  
Although which one I hardly know;  
They're living somewhere in the South,  
From hand to mouth. —Rambler.

#### A LOVE GAME.

She was a pretty and frank coquette,  
He was a lad in his Freshman year,  
And they stood on the lawn by the tennis net,  
With nobody by to see or hear;  
The sun was bright and the sky was clear,  
As he foolishly bent his tall young head,  
And whispered the rules in her listening ear—  
For she did not know the game, she said.

She was a pretty and frank coquette,  
And her ripe lips met in the sweetest pout,  
While over her eyes the arch brows met  
As she studied the meaning of "in" and  
"out";

And half in shyness and half in doubt,  
Questioned, with low voice highly bred,  
What this and what that were all about,  
For she did not know the game, she said.

She was a pretty and frank coquette,  
And her wrist was round as she tried to play,  
But never a ball could she touch—and yet  
She tossed with her racket his heart away.  
Serve and return were one that day;  
She missed till her dainty cheeks grew red;  
He won the set, as a bold youth may,  
But the little maid won the game—they said!

#### L'Envoi.

Such are the chances of war, I fear,  
At tennis, where people at odds are set,  
And one is a lad in his Freshman year,  
And one is a pretty and frank coquette!

No more fond lovers linger in the wood,  
(Alas! the balmy summer days are fled)  
They seek anon another kind of wood,  
The kind that's split and piled up in the shed.

—Beacon.

## COLLEGE WORLD.

## AMHERST:

Prizes for athletic day were given by the business men of Amherst. The *Student* comments on the good-will existing between the town-people and collegians, as indicative of an advance in the reason and good sense of the students.

At a recent meeting of the Senate President Seelye stated that all matters of discipline would henceforth be referred to that body for its decision.

Profs. Gorman and Tyler are to deliver a course of lectures before the Senior class on the mental, moral, and psychological phases of Evolution.

## CORNELL:

The Persian language is a new addition to the curriculum.

The Faculty are taking severe measures to stop the annual cane rush.

The Seniors are having a course of lectures on Shakespeare.

The increase of students is illustrated by the following figures: Graduates, 1884, 23; Seniors, 53; Juniors, 89; Sophomores, 133; Freshmen, 224.

Of eight \$200 scholarships recently awarded, four went to lady students.—

*Ex.*

## HARVARD:

Protection will have a chance at Harvard this year. Prof. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been chosen to expound that theory.

By a new regulation of the Faculty, an average of 50 per cent. in all subjects will be necessary for promotion, and 50 per cent. will also be necessary

to work off a condition. The passing mark of 40 per cent. remains the same as before.

The Base-Ball Association has a balance of \$1,054 in the treasury.

The *Advocate* does not think the outlook for athletics at Harvard is encouraging.

A new department of engineering—mechanical, civil, and sanitary—has been established.

## WILLIAMS:

The ball throwing record was broken by Carse's throw of 373 feet.

A private tennis court is owned by the Faculty.

## MISCELLANEOUS:

The library of the British Museum is equal to a row of books twelve feet high and twenty-two miles long.

The Freshman class at the University of Lewisburg, Pa., is the largest ever entered.

The University of Kansas has established a chair of American Literature.

The prospect of a good foot-ball team at Tufts is encouraging.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York has received from Vanderbilt a gift of \$500,000.

Wabash College lives in expectation. Co-education is to be adopted next year.

There is an increased attendance at Johns Hopkins University this year.

At Colby Saturday forenoon is hereafter to be regarded as "study hours."

The Chautauqua class of '87 contains 18,000 members, 10,000 of whom are expected to graduate.

Quite a large class, consisting of Seniors and Juniors, has been formed

under Prof. Johnson for the study of Italian. The course is to continue through the year. At present there is to be one recitation per day, but the number will probably be increased.—*Bowdoin Orient.*

Spanish is the popular elective at Columbia College this year.

Only one Senior at Rutgers has elected the classics.

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### LITERARY NOTES.

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The initial number of the *Correspondence University Journal*, published at 162 La Salle St., Chicago, is at hand. The object of the University, of which the *Journal* is an exponent, is to furnish instruction, through correspondence, to "any person in any study." Able instructors have been secured, and we doubt not that the Correspondence University at Chicago will take its place beside other universities of its class as a valuable supplementary aid to thorough scholarship. The *Journal* will give one all the needed information concerning the University, but its usefulness will not be limited here, if we may judge from the first number. We notice an editorial advocating the formation of a society for the advancement of literature. A journal representing the spirit and culture shown in this number ought to meet with abundant success.

*The Youth's Companion* is a paper which it is a pleasure to praise. For it demonstrates that it is not necessary to poison a boy's mind in order to stimulate him. The pulse is made to

throb, but with an impulse to do right and to fill a high place in the world's estimation. That this can be done and that *The Companion* has been able to achieve a circulation of 325,000 copies, is no small testimony to the skill and liberality with which it is edited. Those who know the paper best wonder how any American family is willing to do without it. The price is \$1.75 a year. Subscriptions sent in now will entitle to copies of all the remaining issues of this year, as well as to the whole year 1885.

The *Literary Revolution*, though, possibly, not making so large a "noise" in the world as three or four years ago when its remarkable work was new to the public, is really making more substantial progress than ever before. A noticeable item is the improved quality of the books issued. Guizot's famous "History of France," not sold, till recently, for much less than \$50, is put forth in eight small octavo volumes, ranking with the handsomest ever issued from American printing presses, including the 426 full page original illustrations, and is sold for \$7.00. Rawlinson's celebrated "Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," is produced in elegant form, with all the maps and illustrations, reduced in price from \$18.00 to \$2.75. These are but representative of an immense list of standard works, ranging in price from two cents to nearly \$20.00, which are set forth in a descriptive catalogue of 100 pages, and which is sent free to every applicant. It certainly is worth the cost of a postal-card to the publisher,

John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

*Problems of Nature* is the title of a new journal devoted to scientific discussion and investigation. The field for journals of this class is wide, and yet constantly enlarging. The discussion of such a subject as the "Cause of Cholera" is timely. Some articles are given selected from scientific journals. Published at 21 Park Row, New York City.

### CLIPPINGS.

It is carrying things a little too far when a student is so reticent that he won't even tell the professor what he knows about the lesson.—*Notre Dame Scholastic*.

#### A MODEST REQUEST.

Bring me a neat, but not gaudy bouquet, Eighteen inches or so each way, Dahlias or something in similar taste, I want something modest to wear at my waist.

—*Yale Record*.

"Is your chum a close student?" wrote a father to his son in college. "You bet he is, father," was the reply. "You couldn't borrow a V of him if you were in the last stages of starvation."—*Ex*.

Prof.—"It is rather chilly in here this morning, isn't it?" Class turn up their coat collars and shiver, expecting a cut. Prof.—"Yes—then we will have a lecture in Stoic Philosophy." Class groans.—*Argo*.

"The Prohibitionists have nominated President Seelye for Governor of Massachusetts. But President Seelye announces that he cannot stand." This

is a queer admission for a temperance advocate to make.—*Student*.

Prof.—"What is the meaning of *insideo*, Mr. B.?" Student—"I—ah—believe it—means to besiege, to invest—a place by throwing up earth-works, and—a—" Prof.—"It means to sit—sit down." Class howls for ten minutes.—*Argo*.

That Professor was a good judge of students' feelings who made the following announcement recently: "You will be sorry to learn that Prof. — is absent to-day, but will be pleased to know that he assigned the next twenty-five pages for to-morrow's lesson."—*Ex*.

After much opposition on the part of both the professors and students of the Canadian universities, the Toronto legislature has decided that women shall be admitted as students in the Toronto Provincial University, the leading seat of learning in Canada; and it is looked upon as a certainty that most of the universities in the other provinces will follow the example.

A Professor, who has been trying for a half hour to explain a formula on the board, turns, with his finger on his nose, which is a very prominent feature, and says: "Is this now apparent to you all?" (Freshmen grin.) "I am aware, gentlemen, it is long." (Freshmen grin audibly.) "But I hope you see the point." (Slight pedal applause.) "It is called *pons asinorum*, of which I hope you see the application." (Loud and continued applause.)—*The Dartmouth*.

*The Bates Student.*

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RICHARD C. STANLEY, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.	JOHN H. RAND, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.
REV. THOMAS HILL, D.D., Lecturer on Ethics.	REV. G. S. DICKERMAN, Lecturer on English History.
REV. W. H. BOWEN, D.D., Lecturer on Natural Theology.	

## CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

### TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined as follows:—

**LATIN:** In six books of Virgil's *Æneid*; six orations of Cicero; the *Catiline* of Sallust; twenty exercises of Arnold's *Latin Prose Composition*, and in Harkness' *Latin Grammar*. **GREEK:** In three books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*; two books of Homer's *Iliad*, and in Hadley's *Greek Grammar*. **MATHEMATICS:** In Loomis' or Greenleaf's *Arithmetic*, in the first twelve chapters of Loomis' *Algebra*, and in two books of *Geometry*. **ENGLISH:** In Mitchell's *Ancient Geography*, and in Worcester's *Ancient History*.

All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other Colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Tuesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Instruction is that commended by the leading Colleges of the country as eminently adapted to secure liberal culture and a sound classical education.

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The annual expenses are about \$200. Pecuniary assistance, from the income of thirteen scholarships and various other benefactions, is rendered to those who are unable to meet their expenses otherwise.

Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

## THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

Tuition, room rent, and use of libraries free.

COMMENCEMENT, Thursday.....JUNE 25, 1885.

## NICHOLS LATIN SCHOOL.

This Institution is located in the city of Lewiston, Maine, and is named in honor of LYMAN NICHOLS, Esq., of Boston. The special object of the school is to prepare students for the Freshman Class of Bates College, though students who do not contemplate a College course are admitted to any of the classes which they have the qualifications to enter. The School is situated near the College and Theological School, and thus affords important advantages of association with students of more advanced standing and scholarship.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

May be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy, by W. D. Howells, illustrated by Joseph Pennell; a series on

#### The New North-West,

By E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant, and others; papers on

#### Astronomy, Architecture, and History;

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Will write from time to time on out-door subjects.

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- I. THE PRINCESS CASAMASSIMA. By Henry James, author of "The Portrait of a Lady," etc.
- II. A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "The Ladies Lindores," "The Wizard's Son," etc.
- III. THE PROPHET OF THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS. By Charles Egbert Craddock, author of "In the Tennessee Mountains."
- IV. A MARSH ISLAND. By Sarah Orne Jewett, author of "A Country Doctor," "Deephaven," etc.

Poems, Essays, Stories, and Papers on Scientific, Literary, and Social Topics may be expected from Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, W. D. Howells, Henry James, F. Marion Crawford, Richard Grant

White, Charles Dudley Warner, Harriet W. Preston, Henry Cabot Lodge, P. Denning, Edith M. Thomas, Thomas William Parsons, George Parsons Lathrop, James Russell Lowell, Maurice Thompson, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, John Fiske, Mark Twain, Charles Eliot Norton, Horace E. Scudder, George E. Woodberry, W. H. Bishop, Edward Everett Hale, Edward Atkinson, Phillips Brooks, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lucy Larcom, John Burroughs, James Freeman Clarke, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Sarah Orne Jewett, L. C. Wyman, N. S. Shaler, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, E. P. Whipple, and many others.

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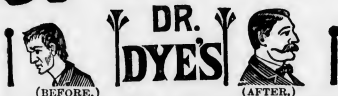
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# Maine Central Railroad

ON AND AFTER

OCTOBER 19, 1884.

## Passenger Trains leave Lewiston upper Station:

- 7.20 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.10 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.58 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, Bangor, Aroostook Co., and St. John.
- 4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.
- 11.10 P.M., (Mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

## Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:

- 6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 8.10 A.M., (Mixed) for Farmington.
- 10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.
- 3.05 P.M., for Farmington.
- 5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Waterville.
- 11.20 P.M., (every night) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday nights only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

## Passenger Trains leave Auburn:

- 7.23 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 11.13 A.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 2.48 P.M., for Winthrop, Waterville, Skowhegan, Farmington, and Bangor.
- 4.18 P.M., for Portland and Boston.
- 10.45 P.M., (Mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and Bangor.

Trains arrive at Lewiston Upper Station at 9.35 A.M., from Portland; 2.52 and 6.30 P.M. from Portland and Boston; 10.56 A.M. from Farmington and Bangor.

At Lower Station 9.00 A.M. from Portland, Bath, and Augusta; 11.00 A.M. and 8.15 P.M. (mixed) from Farmington; 3.35 and 7.25 P.M. from Boston, Portland, Rockland, Bath, and Augusta; and 1.40 A.M. every morning from Boston, Portland, and Bangor.

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Vol. XII.



No. 10.

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➤‡ DECEMBER, 1884. ‡◀

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

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THE  
BATES STUDENT



*οὐ δοκεῖν ἀλλ' εἶναι.*

VOLUME XII.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF '85,

BATES COLLEGE,

→\*LEWISTON, MAINE.\*←

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# THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XII.

DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 10.

## Bates Student.

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH DURING THE  
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

CLASS OF '85, BATES COLLEGE.

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### EDITORIAL.

WITH this number of the *STUDENT* the present board of editors retire. We feel that some acknowledgment is due our fellow-students for the kindly spirit with which our work has been received. A few criticisms have been frankly made, but we have not heard of the useless fault finding which so often characterizes students.

We cannot make the acknowledgment that we would like for articles contributed especially for the *STUDENT*. A reference to the table of contents will show that not a single prose literary article by undergraduates has been contributed especially for the *STUDENT* except by the class of '85, and only two or three except by the editors themselves.

We gratefully acknowledge our thanks to Mr. Jordan, '87, and to those students and alumni et alumnae who have sent us their contributions of poetry, and to those alumni who have furnished us with prose articles.

Readers of the *STUDENT* who noticed that the November number contained a short poem taken from the *Century*, may perhaps have wondered at our taking matter from such a source; it being generally understood that our

poems are written especially for the STUDENT. This is usually the case; the only exception to it being the practice which the STUDENT has followed for some time of reprinting short articles of high merit, contributed by our alumni to other publications. In the case mentioned, the year of the class, '81, of the writer, W. P. Foster, was accidentally omitted, thereby seeming to place the STUDENT in the class of college magazines whose poems are derived from collections already in print.

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Before we lay down the editorial pen we wish to extend our hearty thanks to those of our fellow-students who have helped us in the Local department by sending us short reports of college news and incidents. We are compelled to say, however, that the number included in this remark is very limited. While it is too late for anything we can say in this connection to be of any use in our own case, we cannot help saying a few words which we hope will tend to lighten the labors of our successors.

If undergraduates would feel that the STUDENT is a *college* paper and intended to be the joint work of all the students, it would tend not only to make the editor's place an easier one, but also to give a much broader and fresher tone to the STUDENT, and excite a much more general interest in it.

The plan of choosing the editors from one class may be a poor one: but the best way to remedy it is not by holding aloof and making that class do all the work, but by taking such gen-

eral interest in it as will pointedly show the benefits that would result from choosing the editors from the college at large.

The habit of jotting down incidents and happenings is by no means a bad one to acquire; and the practice of putting them into proper shape for publication is the best possible way of acquiring proficiency in it. Therefore, underclassmen, send in your notes and items, and any stray squibs of any kind that you may happen to have on hand; and even if they are not all published, you will not only cause the face of the editor to brighten as at the sight of an oasis in the desert, but also be acquiring a habit that may be of great use to you in your life.

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Without saying anything for or against either of the great political parties, we wish to speak of several things that have been suggested during the last campaign. If the campaign was conducted in the wisest way, then it is wise for each party to say as many bad things as possible about the other without any regard for the truth. Is it possible that there is no better way? Are honesty and straightforwardness incompatible with success in politics? Do political organs and orators believe all that they profess to? If their words before and after election are compared, one has good grounds for doubting their honesty. It is no rare thing, during campaign, to hear men who have lived neighbors for years soundly berating each other from the platform, till the hearer is led to believe that the one berated is a mass of

corruption; but, after the smoke of battle has cleared away, these same men do business with each other, and are apparently warm friends. The orators of one party have been telling the people that the success of the other party meant the removal of thousands of office holders, and the establishment of free trade with its long train of horrors. If what they said was true they were justified in saying what they did. But since it has turned out that the other party was successful, the same men are saying that they have a majority in the Senate which will be a barrier to any extensive overthrow; then, too, they don't think that the new administration will be inclined to rashness. There is no doubt that a change of position changes the perspective, but it ought not to change it so much as to make the picture entirely unrecognizable. To-day, certain conditions mean ruin; to-morrow, the same conditions open the way to prosperity. Strange, if true.

Every party should embody such principles in its platform as to win the confidence of its adherents, and then stand on those principles, instead of taking the weaknesses of its opponent as a foundation. It is a sad state of affairs when a man or a class of men are asked to vote for a party whose chief claim for favor is that it is a little better than others. The time has come when many candid voters are made to feel in the exercise of their right of suffrage that they are not voting for any great principle, but are simply making a choice between two evils. One, and perhaps the only remedy for

this is for men to make the love of party subordinate to the love of country, and to support no party that does not make its own success secondary to the prosperity of the country. Demagogues appeal to men's passions, true leaders to the reason. Passion sows the seeds of repentance; reason sows the seeds of prosperity.

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We believe that the alumni during the past year have not been so well represented in the *STUDENT* as formerly. Whether or not the *STUDENT* as a college journal has suffered on this account, remains an open question. However it may be, we assure the readers of the *STUDENT* that this lack of contributions from the alumni has been due to no premeditated purpose of the editors. We have never ceased to solicit contributions from the alumni, but in most cases our invitations have been courteously declined from "lack of time" and "pressure of work."

However, we complain not; we merely wish to disclaim all responsibility for a new departure in the editing of the *STUDENT*. To those who have contributed in any way to the *STUDENT*, and some have most generously, we owe our sincere thanks and we freely accord them.

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There is no surer sign of faithful work which insures a liberal culture than the use of the library by college students. It is a mistaken idea also that one must read books directly on the subject that he is working on. Collateral reading on the subject of the studies of the course is good. A

student should read the lives of the classical authors whose works he may be studying in his course. He should find out all he can about the chief characters introduced, and in all the studies of his college course consult other authors on the same subject. But if he lacks ideas on any subject for an essay or written part, he should not confine his reading to books on the same subject. This will lead him to copy. Let him read Shakespeare, or Carlyle, or Emerson, or one of the authors who has the power to fecundate other minds. This will enable him to give strength and vigor to his composition that it would not otherwise have.

---

The statistics published in the *STUDENT*, and in most of our exchanges, giving the religious and political preferences, intended profession, etc., of graduating classes are always interesting. A student about to go forth to engage in the active duties of life is apt to be confronted on every side by the queries: what are you going to do? what do you propose to make of yourself? to what end do you intend to devote the energies of your life? These are questions by the answering of which a student determines his success or failure, and he who has not answered them satisfactorily before graduation day is certainly to be deplored. The average age of the graduating class here is nearly twenty-three years, and we are glad to say that nearly every member has determined on his future calling. After carefully studying the statistics of former classes, in comparison with their present stand-

ing, we are prepared to state that of those who have graduated from Bates with a definite profession in view, ninety-two per cent. have been successful. And the failure of the other eight per cent. is largely due to ill health.

Indeed, it is our belief that the student who *enters* college with some definite life-work in view has the possibilities of success greatly in his favor, for he is thus able, through all his course, to be preparing himself for his work. We know this view is opposed by some on the ground that a student on entering college is too young to determine on his profession. The average age of the Freshman class at Bates is a little over twenty-one years. The young man who at that age, in these times of development and enterprise, has not been able to find a place in all the varied callings of man for which he is adapted, certainly ought to be classed among the anomalies of nature.

---

He who has spent three years within college walls without exhibiting an eagerness to become acquainted with the best authors of the world, through their writings, has grievously misinterpreted the real object of a college course, or has signally failed himself of its most important feature. If by this time one has not developed this taste, it is reasonable to predict that he never will. He may leave his *Alma Mater* with a mind well filled with Greek roots and mathematical cosines, a perfect storehouse of barren facts, a very paragon of learning, a veritable *bookworm*; but he can lay no claim to scholarship, can hardly boast

of a liberal education. He has stored up the necessities of a college course; but such are valueless except to serve as a basis for an active, vigorous, mental existence. It is the firm and solid foundation lacking its superstructure. Much of the material for building this superstructure may be obtained by becoming cognizant of the thoughts of good authors. Carlyle has likened a university to a large area inclosed by a high board fence completely covered upon the inside with books. At the several gates are stationed persons to collect the entrance fees. These are the professors. This may seem far-fetched, but, if viewed in the proper way, it is full of meaning. Carlyle was not satisfied to master the university library alone, but extended his pursuit still further and digested much of the matter in the city library. And to this inborn ardor he attributed whatever success in life he attained.

But we would not have any one get from this article a false idea of books and their uses. The thoughts of others are of service to us only as they set us thinking. The mere possession of great men's thoughts is of but little real value. In reading books one should see not merely letters, words, sentences, not beauty of style and the harmonious blending of ideas, but character, persons, nations, causes and effects, humanity in all its varied phases. And the more vividly these are discerned the better prepared are we to be teachers of true worth to the world, the better qualified to aid in the solution of the great problem of human destiny.

It will be remembered by all who were then connected with the college that the class of '82, during the latter part of its course, manifested considerable interest in the works of Shakespeare by forming a Shakespeare Club. They had a well organized club and devoted the whole or a portion of an evening each week to the reading and discussion of some Shakespearean play. This practice (which we think an excellent one) has, with the departure of this class, entirely died out.

A more pleasant and profitable way to spend an evening could not be devised. Pleasant, because it affords opportunities for the union of class members and thus helps to strengthen that indescribable bond of sympathy and fellowship that exists between college classmates; profitable, because the very nature of the work makes it so. The plea of no time for such work without detriment to the regular studies might be presented by underclassmen; but Juniors and Seniors, certainly, should have developed sufficient literary taste to find time for this work. We say *work*, for without it such clubs would be of small profit. Shakespeare read *at sight* would be worse than no Shakespeare at all.

But a careful preparation for each night's work, a thorough discussion of the characters presented, the manner of presenting them, the style, the author's purpose,—in short, a critical analysis of the whole play could scarcely fail to benefit the Shakespearean student. We anticipate some action in regard to this during the spring term, and feel confident that

this custom, if revived, will prove as successful as it has hitherto.

Several years ago a custom was inaugurated of publishing in the last number of each volume of the *STUDENT*, a few pages of the criticisms that had been made upon the magazine by our exchanges during the year. We rather liked the plan, at first, as it gave our readers some idea of how our publication stood among other college papers. The custom has, however, been discontinued by later classes, on account of alleged modesty, which prevented the editors from publishing so many flattering comments; and after duly weighing the matter we have decided to pursue the same course, for a similar reason. However, we think our bashfulness will not prevent us from stating that among all the exchanges we have received, there are few that have received more attention in the way of favorable criticisms or from whose columns more clippings have been made, than the *STUDENT*. Not a single number has escaped being both noticed and quoted; in fact, there has been hardly an article passed over unnoticed. Quite a number of our exchanges have said emphatically that in the limited number of really *literary* college magazines, the *BATES STUDENT* was among the first. Especially has the reputation of the *STUDENT* for its poetry been one of which we think we have reason to be proud. One of our poems was copied into a leading Boston daily paper, full credit for it being given; and many others have gone the rounds of the college press. Several of our

editorials have been thought of sufficient interest to be transferred bodily to other papers: while our Local department has furnished material for almost every column of clipped matter that has come to us. To be sure, we have been rather severely criticised a few times: but in almost every such case our critics have frankly said that their deprecatory remarks were merely because of a difference of opinion, and have almost always acknowledged the general literary excellence of our contents. Another feature that has received considerable attention is the solid, review-like form in which the *STUDENT* is presented to its readers. Many complimentary remarks have also been made upon our neat typographical appearance; for which latter blessing our thanks are due to the excellent job department of the Lewiston Journal Office, and are most heartily extended.

We recently heard one of our professors speak of an alumnus in the warmest terms. What was said was suggested by a personal in the *STUDENT*, which gave an account of a successful change in the position of the alumnus. The question has been suggested whether we—professors and undergraduates—look at our alumni with more interest than they look at us. We have an interest in their work, because we know that it is through their influence more than any single agency that the college is to be known and respected. The measure of our interest in them, then, will be our interest in our own chosen college. We are

lead to believe that the alumni have an interest in the undergraduates at Bates, even after so long a time has passed that they do not know the students personally. One ground for this belief is the kindly greeting that so many send us as they forward their subscription to the *STUDENT*. To the Board of Editors and Managers, their kind words are personally gratifying; for the spirit of their words—that of kindly interest in undergraduates and sympathy in their efforts—we are gratified in a broader sense. We think each alumnus ought to have enough interest in his *Alma Mater* to make so slight an effort as would be necessary to say a kind word. Undergraduate opinion can be modified, we believe, by the alumni of a college. There is sympathy in loyalty.

Now that the campaign is over and the popular mind has nearly subsided from its excitement, business has been resumed, and the wheels of human progress have begun to slowly revolve again, the impartial critic with a retrospective glance cannot fail to discover much to extol and much to condemn in the conducting of the campaign.

The part taken by the political press claims our immediate attention. While we recognize an important factor in the press, we cannot commend the course it has pursued in the past campaign. Its columns have been filled with slander and vituperation; statements have been made in the heat of political strife apparently without any certainty of their verification; blinded by party spirit our political journals

have vied with each other in making most gross, unreasonable, and wholly unwarrantable charges. The dignity of the press has suffered. It has been forgotten that the press is an exponent of the people. Obliterate everything in our country that has been developed during the past hundred years, save our newspapers alone, and not the minutest detail in its history shall have been lost. Within a few years this custom of the press has been constantly increasing. Shall it be checked? Shall the freedom of the press be restricted? This important question, from the abuse of the power granted the press, arises before the American people. We do not assume the responsibility of answering it. Nor have we space in which to fully discuss it.

Indeed, it may be argued that this lies without the province of college journalism. But we have no sympathy with the idea that college journalism should be restricted to athletics and the witticisms of the campus. It should have a broader scope, a higher aim. Our young men of the best talent are to-day found in our institutions of learning. As they are soon to occupy positions of trust in the affairs of government, they should be heard from upon topics relative to our social and national prosperity.

And we would say in severing our connection with the *STUDENT* that, while we have endeavored to present in our Editorial department topics of interest to our readers as *students*, we have also aimed to discuss questions of interest to our readers as *men and women* of the world.

**LITERARY.****MUSINGS AT MIDNIGHT.**

By C. A. S., '81.

The world is lost in sleep, while over all  
 Grim Darkness holds his sway in silence deep.  
 The dusky shadows weirdly rise and fall  
 As tattered clouds across the heavens sweep—  
 Conceal and then reveal the star-decked hall  
 Where angels over us their vigil keep.

Now softly breathe the drowsy flowers and  
 trees

In whispered harmony. The Night Wind  
 weaves

Sad songs of love, as over lands and seas  
 He roams, but finds her not for whom he  
 grieves.

My heart and thine, O melancholy breeze,  
 Will never cease to seek what most deceives!

The noise of revelry the holy stillness breaks;  
 A curse and drunken song rise from the street;  
 A brazen laugh an hundred echoes wakes  
 As if an hundred mocking sprites repeat  
 The horrid sound. Unholy town! that makes  
 Such reveling when sleep or prayer is meet!

O awful hour! when good men sleep or pray  
 And vice and crime their hideous revels hold;  
 When men are born and die; when fade away  
 Day's sorrow, or revive; when dreams enfold;  
 When wakeful thoughts inspire to good, or  
 stray

To ill; when hearts grow young and hearts  
 grow old!

**CARLYLE'S INDIVIDUALITY AS  
A WRITER.**

By C. A. S., '85.

NO author of the nineteenth century  
 has been subjected to so much  
 criticism as Thomas Carlyle. Better  
 evidence than this of his genius could  
 not be asked for. He stands out clear  
 and distinct—the peer of English  
 thinkers of his age. Carlyle's influence  
 upon English thought is a marked one.  
 With the suddenness of a summer storm  
 he appeared among his literary con-

temporaries, and with all its ferocity  
 he thundered down upon their heads  
 his intuitions. But as the storm awak-  
 ens and refreshes nature, though at the  
 cost, it may be, of many of her proud  
 monuments, so did Carlyle arouse  
 lethargic England by hurling his thun-  
 derbolts against her Simulacra, her  
 Chimeras, her Skepticism.

The literary hero was then struggling  
 in the meshes of doubt and uncertainty,  
 was well nigh entangled—in short, was  
 not a hero. Benthamism was half-  
 doubt; brave Chatham himself lived a  
 strange mimetic life. Carlyle's intu-  
 itive mind comprehended the situation.  
 He pointed out man's possibilities and  
 exhorted men to live up to them. He  
 cursed quackery and skepticism. But  
 he was not content with this alone.  
 He also pointed out the way to sincer-  
 ity and truth.

The infidelity of the past generation  
 had been but partly eradicated from  
 English thought. It was still strug-  
 gling with truth. To Carlyle was it  
 allotted to deal its death blow. His  
 genius it was that cleared away the  
 misty cloud of uncertainty through  
 which truth had so long been making  
 distorted images upon men's minds.  
 Not by logical reasoning did he do  
 this, but

"Cassandra prophet, cleaving through the  
 cloud

With iron scourge of coward compromise,  
 He stood on Sinai's heights to call aloud  
 Lightning and doom on all the world of lies."

Carlyle's individuality can be readily  
 traced in the operations of his mind.  
 To read him is to know him. Like  
 our own Emerson he received his truths  
 by intuition. He had no sympathy

with the syllogistic form of argument as exhibited by his contemporary, Macaulay. Such was unknown to him. As the lightning's flash his intuitions came and with the thunder's roar he disclosed them.

His peculiar style is indicative of his temperament. He uses a great deal of license, disregards the conventional rules of authors, follows no prescribed custom, but adopts a method of his own. As with his sentences so with his thoughts. Bold, manifesting the greatest confidence in the truth of his doctrine, scorning the applause of the world, he unfolds his convictions.

That he frequently was wrong is not strange, for he accepted all his intuitions as truths. Anything that conflicted with his idea of truth was wrong and was bitterly denounced. His intuitive mind was unable to discover through logical processes the falsity of its cognitions. But if he erred it must be attributed to the peculiar constitution of his mind and not to insincerity.

The products of an intuitive mind are never wanting in originality. Carlyle is no exception. His originality can not fail to impress. United with a clear intelligence he had also a rare gift of perception. He could look through and beyond the flimsy veil of materialism and obtain a clear vision of the inward Divine mystery. He could perceive truth even though, like the French Revolution, it be "clad in hell fire."

Though of strong understanding and deep conviction, dignified, and, at times, almost arrogant, yet he was not cold, unsympathetic, and morose. He

had rare gifts of humor, pathos, and imagination, and none knew better how to wield the sharp-edged sword of sarcasm. But he did not allow his keen appreciation of the ludicrous to lead him into sentimentality, nor did he surrender his imaginative power to the romantic by constructing fabulous theories soon to be exploded by the voice of reason.

All his gifts were subordinated to a deep moral sentiment. During his entire life he preached sincerity. None more solicitous than he for the triumph of justice; none more zealous in the solution of the great problem of human destiny.

His writings often exhibit impetuosity and impatience. Though naturally bold and outspoken, yet much of this must be attributed to the disease that for years never ceased to torment him.

He has frequently been called a pessimist. It is true that he had no sympathy with most of the characteristic tendencies of the day; with some of them, in fact, he was out of relation. Yet we cannot but feel that his complaints were just. And then he can hardly be called a pessimist, as the good did not fail to receive his praise as well as the bad his condemnation.

The strength of Carlyle's creed was his belief in the inspiration of humanity. His search for truth was continual and exhaustive. He was constantly inspiring men to seek the truth as revealed through nature by nature's God. He saw a Maker in every material thing.

His weakness was, perhaps, his be-

lief in inspired men. So distorted does his sense of the dignity of the hero and prophet become that he almost seems to scorn average humanity. He loses sight of his avowed object in the grandeur of the panorama that his own intellect unfolds.

But he was no misanthrope. He possessed an intense, self-sacrificing love for humanity. His whole life was devoted to the enlightenment of his fellow-man. His influence is lasting. He has left behind a monument more enduring than Egyptian, and more exalting than can be erected from bronze or stone.

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#### A CHILD'S GRAVE.

By W. P. F., '81.

A barren waste of upland cold and gray,  
Its rocky ground to weed and thistle grown,  
As though the unwatched wind had reaped  
and sown

Along its slopes for many a year and day;  
And in the midst, as if a grave should stray  
And lose itself among the hills alone,  
A child's small mound and pitiful headstone.  
The only fair thing near, not far away  
With hush'd murmur doth bewildered roam  
A little brook, and round the landscape wind,  
As its deserted mountain source it sought  
To gain anew: It seemed like a lost mind  
That in some desolate tract unmapped of  
thought

Wanders, alone, and far from any home.

—*Century.*

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A movement is on foot to send a foot-ball eleven to Oxford next summer. Several American colleges would be represented on the team. One of our exchanges gets somewhat enthusiastic over the idea of meeting Oxford and Cambridge at their own game and on English soil.

#### BURKE'S RELATION TO THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REVOLUTIONS.

EDMUND BURKE'S attitude toward the American Revolution presents a striking contrast to the prevailing opinions and prejudices of his countrymen. In Burke, the colonists had a warm sympathizer and zealous champion. To him American liberty was as sacred as his own. He strove with unwearying exertion to avert the gathering storm of war; and when war came he maintained an open hostility to it, and avowedly preferred the independence of the colonies to their subjection by arms. Such was Burke's relation to the American Revolution. Let us pass over a few years to events transpiring in Europe, events that were destined to shake Europe from center to circumference. I refer to the French Revolution. Again do we encounter the bold and fiery spirit of Burke. Again has his lofty mind soared beyond his native realm, and with eagle glance has taken in the state of affairs in France. Here, too, were a people writhing under the rod of oppression; and here, as in the former case, oppression had resulted in revolution.

For the French Revolution Burke had no sympathy. He denounced it with all his impassioned eloquence and splendid rhetoric. Why this change of front? Is here an inconsistency in the life of a great man? What seems to be, is really a nice and statesmanlike discrimination between the conditions of two individualities, a discrimination that implies a knowledge of the character, education, and environment of

a people. To this ability for careful discrimination, this power to adapt government to the status of a people, is due Burke's crowning greatness; and in this particular more than any other is Burke worthy of our study. The Revolutionists in France and the Revolutionists in America had no marked characteristics in common. In America Burke beheld a practically free people resisting with pious heroism the restrictions that the mother country so unnaturally sought to impose on their cherished liberty; a people whose peace and well-being depended upon rights untrammelled and liberty unabridged; a people who, in their education, their piety, their surroundings, and their honest desires were in some sort of readiness for a democratic form of government. Such were the people whom Burke saw driven at last, by the arrogance and perverseness of a badly counseled nation, to declare their independence and to maintain it by force of arms. To him their cause was righteous; their resort to arms justifiable.

In France, a vastly different picture greeted his vision. He saw a despotic government overturned, a prescribed religion shorn of its power, and the privileged orders prostrate by an indiscriminating frenzy. He beheld a revolution that substituted for an hereditary monarchy a purely theoretical democracy—a shadowy something that had a place only in the minds of theorists; a revolution wrought by a people habituated by tradition, by education, and by experience to a despotism, a condition that totally unfitted

them for self-government. He saw more. He saw a revolution that owed its origin and direction to fifty years of materialistic teachings; a revolution against morality itself. He saw in it the absence of all piety and reverence.

Thus much he gleaned from a study of the present and a knowledge of the past. His reason took him yet farther. He saw justice, peace, and order dethroned, all in the name of liberty; and raising its bristling head from out the general chaos he recognized not liberty, but license. He saw with his prophetic eye the speedy downfall of a government building so little on experience and knowledge and so much on speculation. He saw springing from the ruins of a people's government a second despotism more galling and more absolute than the first. With wonderful foresight he pointed out to France the rivers of blood through which she must wade ere she should atone for her disregard of justice and order.

History has confirmed the accuracy of his reasoning. This, then, is the key to Burke's position. He opposed the French Revolution not from ignorance of the French situation, not from indifference to French liberty, but because he saw issuing from it consequences more disastrous to France, more disastrous to society in general, than the most galling bondage.

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One hundred and ninety college papers are published in the United States.

## A COUNTRY PATH.

By I. W. J., '87.

A narrow path curves from the road  
 Athwart a quiet garden-place,  
 Then wanders on across a space  
 Of sloping grass-land, daisy-snowed.

And in the elm-bound brook below,  
 Which winds as it has ever wound,  
 Moss-hidden stepping-stones are found,  
 Like fairy islands, all arow.

And just beyond are solitudes  
 Of mighty trees, a leafy close  
 Wherein a sense of wide repose  
 With silent benediction broods.

Oh! often from the dusty road  
 I pass that fragrant garden-place,  
 And loiter down that open space  
 Of sloping grass-land daisy-snowed :

And cross the pouring brook below  
 On stepping-stones that give no sound,  
 Where with white violets was crowned  
 The early May, and onward go

And lose myself in solitudes  
 Of pine and maple, beech and oak,  
 Where never echoed axe's stroke—  
 A dreamer in the dreaming woods.

WILL BISMARCK BE A GREATER  
 CHARACTER IN HISTORY  
 THAN GLADSTONE?

By R. N., '87.

FOR nearly half a century Gladstone and Bismarck have acted a part of more or less importance in the affairs of their respective countries. A biography of Gladstone can be scarcely less than a volume of English history. The story of Bismarck must enter the chronicles of modern Germany. Ere long they will be numbered among the mighty dead, but the record of their deeds will remain to be studied by future generations.

Now what will be the elements of

greatness in the eyes of posterity? The times are already well nigh passed when ability alone is counted greatness. The shining star even of Napoleon's surpassing luster is dimmed in our day by the gloomy cloud of his selfish ambition. If talent were the only condition of greatness, where in America is to be found the peer of Benjamin F. Butler? What a man is, what his character and motives are, as well as his power, are becoming more and more questions to be considered in estimating his greatness. And since our world is a progressive one and grows better with each succeeding generation, the future, judging from a higher standpoint, will be still more exacting than the present in its requirements for greatness.

Then in estimating a man's position in history it is necessary to take into consideration the world's advancement in civilization, the ever-increasing standard of character becoming more and more requisite to greatness with each succeeding century, and the work he does in the interest of humanity and for the good of the world.

Gladstone will occupy a prominent place in history as an author and a scholar. Though continually occupied with the cares of public life, he has already contributed a valuable share to the literature of his age. He has found time in his leisure moments to pursue into their broader fields those studies which he so much loved and so well mastered while he was the brilliant young William at Oxford. He has investigated an almost infinite number of subjects, and brought from all new

thoughts and valuable lessons. We find him looking back into classic Greece; tracing the peoples down through the ages, and, by abstractions from their governments, teaching the golden rule as the policy for the stability of nations. Assuming the garb of the philanthropist, by the might of his pen, he exposed and mitigated the horrors of the Neapolitan prisons, and so figured prominently in the overthrow of that most cruel tyranny that ever afflicted mankind. The seven volumes of his "Gleanings of Past Years" show a diversity of wisdom and a literary ability that few men possess. His "Might of Right" will remain a glittering gem to reflect the light of his exalted soul long after his body shall have mingled with the elements of the earth.

That a man, whose every-day duties are too arduous to bear, should find his recreation year after year in a profound investigation by means of a Greek text, shows beyond a doubt that he is an extraordinary scholar. By his untiring diligence and a perseverance almost incredible, combined with his brilliant genius and splendid abilities, Gladstone has fathomed the heretofore unmeasured gulfs of Homer; and brought from their depths three large volumes aglow with items of ancient history and with characteristics of Homer and of the Homeric age. This work in point of scholarship is unequaled by anything that has ever appeared on the subject. In this and several smaller works he has drawn out, from the twenty-seven thousand lines of Homer, lessons in society, religion and govern-

ment; and vindicated the fame of the "blind old man of Scio's rocky isle," and placed him in the front row of all the songsters that ever graced mankind in any age.

I do not contend that Gladstone stands at the head of the list of English authors; for letters has not been his profession. But the amount of work he has done in this line, considering the constant demands of the state upon him, is indeed wonderful. With a life spent in literature, what a grand monument must have been the result of his labors! The volumes he has written are a fitting legacy to posterity, both on account of their value in themselves and as a medium to transmit, unimpaired through the ages, their good great author.

Nothing can be claimed for Bismarck in these respects. He was early distinguished more for fighting duels than for scholarship, and has always preferred to spend his leisure with his horse and favorite hounds rather than in study or in any literary pursuit.

The still echoing words of Patrick Henry, the living sentiments of Webster, the more recent sounds of the silver-tongued Phillips bear witness of the permanency of the true orator's fame. And the man who will go down to history as the greatest orator of the present age is the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone. His commanding personage, his pleasing manner, his great sympathetic heart, his unswerving moral purpose, his fervent religious zeal, his extended and varied knowledge, his convincing clearness of expression, the perfect subtlety of his reasoning,

and the intensity of earnestness with which he enters every subject of his oratory fit him pre-eminently to impress the public mind. All the qualities of a great orator and parliamentary debater are admittedly concentrated in him. And his oratory is of such character as to especially commend itself to the future: for it is the chief agent in carrying all those legislative reforms, which, on account of party distinctions and the living presence of the man, cannot be fully realized or duly appreciated. But when the smoke of battle is cleared away so that men may see more clearly, then will the rays of his oratory shine upon every British subject with equal splendor, and carry joy to all the world for having cast into the shade so much old-time conservatism and brought in a great degree the light of equality to a nation so great. No man ever drew eloquent speeches from fountains more spacious than he. For weeks he can speak and every speech is new. How sublimely eloquent! What a champion of the rights of men! It only remains for the unobstructed eye of history to see that Gladstone revolutionized English public opinion and that his career marked an epoch in European civilization.

Bismarck says himself that he is "no speaker"; and that there is something dangerous in eloquence. Why does he consider it dangerous? It is because he is afraid that by it the people will be made to keep pace with the spirit of the times. He is hostile to everything that contains the spirit of progress, therefore, in accordance with the

modern idea, he cannot be called an orator.

Gladstone, moreover, has acquired a lasting fame as a financier. No man in English history ever had the faculty of handling the country's finances in a manner so interesting and masterly as he. The night in 1853, on which he brought forward his first financial statement, is memorable in parliamentary history as the first time a financial budget had ever been interesting to the House of Commons. For five hours, says the historian, he led the multitude spell-bound through the details of his scheme. By the touch of his genius the dry and usually uninteresting array of figures were changed into an eloquent and interesting discourse; interesting not only in its presentation but also as giving a solution to an intricate problem and a relief to the burdens of taxation. This first display of his practical and theoretical knowledge, says a high authority, contains the ablest exposition of the true principles of finance ever delivered by an English statesman.

Again in 1860 he assumed the financial management of his country when she was almost hopelessly involved, and by his untiring labor brought her out of the difficulties and indelibly wrote his name in English history as a model for financiers of the future.

Thus far we find nothing in Bismarck worthy to give him a place in history by the side of Gladstone. Now it remains to compare them in their statesmanship. For lack of time we cannot enter into a minute discussion of their whole career; therefore we will notice

only a few of the more prominent acts of each, as indicative of the general character of their whole work.

The one great accomplishment of Bismarck and the one from which he receives his reputation, whatever that may be, is the unity of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. If he had died prior to 1866, he would have passed into oblivion unwept and unrenowned; for up to that time he had done nothing of special merit.

Gladstone had established a lasting fame as a statesman before he came to the great work of his life. His advanced tariff views and the prominence with which he has always been associated with all popular legislation early distinguished him as the rising man of England.

The old German Empire, broken in pieces and parceled out to petty kings by Napoleon I., was not destined long to remain in that fragmentary condition after the power that shattered her had passed away from earth. German unity was no new subject when Bismarck became at the head of affairs. The tendency of the German states had long been toward union and the only remaining obstacle to its accomplishment was the jealousy of Prussia and Austria. Each claimed that it should be the nucleus about which the other states should gather. Now what did Bismarck do? For he happened to be the minister under whom the difficulty was settled. He and King William set about preparing a scheme for increasing and reorganizing the Prussian army, which the legislative body would not sanction. In direct viola-

tion of the constitution of his country, in defiance of parliament and the will of the people, they carried out their scheme. Bismarck declared that the differences between Prussia and Austria were to be settled not by speeches and majorities but by iron and by blood. This was the key-note of his whole policy. Then, like the old heroes of conquest, he sent his well-disciplined armies against Austria when least prepared for the conflict; and Prussia came off victorious.

The successful cause is for a time the popular one, and never did success command a blinder worship. The man upon whom the whole world had hitherto looked with distrust, now received the title of a great statesman! Had Austria prevailed in the struggle where would Prince Bismarck stand to-day?

From this war resulted the formation of the North German Confederation; and the Franco-Prussian war involving common interests to the north and south German states brought them to cling to one another in the bond of national union. Thus by a series of events the old German Empire was restored. But might not right, audacity not courage, cunning not wisdom were the means that Bismarck employed. Though the end attained be ever so glorious, can it altogether justify the means? Can such a policy go down in history from the latter half of this nineteenth century of civilization as the policy of a truly great statesman? Rather must we go back into the dark ages to find a state of civilization in which it would meet with approval.

How different with Gladstone! whose

guiding star is right; and whose policy, says a noted historian at Cambridge, is born of incubation of all the history of the past. In 1868 he came to his high position laden with blessings to be dealt out at home and to poor old Ireland.

The Irish branch of the church of England had been maintained in a feeble and unprogressive state in the midst of a Catholic people. It was one of Ireland's many grievances and a reproach to the whole empire. Clinging to his convictions of right, without regard to his own popularity, Gladstone secured its abolition,—a measure of simple justice to Ireland, but one which will go down in history as the most remarkable legislative achievement of modern times. By his Irish land bill he meted out to the tenant justice such as he never before enjoyed. He passed a bill by which the members of the British parliament are elected by ballot—a long stride toward American institutions. Previous to his first administration, the positions of honor and distinction in the British army were obtained by direct purchase. Gladstone abolished the reproachful custom of olden times, and made true merit the only avenue to positions of military honor and distinction.

These and a score of other attainments of scarcely less importance, embracing the bills concerning elementary education in Ireland, bankruptcy, university tests, criminals, endowed schools, and trades unions, characterize that period most fittingly named "The Golden Age of Liberalism," Gladstone's first administration. What

period of like duration in English history can be compared with it in wise and liberal legislation? But you say Gladstone lost the confidence of his country and was obliged to resign his ministry before the expiration of his term. Very well. He went so fast in pursuit of his liberal ideas that he soon outstripped the great body of the English people. In 1880 they did approach him within visible distance and were again ready to be led on toward the glorious consummation of his policy.

And onward still he leads; confronting difficulties the like of which cross the path of none other of the world's statesmen, and turning the wheel of national development with a firm and steadfast hand. Reinforced by Ireland, whom his tactics of justice have well nigh conquered, he is just marching on to the crowning victory of his present administration and carrying the franchise to two millions of his fellow-men. On such achievements as these rest Gladstone's claims to greatness as a statesman. Throughout his whole career he has fought to develop out of the English constitution a government for the people. He has led the onward march of public opinion toward republican institutions.

And the same tide of popular sentiment extends to Germany. The spirit of democracy, the outgrowth of civilization, wafted on the western breeze from America to Europe, has been caught up by the great body of the German people; but there stands Bismarck, the sole obstruction to their progress, clinging with an iron tenacity

to the institutions of the Cæsars, fighting with all his cunning power the battle of king against the people.

Which will be the greater statesman in history, when progressive democracy shall have displaced the kings of the world and republicanism is implanted in the hearts of the whole people?

Which will be the greater character in history—Bismarck, the “man of iron”; the defender of the divine rights of kings; the statesman who never hesitates to employ whatever arts may serve his purpose; the tyrant a thousand years behind his time? Or Gladstone, the writer, the marks of whose pen are permanently fixed upon the face of the present age; the scholar, whose genius has been dedicated to the service of knowledge; the orator, whose voice has ever been lifted to stifle wrong, to edify the people and to promote the interests of progress and liberty; the statesman, who spurns to build up empire except in the happiness of the governed; the man, whose character is a mighty monument, builded of every virtue that can embellish and beautify a mortal man?

The first A.M. degree ever taken by a lady in England has recently been conferred by the University of London upon Miss Mary C. Dawes, her special subjects being the classics and modern history.

Cambridge has 691 Freshmen, Trinity College having the largest number, 185; Oxford has 608 Freshmen, New College having the largest number, 55; while All Souls has only 1.

### A WISH.

By D. C. W., '85.

May the Xmas chime  
Bring a thought of the time  
When the heaven's rang with a song sublime.

Though the closing year  
Be dark and drear,  
May the new one dawn on you bright and clear.



### JOY AND GLADNESS.

By J. L. PHILLIPS, M.D.

“**T**HOU hast put gladness in my heart.” So sang the psalmist a thousand years before the Saviour came, and so said I to-day, almost three thousand years later on in time, after reading the American letters that the postman brought us. One of these came from Lewiston, from Bates College, from a student, and how it has cheered me words cannot tell. It tells of some who are studying for the Christian ministry, and one, at least, who has his eye and his heart on my dear India. Like Paul at Appii Forum, I have devoutly thanked God and taken courage.

It might seem an infraction of the rules of personal and private correspondence to quote sentences from this student's letter that have heartened me wonderfully, hence I forbear. It is such a comfort in my present trials to be assured, as I have been several times during the past twelvemonth, that words uttered in weakness years ago have, by God's gracious and ample benediction, been converted into words of power and quickening to some of my younger brethren just girding themselves for life's battles and burdens.

With all my heart I thank my God

for the hope that, ere this, the first man from Bates College for India is on his way to join us. May David Frank George prove a path-finder indeed for his noble *Alma Mater* to open up a new route for his fellow-alumni et alumnae to this most needy eastern land.

There came to my quiet home in the small hours of this rainy morning two beloved English brethren, one from Delhi and the other from eastern Bengal. One of them came out from England but three years ago, and some things he has been telling me have been so interesting and instructive that I shall share the pleasure I have experienced in hearing them with the readers of the *STUDENT*.

My guest came not alone. There were six young men in the party. They came from several colleges in dear old England, and on board the ship they became acquainted with each other and attached to each other as only fellow-workers for Christ's glory can. These young men had known each other by correspondence while members of college, and each, save one, had been the secretary of his college missionary society. While thus striving to stir up their fellow-students to the conditions and claims of the pagan world, their own hearts were so stirred within themselves that they no sooner completed their course of study than they volunteered for the foreign field. Now India is the richer for the lives and work of six young men who, but a few years ago it may be, had no serious thoughts of devoting themselves to the missionary

work. These are in brief the salient points of the very cheering narrative of my friend.

The lesson this narrative teaches and impresses is too clear and too cogent to be overlooked or gainsaid. It is this. If our seminaries of learning would respond to the loud and pathetic cry for help that comes up from the perishing millions of pagan lands, they should devise means for acquainting themselves with their deplorable state and their pressing needs. An open ear towards and an eager interest in the woes and wants of our benighted fellow-men cannot but come from a knowledge, full and fresh by ever accumulating facts from the field itself, of their state and surroundings.

Let Bates College have her working, wide-awake missionary society; let Hillsdale, and Storer, and Ridgeville, and Rio Grande colleges have theirs; let the noble fitting schools and feeders for our colleges, New Hampton, Pittsfield, Lyndon (must I drop the dear old name of Whitestown from this list?), and others have theirs, too; let the secretaries of these societies correspond with each other and vie with each other in searching for and securing the fullest, freshest news from the front, and so building up an interest in Christian missions that shall be intelligent, hearty, and ever deepening and diffusive; and then not one lone man must come across the seas to our help, but many shall with alacrity exclaim, "Here am I; send me."

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The Professors at Harvard are given one year in seven for private study.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

*To the Editors of the Student :*

LIVERPOOL, ENG., Nov. 15, 1884.

It seems to be perfectly proper that I should send you a few lines for the correspondence department. As an alumnus of Bates I am going on an entirely new mission, for one of her graduates, in the pursuance of which I, no doubt, can often avail myself of an opportunity to write to the *STUDENT* something of my experiences that may be of interest to its readers, many of whom were my associates in college and seminary.

After ten days' passage, not the most pleasant, we landed in Glasgow, October 28th, glad to reach terra firma again. We had but few regrets when we found there were two weeks to wait for a steamer to Calcutta. Those two weeks we have endeavored to improve in Edinburgh and London. Glasgow and Edinburgh, though fifteen degrees farther north than Lewiston, were not any colder for the season of the year. We could see snow on Ben Lomond, as no doubt you can on Mt. Washington. A short visit was given to the university buildings in Glasgow which are especially fine and possess a very excellent location.

Passing to Edinburgh by an hour and a half ride in the English railway cars (so unlike ours, and so uncomfortable in cold weather, with only hot water warming pans which soon became cold) we were especially pleased to find so fine a city, combining in its limits so much to interest, carrying one back several hundred years in Scottish

history and reminding so much of Grecian architecture. We were forcibly reminded that here was the home of John Knox, Scotland's great reformer whom even royalty feared. His old home containing the Bible and chair used by him are still pointed out to visitors, and his name quoted with such seeming pride in public meeting shows that his influence has been great.

Just opposite to our hotel arose over a hundred feet the Scott monument, a beautiful memorial of a great writer in prose and poetry. It has four grand basement arches which sustain a crucial Gothic spire and inclose a sitting statue of Scott. In the same park are seen statues of Livingstone, Adam Black, and Prof. Wilson.

Not far from the monument of Scott we came to the Royal Institution, a building of the Doric order, containing the apartments of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a gallery of sculpture, and the Museum of Scottish Antiquities. Near by are the art galleries in a building of Ionic architecture, a very pleasing building much in contrast with the elaborate Roman style of the Life's Association mansion opposite where column and sculpture are so intermingled.

Just above towers a lofty crag crowned with Edinburgh Castle of historic fame. There we saw the royal regalia of Scotland, Queen Mary's room, and much else to interest. Following High Street down from the castle, we came to Holyrood Palace in which were other rooms of Mary's, and at the door of one we were shown where Rizzio lay in his life's blood over night after his assassination.

On Calton Hill in another part of the city towered Nelson's monument and others suggestive of classic Athens which I have no time now to describe. St. Giles' Cathedral, Greyfriar's, and other noted churches are here seen. London I will speak of in a later letter.

F. D. GEORGE, '78.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 24. 1884.

*To the Editors of the Student:*

We shall not begin this communication by describing the route from Lewiston to Tuskegee. Such an introduction might appear to the reader as the journey does to the passenger—endless. In keeping with the spirit of the age of annihilating space, we shall step immediately from the border of Canada to the shore of the great Gulf and let the icicles on our rigid locks be melted away by the mellow breeze of a Gulf stream.

From hills, rocks, and ledges we have stepped down upon a bed of loose sand. Had we come three months ago, the new features of agriculture would have been striking. Instead of the half-acre in Irish potatoes, we would have seen an acre in sweet potatoes; instead of that indispensable patch of beans, a much larger patch of black-eyed peas; in place of the accustomed bare fields from which Maine's great hay crop had been cut, there would have been spread out before us vast cotton fields. Many attempts have been made at describing these fields, but from the time the plant begins to blossom till the cotton is all picked, they beggar true description.

Another new feature, that may be characteristic of the slow pace at which this quarter of the country moves, is that the beasts of burden and draft are mules and oxen. Oxen as such would be nothing new. But it is safe to say that oxen are different in different States. If we suppose the motion of an ox at the equator to be zero, and the motion of an ox at parallel forty-five degrees north latitude, to be two miles per hour, and the rate of motion to vary directly as the degrees of latitude, we may get a pretty fair conception of a moving ox at this point, thirty-two degrees. The mule is, by nature, very little faster than the ox, and he has a wonderful tact for moving according to his nature. If he be persistently urged forward his hind feet move faster, but his front feet stop. To one riding on or behind such an animal, the result of this combined motion and rest is not always pleasant.

Passing from the country into the towns and cities one continues to be impressed with the notion that things do or once did exist on a large scale. Land is plentiful. Even small villages have broad streets. A town lot is nearly equal to a New England farm.

A little east of the centre of the State, five miles from the Western Railroad of Alabama, is the city of Tuskegee. Between the above railroad and the city is a narrow gauge railroad. So we have the means of daily communication with the world. The city has a population of twenty-five hundred, an area of more than four square miles,—a fine example of the vastness

of things. This is the county seat of Macon County. The site has long been known as "the garden spot of the State." Situated in the center of a slight plateau, whose radius is about eight miles, Tuskegee is noted for its healthfulness. It was the common custom for men who owned plantations off in the low country to build their "mansions" up here. "Before the surrender," as the people are wont to say, no man had a house in Tuskegee who did not own a plantation. Here was a collection of aristocracy.

The town itself plainly tells that it was not built for this age. It tells the history of something that was. As the stranger walks through the streets, he can read at every step, "The old home is not what it used to be."

The prevailing style of architecture is the one-story house. These are set upon brick pillars—the pillars being two or three feet high. What these houses lose in height they make up in breadth. Perhaps this is just as well; for the difference between the price of air and land would not pay for lifting the material higher and the consequent climbing up stairs.

It has been said that the houses were built above ground without underpinning to prevent snakes making their homes about them. As the writer has not investigated the matter, he cannot vouch for the truth of the statement. If the new-comer were left to decide for himself why they were so constructed, he would be likely to conclude that it was intended to furnish shelter for the goats.

The principal business is ginning and

baling cotton. This is probably true of almost every town in the State that has any means of transportation from it. What the cotton-mill is to a Maine village or city, the cotton-gin and press are to an Alabama village or city.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am fraternally yours,  
W., '84.

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### IN MEMORIAM.

#### OSCAR DAVIS.

"I have seen man in the pride of his strength; his cheeks glowed with beauty; his limbs were full of activity. I returned, and behold! life had departed from him, and the breath from out of his nostrils."

**D**URING the four years of its college life, the class of '81 was never called upon to mourn the death of any of its members. At the first reunion of the class in June, 1884, it could still be reported that all were alive and prosperous, but in less than four months from that time the "Grim Messenger" had visited one, and Rowell was summoned to "take his chambers in the silent halls of death," and in a few days more the gates of Eternity were again opened, and another member of the beloved circle was ushered into the "Great Beyond."

Oscar Davis was born in Palmyra, Somerset County, Maine, August 9, 1854. He passed his boyhood in his native town, and there, upon his father's farm and in the little brick district school-house, he laid the foundation for future physical and intellectual vigor. At an early age he formed the purpose of obtaining an education, and

entered the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, where he remained several terms until he was obliged to leave school altogether on account of trouble with his eyes. It was feared at one time that he would have to give up his cherished plan of obtaining a liberal education, but he was finally enabled to continue his studies. He again entered the school at Pittsfield where he completed the college preparatory course, and was graduated in the class of '77. In the summer of the same year he entered the Freshman class of Bates College. He remained with the class during the entire course and was graduated June 30, 1881.

After graduation he was for some time principal of Somerset Academy, Athens, Me., and then became employed as salesman for the firm of Dudley, Shaw & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Bangor. In January, 1884, the same firm, recognizing his business ability and the value of his services, offered him a partnership, which he accepted and retained until his death.

The disease which resulted so fatally was typhoid fever, contracted while he was in Aroostook County on a business tour. He died in Palmyra, at the home of his father, Mr. Freeman Davis, October 29, 1884. How ignorant we are of the future. How little are we prepared for the blows that are oftentimes laid upon us. Mr. Davis was blessed with a remarkably strong constitution, which seemed to betoken a long and useful life, yet in a few days Disease, with its withering touch, destroyed even such an one as he.

Mr. Davis was a man of great energy, and pursued his college course under difficulties that would have discouraged many others. Besides being unable to do much work in the evening on account of trouble with his eyes, he was also obliged to be absent from the class during many weeks of the course, to earn money wherewith to defray his college expenses. Nevertheless he maintained his position in the class, taking good rank throughout the course. He was devoted to his *Alma Mater*, and was one of the most popular members of his class. As a teacher he was eminently successful, and while in college he was for four successive winters called to be teacher of the Winterport High School. In business he pursued a course of honesty and integrity that won him many friends, and he had already shown an ability and acquired an amount of success that predicted for him a prosperous future. We who were intimately associated with him, know that he was a faithful friend, a kind brother, and a dutiful son. In the midst of success and usefulness, and in the full flush of manhood, he was called away from this narrow sphere to a higher life in that exalted realm "where the amaranth blooms." We shall miss his manly form, his genial face, his hearty grasp of the hand, and his cordial greetings, but while we mourn his loss, we are cheered by the assurance that the influence of an active, generous life will not die, and that his example will animate those who knew him to live for a noble purpose, and to manfully fight life's battle to the end. R. R., '81.

### LOCALS.

I "put me in my little crib," as the Junior said when he started for examination.

The college is in receipt of a collection of archaeological specimens from Mr. James E. Knowlton of Damariscotta.

A Lewiston lady has named a rooster "Bob Burdette," in honor of the distinguished humorist. Doubtless because he crows funny.

There are one hundred and twenty-six students at Bates at present, an increase of nine over last year and of twelve over the year before.

The alumni of Bates College in Boston and vicinity will have a dinner at Young's Hotel, January 7, 1885. They propose to form an association.

Professor (explaining solar eclipses) — "You see at once, that if it occurred on the sea, there might not be any one there to see it." Class think they see.

Four cribs in his pocket, and three on his cuff,  
Some formulas, rules, and other small stuff  
Tucked up in his sleeve, with the stolen test,  
A text-book buttoned beneath his vest  
And a bookish chum near by to assist him—  
Behold the effects of the ranking system!

We are called upon to chronicle the sad death of one of our members, Miss Lizzie H. Raukin, who died in this city, December 8th. An obituary notice will appear in the January number of the *STUDENT*.

The prize offered during the fall term by an alumnus of the college to the member of the Junior class who would present the ablest article on

"The Constitutional Amendment," has been awarded to H. M. Cheney.

By looking over the librarian's register we find that the work in greatest demand during the past term was Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship." There are four editions of this work in the library, each of which was in constant demand.

The annual "vacation fire" came off this year as usual: two, in fact, in one day. Strange that this "big excitement" always happens during vacation, when only the few students who haunt the halls after term time are here to turn out to it.

We are pleased to announce our successors as editors of the *STUDENT* as follows: Exchanges, W. H. Harts-horn; Literary, E. D. Varney; Locals, A. E. Verrill and E. A. Merrill; Personals and Correspondence, A. E. Blanchard and Charles Hadley.

The average age of the classes now in college is as follows: Seniors, twenty-two years nine months and thirteen days; Juniors, twenty-two years nine months and three days; Sophomores, twenty-one years five months and seven days; Freshmen, twenty years eight months and twelve days.

#### A MEDLEY.

My love is like the morning star  
That comes at twilight hour;  
Her hair is blue as emerald,  
Her pink eyes match the flower.  
Between her lips of glowing green  
Her pearly jet-black teeth are seen,  
And never yet did canvas hold  
Such clear complexion of old gold.

Through some mistake, the *STUDENT* has been forwarded to a sub-

scriber in Ohio, who, it seems, has not received it. A few days ago the Business Manager received an official blank to that effect, containing the following pithy statement, in the handwriting of the postmaster of that place: "None resident, never was."

## ELIZABETH.

Lashes long o'er laughing eyes,  
Vainly trying to look wise;  
Fragrance like a flower's breath—  
Cute, demure Elizabeth.

Dimpled cheek and rosy ear,  
With the brown hair rippling near,  
Where the shadow deepeneth—  
Witching, coy Elizabeth.

Small, red lips and rounded chin  
Just above her cameo pin,  
Moving gently with her breath—  
Bonnie, fair Elizabeth.

Tiny foot that peepeth out  
From beneath her petticoat;  
Ribbon bright that glisteneth—  
Dainty-robed Elizabeth.

A poetical writer in the *Alabama University Monthly* goes into ecstasies over "swinging in a hammock with a girl," which he thinks ought to be bliss enough for any man. He concludes by saying that if it *isn't* enough for anybody—why, let him take *two*! This is dangerous advice. We tried it last summer, and just as we got nicely started, one of the hooks gave way, and piled us out over the piazza railing in such a confused heap of ribbons, gray flannel, and other things too humorous to mention, that we never want to try it again. The heel of the boot encasing one of those "dainty feet" the poet tells about, came in contact with our eye; and we found it composed of quite prosaic enough material to render us unrecognizable for a week.

The college band is composed of the following members: C. S. Pendleton, leader, solo B flat cornet and baritone; W. H. Getchell, B flat clarinet; W. A. Walker, solo B flat cornet and trombone; W. N. Prescott, solo B flat cornet; E. L. Brackett and F. W. Chase, E flat cornets; G. E. Paine and S. G. Bonney, first B flat cornets; C. E. Stevens, piccolo; E. W. Whitcomb and Charles Hadley, first alto; F. H. Nickerson, baritone; R. E. Attwood, first tenor; C. A. Scott, second B flat cornet; F. W. Sanford and W. C. Buck, second altos; A. S. Woodman and A. F. French, second tenors; C. W. Cutts, B flat bass; J. H. Williamson and H. M. Cheney, tubas; I. H. Storer, bass drum; M. P. Tobey, tenor drum; E. K. Sprague, cymbals.

"Ah, good morning, my young friends," remarked a talkative old gentleman, as he came upon a group of Freshmen, the other morning, strolling along the edge of the campus. "I see you are going to your work. What do you do for a living?" "Oh, I work in the mill," replied the one addressed, glancing toward the college hall. "And what is your work?" asked the old gentleman of another one of the boys. "I dig," was the reply. "And you?" to a third. "Grind," was the short answer. "And what does he do?" nodding at another one a little way off. "Oh, well," replied the first one, with a laugh, "he runs a hash machine most of the time." "And now, what do *you* do?" spoke up one of the boys. "Oh, I'm,—I'm an assistant in a lunatic

asylum. I'm the new Freshman Professor."

The first two divisions of Sophomore debates were held in Chapel Hall, Thursday evening, November 20th. The question for the first division, discussed in the affirmative by H. E. Cushman, and in the negative by John Sturgis and F. W. Chase, was, "Has the Character of the Puritans been Overestimated?" The prize was awarded to Mr. Cushman. The second division, E. C. Hayes, affirmative, and Roscoe Nelson and Fairfield Whitney, negative, argued upon the question, "Will Bismarck be a Greater Character in History than Gladstone?" The committee were unanimous in awarding the prize to Mr. Nelson. The two remaining divisions came Friday evening following. The prize in the third division was given to Mr. Goding, who argued on the negative of the question, "Fifty years hence will Great Britain have a better claim to be considered a nation of the first rank than the United States?" This question was also discussed by J. W. Moulton on the affirmative and by J. R. Dunton on the negative. "Which of the following was the greatest General—Hannibal, Cæsar, or Napoleon?" was the question considered by the fourth division. A. S. Littlefield, to whom the committee awarded the prize, advocated Hannibal; Jesse Bailey favored Cæsar, and A. B. McWilliams, Napoleon. Of all the debates delivered, Mr. Nelson's was, in our estimation, the most worthy of special comment.

A STUDENT editor, on going to the

office for proof, recently, was informed that the copy was a page and a half short. He went home, and sat up nearly all night "grinding out" matter for his department. In the morning, skipping prayers and recitations, he started for the office with his manuscript under his arm. Happening to meet a young lady classmate, he raised his hat to her with a polite bow, entirely unmindful of the papers under his arm. Arrived at the office he began feeling in his pockets for his writing, which, however, was nowhere to be found. Soon suspecting the cause of its disappearance, and confounding his unlucky gallantry, he trudged back some three-quarters of a mile to the place where he had dropped it. Although it was a windy day, he succeeded in gathering up from opposite sides of the street all but one of the missing sheets. This one was at last rescued from the six-inch drain pipe of a neighboring culvert. Returning to the office he handed his manuscript to the compositor, when the latter remarked, "Oh, yes; well, I made a mistake; there is half a page too much, instead of a page and a half too little. You'll have to shorten up a little." It was with a disgusted look that the editor tucked his mud-soiled manuscript in his pocket, and sat down to the work of "condensing" a three-page literary article half a page.

More than 900 volumes were taken from the college library during the fall term; 400 volumes were also taken from the society libraries, making in all 1,300 books read by students during the term.

## PERSONALS.

## ALUMNI.

'70.—Rev. C. E. Raymond has moved from Harrison, Me., to Lowell, Mass.

'72.—The marriage of George H. Stockbridge to Miss Elizabeth Reyburn of Washington, D. C., took place at St. Paul's Church in that city, on Thanksgiving Day.

'72.—J. A. Jones is spending a few months in Europe.

'74.—F. B. Stanford sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, November 16th. He will spend the winter in Paris and while there will contribute to the *Independent* and the *Lewiston Journal*.

'75.—F. H. Smith is practicing law in San Francisco, Cal.

'75.—Wm. H. S. Cowell is principal of Alms Academy, Shelbourne Falls, Mass., on his second year.

'75.—We clip the following from the *Daily Bee* (Lynn):

Forrest L. Evans, Esq., has been very fortunate in the trial of cases at the present term, having won a majority of the cases tried. Considering that he has been counsel for the defence in cases against the city and Eastern Railroad, where the sympathy of the jury is against corporations, this is a remarkably good record.

'75.—Albert M. Spear returns to the Maine Legislature.

'75.—L. M. Palmer is practicing medicine at South Framingham, Mass.

'76.—W. H. Adams is teaching the High School at Edgecomb, Me.

'76.—E. R. Goodwin of Dover, has been chosen principal of the high school at Manchester, N. H.

'81.—W. T. Perkins was married at Bismark, Dak., on Dec. 16, 1884.

'81.—G. E. Lowden has received a call to the North Street Free Baptist Church of Bath.

'81.—W. P. Foster is studying law in the office of A. E. Herrick, former partner of Judge Foster, Bethel, Me.

'84.—Miss H. M. Brackett, who has been engaged in the cataloguing of Columbia College library, has shown such a thorough knowledge of books that she has been appointed to superintend the work.

## THEOLOGICAL.

'77.—H. J. White has accepted a call to become pastor of the First Baptist church of Augusta.

## STUDENTS.

## CLASS OF 1885.

G. A. Downey is teaching in Boothbay, Me.

A. B. Morrill has engaged a school at New Harbor, to begin January 5th.

F. S. Forbes will spend the most of his vacation in Lewiston.

G. A. Goodwin is teaching in Wells.

W. W. Jenness is teaching in Barnstead, N. H.

C. A. Scott is teaching at Georgetown Center.

W. V. Whitmore is teaching in Camden.

W. B. Small is teaching at Winnegance, Me.

Misses Ham and Emerson are passing their vacation in Rochester, N. H.

C. T. Walter spent most of the vacation in Lewiston.

## CLASS OF 1886.

Nearly all the members of '86 are

teaching: A. E. Blanchard in Fairbanks, A. H. Dunn in Yarmouth, Charles Hadley in Nichols Latin School, W. H. Hartshorn in Gray, C. E. B. Libbey in Lisbon, E. A. Merrill in Georgetown, F. H. Nickerson in Belfast, F. E. Parlin in Cumberland, T. D. Sale in North Pownal, F. W. Sandford in Boothbay, I. H. Storer in Baring, E. D. Varney in Raymond, J. H. Williamson in West Minot, S. S. Wright in New Sharon, A. E. Verrill in Nichols Latin School, L. H. Wentworth in Canton, J. W. Goff near Bar Harbor.

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CLASS OF 1887.

H. E. Cushman is teaching in Chesterville, J. R. Dunton in Seasmont, A. F. French in city evening school, E. L. Gerrish in East Lebanon, Ira Jenkins in Whitefield, Miss N. B. Little in Auburn, A. B. McWilliams in city evening school, Roscoe Nelson in Clinton, L. G. Roberts in Sherman Mills, E. K. Sprague in Abbott Village, A. S. Woodman in city evening school.

E. W. Whitcomb is playing bass viol in a Farmington orchestra.

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CLASS OF 1888.

B. M. Avery is teaching in Whitefield, N. H., W. H. Bradford in Brockway's Mills, H. J. Cross in Dover, F. S. Hamlet in Gray, J. H. Johnson in South Sutton, N. H., R. A. Parker in Boothbay, J. K. P. Rogers in South Berwick, E. E. Sawyer in Topsham, C. C. Smith in Gray, G. W. Snow in Chebeague, W. H. Thompson in Sangerville, A. C. Townsend at Machias Point, F. W. Oakes at Cape Neddick.

S. E. Woodrow is working for the Maine Missionary Society at Pembroke, Me.

Miss C. R. Blaisdell is teaching school in Oxford, Me.

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EXCHANGES.

The college world is, just at the present time, called upon to give decisions in some most important questions. At Harvard athletics are, in the minds of the undergraduates, likely to suffer. The Committee of the Faculty on athletics suggest that foot-ball be forbidden, and order that the "coach" of the boat crew be immediately dismissed. This is only a prominent and perhaps we may say radical movement to purge athletics, as practiced in American colleges, of some of their objectionable features. The undergraduates think this can be done without crushing out athletics entirely. Judging from the editorials of the *Harvard Advocate*, and taking the Faculty at their own word, we cannot see that students and faculty at Harvard differ as to the end to be accomplished. Each wish to see athletics made more humane, the faculty by killing all interest in athletics, the students by modifying the rules of the various games so that the objectionable features shall disappear.

There is another question that has been discussed recently. We refer to the question of forming state and inter-state oratorical associations. The *Colby Echo* and *BATES STUDENT* are committed in favor of an association in this State. The *Bowdoin Orient* has

pointed out an objection to such an association. It is that in cases where the contest is close one party is sure to be dissatisfied.

The *Amherst Student* for Nov. 15th, proposed a contest of New England colleges for honors of excellence in oratory and original composition. In the responses from our college brethren we notice a variety of sentiment. Some are earnest in support of such a plan, others timid, while still others have presented such objections as that the plan is impracticable.

Several communications in the *Harvard Crimson* have strongly advocated the formation of an oratorical association of New England colleges. The *Yale Record* compares its attitude toward this question to Harvard's toward foot-ball. Yet in the same editorial the *Record* deplores their meager opportunity at Yale to acquire facility in speaking and writing. The *Dartmouth* has placed a statement of the plan before its readers. The *Brunonian* says it is favorably impressed with the idea, and goes on to show some of the benefits that would result from such contests. The *Williams Athenæum* is hearty in its support of any measure that will not only strengthen each institution, but bring the New England colleges into a more friendly union. The *Columbia Spectator* says that the plan of the *Amherst Student* was to include Columbia and Princeton colleges in the association. The Columbia and Princeton college papers favor such associations.

The *Madisonensis*, Hamilton, N. Y., asks why the New York colleges can-

not have a State Oratorical Association. This plan, with the plan of the Maine colleges, seems to us to suggest the best method of establishing oratorical associations. It is to form State associations in those States in which there are several colleges; and form an inter-state association of the New England States and other States which may wish to enter, such as New York and New Jersey. The inter-state association would include the successful colleges of the State associations.

There is just a little ripple at Tufts over the question of co-education. A writer in the November number of the *Tuftsionian*, in attempting to show that the moral welfare of the students and reputation of the college would suffer from the admission of women, showed a lamentable ignorance of the subject he was discussing.

We witness a new departure in the literary department of the *University Herald*. Short essays and extracts from essays are given. We probably voice the sentiment of a large class when we say the shorter the better, unless they are of such a character as to be interesting to their readers. The tendency among college papers is to give more readable literary articles. The most progressive magazines treat their readers with literary articles either bearing upon some part of college work, presenting some result of college thought, or else written to please. Of this last class the story has been prominent in Eastern exchanges. But the old plot of a note from your chum asking you to come

up and stop with him a few weeks, and then the wonderful and romantic experiences on lake or in ball-room, with the final engagement to a beautiful lady, has been used so many times that it deserves to have a rest. He who would write an article to please the critics of the college press of to-day must, after choosing an appropriate subject, devote his attention to the style of composition.

### COLLEGE PRESS OPINIONS.

#### WHAT SHALL I READ?

In this day of "much reading" the difficulty of selecting is felt especially in college. Before the student, coming up from comparatively limited opportunities, is spread a table of innumerable and rich viands. In the society and college libraries he finds more mind-food than he can use. Hence the natural tendency is to spend much time in tasting. The difficulty of choosing was present to that one of our exchanges that said much reading is weakening. But we know healthy reading is, on the contrary, strengthening.

It is a good plan to weave reading in with necessary work. Many of our studies are introductory and synoptical. Reading in connection profits much more than absolutely. Again there is a good chance to unite reading with society work. One thus informs himself especially on some topic, and then can teach his fellows. For the aim of writing is to teach. Those who have time for reading aside from that already mentioned should take up the standard works.—*College Courier*.

#### A PLAN.

Every week a part of one of the Seniors' recitations with President Yates is devoted to general discussion. The class is divided into three committees, with a chairman at the head of each. It is the duty of the members of one section to ascertain the principal facts of interest in current literature. A second furnish reports of the more important scientific discoveries, while the third post themselves in regard to the important events transpiring in the political world. This plan is proving an excellent one, being not only very interesting, but also instructive, and is bound to become exceedingly popular with the students.—*Rutgers Targum*.

#### AN ORATORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The advocates of this measure (oratorical associations) very forcibly and skillfully maintain that the western colleges have survived the formation of a similar association, and that the power of endurance is presumably as great in the East as in the West. This argument appeals at once to all candid minds; and as the present year seems especially favorable to reforms of every kind, we supposed that the "Inter-collegiate Oratorical Association of the East" was an assured fact.

In addition to the argument mentioned above another consideration may be urged in favor of the proposed association. Harvard has been defeated by Yale in foot-ball and tennis—the most barbarous and the most humane athletic sports. In other words Yale has beaten us at both ends. It seems necessary, therefore, in order to overcome the blues, to go outside the

field of athletics. The proposed Oratorical Association holds out a hope. We have more men than Yale. We ought, therefore, to be able to find a representative who can talk longer, louder, and with more disastrous consequences than anybody in New Haven. If we found such a man the Oratorical Association would at once take its place beside the steam engine and the electric telegraph. We should wonder how we lived without it so long.—  
*Harvard Advocate.*

### AMONG THE POETS.

#### APPLE BLOSSOMS.

The soft wind whispered secrets to the apple tree,

Caressed her in his arms and would not let her go

Until the rosy blossoms came triumphantly  
To tell the one sweet message that he wished to know.

A timid maiden with her lover lingered there  
In silence, clasping hands amid the leaves that fell,

Till one bold blossom, drifting down the perfumed air,

Just touched her rounded cheek, and bade the blushes tell.

—F. D. S. in *Harvard Advocate.*

#### NIMMER MEHR.

She is standing by the landing,

Where the ocean weeds are stranding,

Looking far across the sea ;

Damp the night's white mists are falling,

Wild the stormy petrel's calling,

Black and grim the night appalling,

Darkly sinks on wave and tree.

"Lost at sea, lost to thee,"

Harshly now the waves, swift crawling,

Roar across the barren lea.

He is lying where the dying,

Moaning winds their death are sighing,

On the wreck-strewn, desert shore ;

And the waves his feet are pressing,  
And the dews his lips caressing,  
Never once the wild truth guessing,  
That the kisses that they pour,  
Evermore, evermore,  
Are but the dark night's death blessing  
On a life whose work is o'er.

—*Yale Courant.*

#### ANTICIPATION.

Hold this shell close to thine ear,

Lady fair.

Heed the music sweet and low,

As the echoes fainter grow,

Does thy heart betray thee so ?

Yes or no ?

Listen to the murmuring,

Lady mine.

'Tis the song of murmaids fair,

Laughing eyes and raven hair,

Can they all with you compare ?

I say no.

'Tis the nocturne of the sea,

Lady fair.

'Tis the lover to his bride,

'Tis fair echo deified,

'Tis the music of the tide,

Far away.

Yes, the murmur'ing of the tide,

Lady mine.

And I will to you confide,

That I fear when you're my bride,

'Twill be murmur'ing of the tide,

By and by.

—*Argo.*

### COLLEGE WORLD.

#### BOWDOIN :

Two thousand and two hundred volumes were taken from the library last year.

The *Orient* begins a series of interesting articles on "Bowdoin College in Journalism." "Bowdoin in Literature," and "Bowdoin in Politics" are promised for future numbers.

The eighty-third annual catalogue gives the number of students in the

collegiate department, 112. The Medical School numbers 99.

A memorial window is to be placed in the church in honor of the late Prof. Packard.

COLBY :

From the sixty-fifth annual catalogue we learn that the number of students at present in college is 116; whole number of alumni up to 1882, 730. Eleven ladies have graduated since 1878.

A large number of students are out teaching this term.

Five prizes of \$100 each are offered in 1885. One for best entrance examination, and one in each class for excellence in scholarship.

CORNELL :

The students have petitioned to have the library open in the evening.

Twenty-four of the Sophomores are doing voluntary work in Greek literature.

President White has made a special request that smoking on the campus be discontinued.

The President wishes to establish a College of Pharmacy.

DARTMOUTH :

A new chapter of the Phi Delta Theta has been established at Dartmouth.

The number of students in all departments, according to the new catalogue, is 402.

Seventeen students are out teaching.

A thousand-dollar scholarship has been given upon condition that no student using liquors or tobacco shall receive the benefit of it.

HARVARD :

The brass band numbers one hundred and eight pieces.

The Memorial Hall has 675 boarders. The cost of board averages \$4.30 per week.

The Athletic Committee of the Faculty advise the Faculty to prohibit the game of foot-ball, characterizing the game as "brutal, demoralizing to both players and spectators, and extremely dangerous." The Committee also request the students to discontinue the employment of Mr. Bancroft as "coach" of the boat crew.

The students present a petition to the Overseers, asking them to make attendance at prayers voluntary.

Thanksgiving recess was only one day.

The whole number of students according to the new catalogue is 1586.

PRINCETON :

The Faculty have decided that after January 1st no games shall be played by their students with students of other colleges except on the grounds of one of the contesting parties.

There are seventy post-graduates in college, forty of whom are in Dr. McCosh's class in Philosophy.

WILLIAMS :

The Glee Club has been reorganized, and a trip through New York State is proposed for the first week of vacation.

The *Argo* in an editorial on annual examinations, makes the inquiry, "How long?"

The Senior class have voted to graduate in "cap and gown."

Whole number of graduates is 2,801, an average of 31 a year. The number in college at the present time is 254.

Forty thousand dollars towards the new gymnasium has been received.

#### YALE:

From statistics the average weight of '88 is 134 pounds. The average age, 19 years and 1 month. Fifteen per cent. use tobacco.—*Ex.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS:

By the will of the late Senator Anthony, Brown University will receive 5000 volumes of American poetry. It is said to be the best collection of American verse in existence.

The University recently established in Washington Territory, begins its career with one hundred and thirteen students.

The following colleges have professors of pedagogics: Johns Hopkins University, Universities of Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri.

Harvard library, including professional schools, contains 277,700 volumes; Yale, 161,000; Princeton, 122,000; Dartmouth, 62,000.

At Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, a reception was given to the Freshman class by the Y. M. C. A.

The editors of the *Niagara Index* have an annual fall hunt through the woods and over the hills near Niagara.

There are 32,000 students in the colleges of the United States at the present time.

New prizes for writing and speaking have been established at Rutgers.

The average age of the Amherst Freshman class is 19 years 5 months.

The editors of the *Madisonensis*, Hamilton, N. Y., will hereafter be chosen by competitive test.

There are 144 theological schools in the United States, with 624 instructors, and 4,793 students. The number of law schools is 46; professors, 229; students, 3,227. Medical schools, 126; professors, 1,749; students, 14,536.

Wabash College, together with Indiana State University and DePauw are planning an excursion to the Southern Exposition. Several professors will go to see that the boys return and graduate.

A system more Democratic than that of Amherst or Bowdoin has been inaugurated at Iowa College.

The number of graduates from the Chautauqua course to Nov. 1, 1884, is 1,387.

Science Hall, at the University of Wisconsin, was burned December 4th. The whole loss is estimated at \$200,000.

### LITERARY NOTES.

The *Beacon* makes a criticism on college athletics to the effect that a game which cannot be witnessed by sensible women ought not to be practiced by college students.

*Problems of Nature* continues to discuss some most important questions of science. The issue of December 15th has the first of a series of articles on the "Offices of Electricity in the Earth." H. B. Philbrook, editor, 21 Park Row, New York City.

The *Morning Star*, our leading denominational paper, shows the faithful and able editorial labors that it is re-

ceiving. The *Star*, ever a good paper, has been growing of late. It is vigorous, earnest, Christian. We have often wondered how any Free Baptist can get along without it.

The *Book-Worm*, monthly, 300 pages of choice reading matter during the year, with occasional illustrated articles, is furnished for only 25 cents a year. The October number contained the "Modern Inquisition," by Wm. H. Prescott. The November number contains "The Praise of Books," by famous authors from Socrates to Bulwer. Send to John B. Alden, Publisher, for a sample copy.

We notice among the contributors to the *Correspondence University Journal* many prominent educators. Presidents J. W. Andrews of Marietta College, Wm. G. Eliot of Washington University, Galusha Anderson of the University of Chicago, John Bascom of the University of Wisconsin, Julius Seelye of Amherst, and James McCosh of Princeton, are among the number. Those who wish to become acquainted with the plan of the *Correspondence University* should take the *Journal*. 162 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

The opening chapters of three serial stories,—Charles Egbert Craddock's "Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," Sarah Orne Jewett's "A Marsh Island," and Mrs. Oliphant's "A Country Gentleman," render the *Atlantic* for January a remarkable number. The scene of Mr. Craddock's story is laid among the Tennessee mountains—a locality which he has already described in short stories which

have attracted much attention. Miss Jewett has never been more felicitous than when describing the dwellers in a Marsh Island, and their guest. Oliver Wendell Holmes begins a series of papers (to be continued throughout the year), entitled "A New Portfolio." Articles of literary interest are a thoughtful study of "Childhood in Greek and Roman Literature," by Horace E. Scudder, "Madame Mohl, her Salon and her Friends," by Kathleen O'Mera, and a paper of curious interest by Richard Grant White, on "The H Malady in England." Poetry of a Christmas character, and the usual Contributor's Club, complete a number brimming over with good things. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

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### CLIPPINGS.

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One of our Seniors has copied the following verses into his note-book :

Across the moorlands of the Not  
We chase the gruesome When,  
And hunt the Itness of the What  
Through forests of the Then.

Into the inner consciousness  
We track the crafty Where,  
We spear the Ergo tough, and beard  
The Ego in his lair.

With lassoes of the brain we catch  
The lances of the Was,  
And in the copses of the Whence  
We hear the Think-bees buzz.

We climb the slippery Which-bark tree  
To watch the Thussness roll  
And pause betimes in gnostic rhymes  
To woo the Over-Soul—*Beacon*.

Stereotyped report of a Yale football game: Yale vs. Immortals. *Result*: Yale, 942; Immortals, 0.

*Deaths:* Yale, none; Immortals, ten.  
*Mortally wounded:* Yale, none; Immortals, one. *Umpires:* for Yale, J. L. Sullivan; for Immortals, Smith.  
*Referee:* Armed detachment of U. S. A.—*Harvard Advocate*.

Lips of the daintiest hue  
 That tremble and coax for a kiss  
 Better than aught others do,  
 Lips of the daintiest hue,  
 Know how to bid an adieu;  
 These are the bearers of bliss,  
 Lips of the daintiest hue,  
 That tremble and coax for a kiss.

—*Argo*.

One of our exchanges tells us that the Cornell Freshmen will embrace twenty young women this year.

There is a town in Illinois so rigidly temperate that they object to storms blowing in the neighborhood.—*Ex*.

Professor (to sleepy student)—  
 “Shall I send out for a bed?” S. S.  
 —“No, thank you, I have a crib with me.”—*Record*.

A church bell at Saratoga recently rang 104 times—one stroke for each year of its existence. This is the only instance on record where the age of a Saratoga belle has been tolled.—*Columbia Spectator*.

Mr. S., '88 (to young lady who is showing a plaque on which she has painted a bunch of pansies)—“What do you call 'em? Animals ain't they?” Young Lady—“Oh, no! They're pansies, don't you see!” Mr. S., '88—“Oh, yes! I see. They're chimpanzees.”

Sophomore (putting up a Freshman).  
 —“Give three cheers for '87.” Fresh.  
 —“Three cheers for '87! Rah! Rah! Rah!” Soph.—“Say '88 is no good.” Fresh.—“'88 is no good, but (*sotto voice*) God help '89.”—*Concordiensis*.

#### INVITING.

Pretty and sweet, ever so neat,  
 Sitting alone in a tête-à-tête seat,  
 Seeming to say by her negligent air,  
 Come and sit side of me, sir, if you dare.

Saucy and pert, dying to flirt;  
 Knowing the ropes and more than expert;  
 When she goes further and seems to insist,  
 Who for the moment would dare to resist?

—*Argo*.

“Oh! mamma! such a nice young man has been making love to me at the picnic to-day. He is just as handsome as he can be, and a graduate of a musical college, too.” “What musical college, child?” “Why, let—me see—he told me. Oh, yes, Sing Sing.”—*Ex*.

Now doth the wise student behold the man with the subscription paper approaching. And he ariseth and goeth to his door and turneth the key thereof and locketh it. And when the tempter cometh he knocketh thereat, but there is no word. And he saith to himself, “Behold, this man is out.” And he goeth away. And the wise student extendeth his mouth into a smile, until the corners thereof are merged into his spinal column.—*Argo*.

At the University of Sewanee, Tenn., an order for a holiday was rescinded by a scientific professor, who foresaw cyclones in the peculiar antics of his barometer. The next day was clear and calm, and the boys, appreciating the situation, put on their rubber coats, boots, etc., and attended recitations with umbrellas raised. They rushed through the soft sunshine as if pursued by howling winds, and shook themselves on entering the class-room, as if emerging from a drenching rain. The professor is doctoring his barometer.—*Ex*.

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*Olney*

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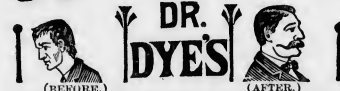
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4.15 P.M., for Portland and Boston, arriving in Boston via Fast Express at 9.30 P.M.  
11.10 P.M., (Mixed) for Waterville, Skowhegan, and St. John.

## Passenger Trains leave Lewiston lower Station:

- 6.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.  
8.10 A.M., (Mixed) for Farmington.  
10.30 A.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Boston.  
3.05 P.M., for Farmington.  
5.30 P.M., for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Waterville.  
11.20 P.M., (every night) for Brunswick, Bangor, Aroostook Co., St. John, and Boston, and for Bath, Saturday nights only. Does not run beyond Bangor, Sunday mornings.

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